



*The twentieth century biographical
dictionary of notable Americans ...*

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EDITOR OF THE ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA AND ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA

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QUACKENBOS, George Payn, educator, was born in New York city, Sept. 4, 1826; son of Dr. George Clinton and Catharine (Payn) Quackenbos. He was graduated at Columbia, A.B., in 1843; married in 1846, Louise, daughter of Alexander and Mary Duncan of Forres, Scotland; studied law, and became principal of the Henry Street Grammar school, 1847, and of the Collegiate school, N.Y., 1855. He was editor of the *Literary American* in New York city, 1848-50. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university in 1863. He edited Spiers's French Dictionary in 1850, and was the author of many school books, including: *First Lessons in Composition* (1851); *Advanced Course in Rhetoric and Composition* (1854); *School History of the United States* (1857); *Natural Philosophy* (1859); *A Series of English Grammars* (1862-64); *A Series of Arithmetics* (1863-74); *Language Lessons* (1876); *American History* (1877), and *Appleton's Elementary and Higher Geographies* (1880-81). He died in New London, N.H., July 24, 1881.

QUACKENBOS, John Duncan, educator, scientist and physician, was born in New York city, April 22, 1848; son of George Payn and Louise (Duncan) Quackenbos. He was graduated at Columbia in 1868, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1871. He married, June 28, 1871, Laura A. Pinckney of New York; was tutor in rhetoric and history at Columbia, 1870-84; adjunct professor of the English language and literature, 1884-91; professor of rhetoric, 1891-94; resigned, and was elected professor emeritus in 1894. He afterward devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and became widely known for his applications of suggestive therapeutics in mental and moral disease. He became known as a sportsman and naturalist; brought to public notice the presence of a new charr in New England waters, the Alpine trout

of Lake Sunapee, N.H., and was the first private importer of the Loch Leven trout, 1897. He is the author of: *Appleton's School History of the World* (1876); *History of Ancient Literature* (1878); *A History of the English Language* (1884); *Appleton's Physical Geography* (1887); *Appleton's Physics* (1891); *Practical Rhetoric* (1896); *Enemies and Evidences of Christianity* (1899); *Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture* (1900); *The Mutual Relationship in Hypnotism* (1901); *Hypno-Suggestion in Trained Nursing* (1902); *Suggestion and the Christian Minister* (1902).

QUACKENBUSH, John Adams, representative, was born in Schaghticoke, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1828; son of Harmon and Elizabeth (Baucus) Quackenbush. He attended the academy at Stillwater, N.Y., and became a farmer and lumber merchant. He married, Sept. 29, 1852, Harriet Town of Schaghticoke, N.Y. He was chairman of the board of supervisors of Rensselaer county in 1862; a member of the state assembly in 1863, sheriff of Rensselaer county in 1873-76; a member of the Republican state central committee, 1887-94; and a Republican representative in 1889-93.

QUACKENBUSH, Stephen Platt, naval officer, was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1823. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Feb. 15, 1840; was promoted passed midshipman, July 11, 1846; master, March 1, 1855; lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1855, serving during the Mexican war in the operations against Vera Cruz; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; served on the blockading squadron, 1861-62; in the Burnside expedition to Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City and New Berne, N.C., and engaged the Confederate batteries and a regiment of flying infantry at Winton, N.C., destroying that town. He was engaged on the James river in the actions of Sewell's Point landing, Wilcox landing, and Malvern Hill, where he commanded the *Pequot* and lost his right leg by

a cannon shot. He covered the retreat of the army at Harrison's landing, and in 1863, while in command of the *Unadilla*, captured the *Princess Royal* laden with materials for constructing a new Confederate ironclad at Richmond. He was given command of the *Putapsco*, and while dragging for explosives in Charleston Harbor, his ship was destroyed by a torpedo. He was transferred to the steamer *Mingo*, stationed off Georgetown, S.C., and prevented the erection of a Confederate fort at that place. He was promoted commander in 1866, captain in 1871, commodore in 1880, and was retired with the rank of rear-admiral in 1885. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, 1890.

QUARLES, Joseph Very, senator, was born in Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 16, 1843; son of Joseph Very and Caroline (Bullen) Quarles; and grandson of Samuel and Lydia (Very) Quarles and of John and Lucinda (Drake) Bullen. He attended the University of Michigan, leaving in 1864 to enter the U.S. army as a private in the 39th Wisconsin volunteers. He was mustered out of service with the rank of 1st lieutenant; was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1866 and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He was married, Sept. 25, 1868, to Carrie A. Saunders, daughter of William S. and Sarah (Davis) Saunders of Chicago, Ill. He was district attorney of Kenosha county, 1870-76; was mayor of Kenosha, 1876-79; a representative in the state assembly 1879, and state senator, 1880-82. He removed to Racine in 1882 and in 1888 to Milwaukee, where he established the law firm of Quarles, Spence and Quarles. He was elected U.S. senator in 1899, to succeed Senator John L. Mitchell, Democrat, for the term expiring March 3, 1905.

QUARLES, Ralph Petty, jurist, was born in Benton, Ky., June 10, 1855; son of James M. and Nancy Jane (Petty) Quarles, and grandson of Samuel and Parthena (Hynds) Quarles and of Ralph and Lucy (Embry) Petty. He was graduated from the Paducah, Ky., high school in 1876; was admitted to the bar in 1877, and practised in Kentucky, 1877-88. He removed to Blackfoot, Idaho, in 1888, and thence in 1889 to Salmon City, Idaho, where he continued to practise law. He was elected a justice of the state supreme court in 1896, and became chief justice, Jan. 7, 1901.

QUARTER, William, R. C. bishop, was born at Kellurine, Ireland, Jan. 24, 1806; son of Michael and Anne (Bennet) Quarter. He attended private academies at Tullamore, Ireland, and came to America, April 10, 1822. He entered the seminary of Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., Sept. 8, 1822, and was professor of Latin, Greek and mathematics there, 1823-29. He was ordained priest, Sept. 19, 1829, and in 1833 was appointed pastor of St. Mary's church,

New York city. He was made bishop of the new diocese of Chicago, established Nov. 28, 1843, and was consecrated, March 10, 1844, by Bishop Hughes, assisted by Bishops Fenwick of Boston,

and Whelan of Richmond. He assumed charge of the new diocese, May 5, 1844, and during his administration the Cathedral of the Holy Name was completed, and consecrated, Oct. 5, 1845, and a diocesan seminary was opened, July 4, 1846. He established numerous schools and built St. Francis Xavier's Convent of Our Lady of Mercy and Academy for the Sisters of Mercy. He died at Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1848.

QUARTLEY, Arthur, artist, was born in Paris, France, May 24, 1839; son of Frederick William Quartley, a wood engraver. He removed to London with his parents in 1841; attended school at Westminster, and came to the United States in 1852 with his father, who engaged as wood engraver and landscape painter up to the time of his death in New York city, April 5, 1874. Arthur Quartley was a sign painter in New York city, 1852-62; removed to Baltimore in 1869, where he studied painting in his leisure hours, and in 1873 opened a studio in Baltimore. He returned to New York in 1875, and soon attracted notice as a marine painter. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1879, and an academician in 1886. His principal paintings include: *Morning Effect, North River* (1877); *From a North River Pier Head* (1878); *Trinity from the River* (1890); *Queen's Birthday* (1893); *Dignity and Impudence* (1894). He died in New York city, May 19, 1896.

QUAY, Matthew Stanley, senator, was born in Dillsburg, Pa., Sept. 30, 1833; son of the Rev. Anderson Beaton and Catherine (McCain) Quay; grandson of Joseph, a soldier in the war of 1812, and Asenath (Anderson) Quay; great-grandson of Capt. Patrick Anderson, a soldier in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and great-grandson of James Anderson, a native of the Isle of Skye, who lived in a village of the Delaware Indians in Chester county, Pa., in 1712. His first paternal ancestor in America emigrated from the Isle of Man to Canada about 1650, and



CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

from Canada to Pennsylvania about 1856. He attended Beaver and Indiana academies; was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1850; studied law with Judge James P. Sterrett in 1850, but soon removed to Texas, where he taught school in Colorado county, 1850-53. He returned to his law studies at Pennsylvania under Col. R. P. Roberts in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He established himself in practice in Beaver, Pa.; was prothonotary of Beaver county, 1856-61; enlisted as a private in the 10th Pennsylvania reserves in 1861, and became lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state. He was private secretary to Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, and was commissioned colonel of the 134th Pennsylvania regiment in August, 1862, serving until Dec. 7, 1863, when he was mustered out on account of ill health. He took part in the assault on Marye's Heights as a volunteer, Dec. 13, 1862, receiving the Congressional medal of honor for gallantry on the field; was military state agent at Washington, D.C., 1862-63, and was major and chief of transportation and telegraphs, and military secretary to Governor Curtin, 1863-65. He was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1865-68; secretary of the Republican state executive committee in 1869; edited the *Beaver Radical*, 1869; was recorder of Philadelphia, 1878; secretary of the commonwealth, 1873-78 and 1879-82; delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions, 1872, 1876, 1890, 1898, 1902, 1896 and 1900; chairman of the Republican national committee which conducted the campaign for the election of Harrison, 1888, of the state committee, 1878-79, 1895 and 1902; state treasurer, 1885-87, and was elected to the U.S. senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed John L. Mitchell, and was re-elected in 1898. He was defeated for re-election to the U.S. senate in 1899, by a deadlock existing throughout the session of the legislature, and after adjournment was appointed senator *ad interim* by Governor Stone, but the appointment was not recognized by the senate. Upon the next meeting of the state legislature in 1900 he was elected U.S. senator for the term ending March 3, 1905. He was married, Oct. 10, 1855, to Agnes, daughter of John Barclay of Beaver, Pa., and of his sons, Andrew Gregg Curtin was a graduate of the U.S. Military academy and promoted a lieutenant in the 5th U.S. cavalry and major and quarter-master, U.S.A., and Richard Roberts engaged in business in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was indicted, Nov. 21, 1896, for conspiring to misuse funds of the state and of the People's Bank of Philadelphia, and on each of the six indictments named he was acquitted without offering any evidence for the defence, April 21, 1899.

QUAYLE, William Alfred, educator, was born in Parkville, Mo., June 25, 1860; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Quayle, natives of the Isle of Man. He received his early education in Kansas and was graduated from Baker university, A.B., 1885, A.M., 1888. He was married in 1886 to Allie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Werter R. and Minerva (Russell) Davis. He was tutor at Baker university, 1883-85; adjunct professor of ancient languages, 1886-88; professor of the Greek language, 1888-91, and president of the institution, 1890-94. He resigned in 1894 to become pastor of Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Kansas City, Mo.; became pastor of Meridian Street church, Indianapolis, Ind., in 1897, and of Grand Avenue church, Kansas City, Mo., in 1900. He was a member of the general conference, delegate to the ecumenical conference in London, Eng., in 1901, and fraternal delegate to the Wesleyan Methodist church in England and Ireland in 1902. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by DePauw university in 1891; that of Ph.D. by Allegheny college in 1892, and that of Litt.D. by Baker university in 1900. He is the author of: *The Poet's Poet, and Other Essays* (1897); *A Study in Current Social Theories* (1898); *A Hero and Some Other Folk* (1900); *The Blessed Life* (1901); *In God's Out-of-Doors* (1902).

QUEEN, Walter W., naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Oct. 6, 1824. He was warranted mipskipman, U.S. navy, Oct. 7, 1841, and was attached to the *Macedonian* and *Marion* of the West India squadron, 1843-43; the *Perry* of the East India squadron, 1843-45, and the *Cumberland* and *Ohio* during the Mexican war, 1846-47, taking part in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in May, 1846, and in the attacks on Alvarado, Tampico, Tuxpan and Vera Cruz. He was promoted past midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847, and was dismissed from the service for engaging in a duel in 1848. He was reinstated in 1853; promoted master in 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855. He was detailed on special duty on the steam sloop *Powhatan* at the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, Fla.

He commanded the second division of the mortar flotilla under Admiral Porter during the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and during the attack on Vicksburg he accompanied Flag-officer Farragut on the pas-



U.S.S. POWHATAN.

sage of the batteries. He was appointed lieutenant-commander in 1863; was on ordnance duty at Washington, 1863-68; was in charge of the double ender *Wyalusing* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1863-64, and on May 5, 1864, in company with the *Sassacus*, *Mattabesitt* and *Miami*, steamed up Albemarle Sound to give battle to the Confederate ram *Albemarle* and the transports *Bombshell* and *Cotton Plant*. After a severe engagement the Federal vessels were all badly crippled, but the *Albemarle* was obliged to steam into the Roanoke river, the engagement thus defeating her plans to aid the Confederate forces in an attack on New Berne. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; detailed on special duty at Hartford, Conn., and at Washington, D.C., 1866-67, as a member of the examining board. He commanded the *Tuscarora* of the South Pacific and North Atlantic squadrons, 1867-70; commanded the receiving ship and rendezvous at Philadelphia, 1870-73, and was stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1873-74. He was commissioned captain, June 4, 1874; commanded the *Saranac* in the North Pacific squadron, 1874-75, and the receiving ships *Worcester* and *Franklin* at Norfolk, Va., 1876-77. He was captain in the Brooklyn navy yard, 1878-79; commanded the flag-ship *Trenton* of the European station in 1880, and was detailed on special duty in the bureau of yards and docks, Washington, D.C., 1882-83. He was commissioned commodore, Feb. 9, 1884; was a member of the retiring board in 1885; was commandant at the Washington navy yard, 1885-86; was commissioned rear-admiral, Aug. 27, 1886, and was retired, Oct. 6, 1886. He died at Washington, D.C., Oct. 24, 1893.

QUIGLEY, James Edward, R. C. bishop, was born in Onhawa, Canada, Oct. 15, 1854; son of James and Mary (Lacey) Quigley. He removed with his parents to Lima, N.Y., in 1856, and was graduated from St. Joseph's college, Buffalo, N.Y., in 1873. He attended the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara, N.Y.; the University of Innsbruck, Austrian Tyrol; and was graduated from the College of the Propaganda, Rome, with the degree D.D., May 28, 1879, and ordained priest by Cardinal Monaco della Valletta, April 13, 1879. He was pastor of St. Vincent's church, Attica, N. Y., 1879-84; of St. Joseph's cathedral, 1884-96; of St. Bridget's church, Buffalo, 1897, and was consecrated bishop at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1897, by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Bishops McQuaid and McDonnell. In 1902 his diocese contained a Catholic population of 210,000 souls. He was appointed archbishop of Chicago, Dec. 20, 1902, to succeed Archbishop P. A. Feehan, who died July 12, 1902, and he immediately assumed jurisdiction over the archdiocese.

QUINBY, Isaac Ferdinand, soldier and educator, was born in Morris county, near Morristown, N.J., Jan. 29, 1821. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1843, and assigned to the 2d artillery. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, 1845, and assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, 1845-47. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1845; 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847; served throughout the war with Mexico, 1847-48; was quartermaster, 3d artillery, 1848-50; adjutant, 1850-51, and acting assistant adjutant-general, 1st military department, 1850-52. He resigned his commission, March 16, 1853, to accept the professorship of mathematics and natural and experimental philosophy at the University of Rochester, N.Y., which chair he held until 1861. He was colonel of the 13th regiment, New York volunteers, which in 1861 enlisted for three months, leading his regiment through Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D.C., immediately after the attack on the 6th Massachusetts regiment in the streets of Baltimore, the first regiment that was marched through the city in proper order, and he commanded it in the Manassas campaign, forming part of Sherman's brigade, in the action of Blackburn Ford, July 18, 1861, and in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He resigned, Aug. 4, 1861, and returned to his professorship at the University of Rochester, but on March 17, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, and was placed in command of the District of the Mississippi. He took part in the northern Mississippi campaign of 1862-63, where he was detailed to guard the western extremity of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. He commanded the seventh division, Army of the Tennessee, sent to turn the right flank of the Confederate army at Vicksburg by the Yazoo Pass. He arrived at Fort Pemberton, March 23, 1863, and planned an attack, but orders from General Grant caused his abandonment of the attack and he returned to the Mississippi river, April 14, 1863. He was ordered home on sick leave, but hearing of Grant's proposed attack on Vicksburg, he returned to the command of his division, and engaged in the battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863, and in the assaults upon Vicksburg, May 19-23, 1863. He was on sick leave of absence, June-August, 1863, and commanded the draft rendezvous at Elmira, N.Y., August-December, 1863. Ill health caused his resignation, Dec. 31, 1863, but he continued to serve as provost marshal of the 28th congressional district, Jan. 21 to Oct. 15, 1865. He resumed his chair at the University of Rochester, N.Y., in 1863. He was city surveyor of Rochester, 1886-90; a trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N.Y.,

and vice-president of that institution, 1879-86. He was married to Elizabeth G., daughter of Gen. John L. Gardner, U.S.A. He revised the books of the Robinson course of mathematics, and wrote the treatise on the calculus. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1891.

QUINBY, Watson Fell, author, was born in Brandywine Springs, Del., Dec. 15, 1825; son of Dr. John and Elizabeth Starr (Phillips) Quinby; grandson of Moses and Jane (Fell) Quinby, and of William D. and Phebe (Starr) Phillips, and a descendant of John Quinby of Westchester county, N.Y., member of the first New York assembly. He matriculated at Haverford college for the junior class of 1842 and left in 1843 without graduating, to enter Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1847. He crossed the plains in 1849 with a party of California pioneers and lived for some years in mining camps in the mountains. He was married, Feb. 22, 1853, to Annie, daughter of James and Mary (Foote) Giffen of New Castle Co., Del., and afterward practiced medicine in Wilmington, Del. He is the author of: *Mongrelism* (1876); *The Coming Kingdom* (1878); *Solomon's Seal* (1880); *A Solution of the Circle* (1885); *Weights and Measures* (1885); *Silver* (1885); *Greek Names in America* (1888); *The Yard or the Metre, Which Will Ye Choose?* (1891).

QUINBY, William Emory, diplomatist and journalist, was born at Brewer, Maine, Dec. 14, 1835; son of Daniel Franklin and Arszina (Reed) Quinby; grandson of Benjamin Franklin and Phoebe (Larrabee) Quinby, and of Samuel Webb and Sarah (Kidder) Reed, and a descendant of William Quinby, who settled in Connecticut in 1650. He removed with his father to Detroit, Mich., in 1850; attended the literary department of Gregory's Commercial college, Detroit; was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was married, in April, 1860, to Adeline Frazier. As a boy he assisted his father in publishing the *Literary Miscellany*, and in 1861 obtained employment with the Detroit *Free Press*, becoming managing-editor in 1863, and general manager, editor-in-chief, and principal owner in 1872. He was U.S. minister to The Netherlands, 1893-97. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Michigan in 1896.

QUINCY, Josiah, patriot, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1744; son of Josiah and Hannah (Sturgis) Quincy; grandson of Edmund and Dorothy (Flynt) Quincy; great-grandson of Edmund and Elizabeth (Gookin) Eliot Quincy, and great-grandson of Edmund and Judith (Pares) Quincy, the immigrants. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1763, A.M., 1766, when he de-

livered his master's oration "Patriotism," his first oration in English, in which he demonstrated unusual power as an orator. He studied law under Oxenbridge Thacher in Boston, and practiced in Boston, 1766-73. His political views rendering him obnoxious to the supreme court

of the province, his name was omitted in the distribution of the honors of the gown. He was married in October, 1779, to Abigail, daughter of William Phillips. On March 5, 1770, the difficulties between citizens of Boston and the British soldiers, known as the Boston massacre, occurred, and the citizens were clamorous for vengeance against Captain Preston and the accused soldiers. Although sympathizing with the citizens, Mr. Quincy was selected by Captain Preston to defend his cause and that of the soldiers in the courts, against the earnest remonstrance of his father. This difficult task he shared with John Adams, who joined him as elder counsel. The trial began, Oct. 24, 1770, and concluded with the acquittal of Captain Preston, Oct. 30, 1770. Two of his men, however, were found guilty of manslaughter and branded in the hand. The popular resentment against Quincy and Adams was intense and publicly manifested whenever they appeared in the streets of Boston. In 1773 illness necessitated a change of climate, and he took passage by sea to Charleston, S.C., Feb. 8, 1773. On his return he journeyed through North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, being much benefited in health. In November, 1773, the British tea ships arrived in Boston Harbor, and the committee of correspondence held a meeting at the Old South Meeting house, Dec. 16, 1773, where Quincy and Samuel Adams spoke against the obnoxious measures of the British government. While the speaking proceeded, forty or fifty men, disguised as Indians, marched past the Meeting house to take possession of the tea ships and cast three hundred and forty chests of tea into the bay. As they were passing, Mr. Quincy paused a moment and then said: "I see the clouds which now rise thick and fast upon our horizon, the thunders roll, the lightnings play, and to that God who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm, I commit my country." On Sept. 28, 1774, he embarked on board the *Boston Packet* on a con-



Josiah Quincy

dential mission to London in behalf of the patriot colonies. He arrived at London, Nov. 16, 1774, and had conferences with Dr. Franklin, Jonathan Williams, Jr., Lord North and Lord Dartmouth. In his appeal for justice he was sustained by Lords Chatham and Selden, and his influence in the British councils was apparent. His health again failed, and in obedience to the wishes of his political friends, but contrary to the advice of his physician, he set sail for America, March 16, 1775. After being five weeks at sea, and when the ship was three days from land, he dictated a farewell letter to his family and nearest friends. He is the author of the articles signed "Hyperion" (1767), and "Tertius and Nubibus," "Edward Sexby," and "Marchmont Nedham" in *Edes and Gill's Gazette* (1774-75); *Draught of Instructions to the Boston Representatives in May, 1772*, and *Report of a Committee Chosen by the Inhabitants of Petersham, 4th January, 1773* (1773); *Observations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boston Port Bill, with Thoughts on Civil Society and Standing Armies* (1774). He died on shipboard within sight of Boston, April 26, 1775.

QUINCY, Josiah, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 4, 1773; son of Josiah and Abigail (Phillips) Quincy. He attended Phillips Andover academy, 1778-87, and was graduated from Harvard, A. B., 1790, A. M., 1793. He studied law under Col. William Tudor of Boston; was admitted to the bar in 1793, and practised in Boston. He was married, June 6, 1797, to Eliza Susan, daughter of John and Maria Sophia (Kemper) Morton. In 1798, when the misunderstanding between France and the United States had reached a point where armed resistance seemed the only



Josiah Quincy 1797

alternative left to the American people, Quincy delivered the 4th of July oration in the Old South church, which gave him the Federalist nomination for representative in the 7th congress in 1800. He was defeated by Dr. William Eustis, the anti-Federal candidate, after an exciting contest. He was a state senator, 1804-05; a representative in the 9th-13th congresses, 1805-15, and while in congress spoke and voted against the embargo act, the war with Great Britain and the admission of Louisiana as a state. A committee of the house proposed a law prohibiting the slave trade after Dec. 31, 1807,

and providing, among other penalties, that all Negroes imported after that date, should be forfeited by traders violating this law. The anti-slavery members of congress saw the danger of committing the government to the policy of the slave holders who maintained their right to hold and sell men as property, and it was therefore moved that the words "entitled to his or her freedom" be substituted for "forfeited." Mr. Quincy at first opposed the changing of the bill, holding that only by forfeiture could the government get control of the Negroes and so dispose of them in a manner for their own interest, but when it came to the passage of the bill, he supported the recomittal on the grounds that he could not consent to an action which should allow the sale of Negroes by the government. On Jan. 14, 1811, he delivered his famous speech on the admission of Louisiana, in which he stated that if the bill were passed, the bonds of the Union would be dissolved, and that the states that originally composed it would be free from their moral obligation and would not be bound to maintain a Union with the proposed new states. He held that this new territory could be absorbed by a vote of the people, but not by that of a passing congress. He believed that the purchase of Louisiana—in view of the designs of Napoleon and the advantage of a free opening of the Mississippi—would be accepted by the United States as an addition to its possessions. But he clearly foresaw the disasters that threatened the nation by the precedent established by this unconstitutional act, which gave congress the authority to multiply slave states without the consent of the people, and made slavery national and freedom sectional; prophesying that it would finally deluge the country with fratricidal blood. He opposed the declaration of war with England in 1812, but upon the issuing of the proclamation he supported the government. During his last session in congress he delivered speeches against the enlistment of minors and against the proposed invasion of Canada. He declined re-election in 1814; was a member of the state house of representatives, 1815-23; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1820, and speaker of the house in 1821. In December, 1822, he was elected mayor of the city of Boston to succeed John Phillips, May 1, 1823; and in this office, 1823-28, introduced reforms that completely reconstructed the city department. He established the first house of correction in Boston; a house of reformation for juvenile offenders, and reorganized the police force and the fire department. During his administration the Faneuil Hall Market was erected and the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument was laid by General Lafayette, with Daniel Webster as orator, June

17, 1825. In 1828 he was defeated for re-election by Harrison Grey Otis. On Jan. 29, 1839, he was elected president of Harvard college to succeed John Thornton Kirkland (q. v.), and at once applied himself with his accustomed industry to administering the affairs of the college, in which he introduced several improved methods, advancing the discipline of the college by refusing to protect the students from the authority of the courts of the commonwealth.



He delivered the address at the second centennial celebration, Sept. 17, 1830. During his presidency the Dane professorship of law was founded in 1829, Gore Hall was built, and the astronomical observatory was founded and equipped. He resigned the presidency, Aug. 27, 1845, and on retiring to private life in 1845, devoted himself to his farm and to literary pursuits. He took no active part in politics in 1860, but favored the election of Mr. Lincoln, of whom he was a great admirer. In December, 1861, he sustained a severe injury to his hip from which he never fully recovered. He was a member and vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical society, and the American Philosophical society. The honorary degree of A. B. was conferred on him by Yale in 1792; that of A. M. by the College of New Jersey in 1796, and that of LL. D. by Harvard in 1824, of which he was an overseer, 1810-29. He is the author of: *History of Harvard University* (2 vols., 1840); *History of the Boston Athenaeum* (1851); *Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston from Sept. 17, 1630, to Sept. 17, 1830* (1852); *Memoir of J. Q. Adams* (1858); and *Speeches Delivered in Congress*, edited by his son, Edmund (1874), who also wrote his biography (1867). His death called forth tributes from the press and the two boards of the city government, the overseers and faculty of Harvard, and the various learned societies of which he was a member. His statue, modeled by Thomas Ball, was erected in front of the City Hall, Boston, and another, by William Story, was placed in Saunders theatre, Cambridge. He died in Quincy, Mass., July 1, 1864.

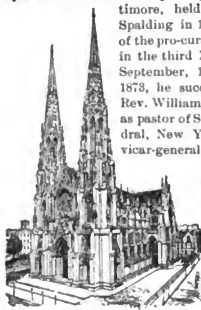
QUINCY, Josiah, politician, was born in Quincy, Mass., Oct. 15, 1859; son of Josiah Phillips and Helen Fanny (Huntington) Quincy; grandson of Josiah and Mary Jane (Miller) Quincy and of Charles Phelps and Helen (Mills) Huntington. He prepared for college at the Adams academy, and was graduated from Harvard, A. B., in 1880. He taught at the Adams academy; studied at the Harvard Law school; was admitted to the bar in 1883, but never engaged in the active practice of the law. He

became connected with the Independent movement against Mr. Blaine's candidacy for the presidency in 1884, and soon after became an active member of the Democratic party. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1887-88 and 1890-91, and was the Democratic candidate for the 61st congress in 1888, but was defeated. He was secretary of the Democratic state committee in 1890, chairman of its executive committee in 1891, and chairman of the full committee in 1892. He was elected the Massachusetts member of the national Democratic committee in 1892. He was appointed first assistant secretary of state by President Cleveland in 1893, but resigned the office after serving for six months and returned to Boston. He was elected mayor of Boston in 1895, and was re-elected in 1897, serving four years. While mayor he was especially identified with the extension of public baths and play-grounds, and with the specializing of the administration of the city charities under unpaid boards. He was married, Feb. 17, 1900, to Mrs. Ellen Tyler, widow of William R. Tyler, and daughter of Dr. Franz Hugo Krebs of Boston, Mass.

QUINLAN, John, R. C. bishop, was born in Cloyne, county Cork, Ireland, Oct. 19, 1826. He came to the United States in 1844, and entered the theological department of Mount St. Mary's seminary, Emmitsburg, Md. He was ordained priest, Aug. 30, 1852, and was placed in charge of St. Mary's parish, Piqua, Ohio. In 1855 he was appointed assistant pastor of St. Patrick's church, Cincinnati, Ohio, also serving as president and professor of philosophy and theology at Mount St. Mary's college. In 1859 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Mobile, and was consecrated at New Orleans, La., Dec. 4, 1859, by Archbishop Blanc, assisted by Bishop Elder of Natchez and Bishop Coadjutor Wood of Philadelphia. In 1860 he went to Europe for the purpose of obtaining aid from the clergy, and of paying a visit to the pope. He built St. Patrick's and St. Mary's churches in Mobile, and many churches, schools, convents and mission stations in different places. He was present at the Vatican council in 1869, and while visiting Rome in 1882, contracted the fever of which he died at New Orleans, La., March 9, 1883.

QUINN, William, clergyman, was born in Ballybofey, county Donegal, Ireland, May 21, 1820. He came to the United States in 1841; was graduated from St. John's college, Fordham, N. Y., in 1845, and was ordained priest, Dec. 17, 1845. He served as assistant to the Rev. Michael McCarron, 1845-49, and as pastor of St. Peter's church, Barclay street, New York city, 1849-73, where he succeeded in paying off a debt of \$100,000, which was due to the poor of the parish

who had entrusted their savings to the church, and in reducing the mortgage debt to \$7000. He was a member of the first provincial council held by Archbishop Hughes in 1854; was delegate apostolic to the second plenary council of Baltimore, held by Archbishop



Spalding in 1866, and was one of the procurators of the clergy in the third New York synod, September, 1863. On May 1, 1873, he succeeded the Very Rev. William Storrs, deceased, as pastor of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, and as vicar-general of the diocese. During the absence of Cardinal McCloskey in 1875 and 1878, he administered the affairs of the archdiocese. He retained his office under Archbishop Corrigan, and was in charge of the financial matters connected with the completion of the new St. Patrick's cathedral. In May, 1881, he was made private chamberlain to the pope and in December, 1881, domestic prelate. His name was proposed as a successor to Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. His health failed in 1886, and he died at Paris, France, April 15, 1887.

QUINT, Alonzo Hall, clergyman, was born in Barnstead, N.H., March 23, 1828; son of George and Sally W. (Hall) Quint. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1852. He was licensed to preach in 1852; was ordained to the ministry, Dec. 27, 1853; was married, Jan. 30, 1854, to Rebecca P. Putnam of Salem, Mass., and was pastor of the Mather church, Roxbury, Mass., 1853-63; chaplain of the 2nd Massachusetts volunteers, 1861-64; pastor of the North church, New Bedford, Mass., 1864-75; a representative in the New Hampshire state legislature, 1881-83; pastor of the Allston Congregational church, Boston, 1886-90; instructor in homiletics at Auburn Theological seminary, N.Y., 1890-91, and at Andover Theological seminary, 1892-94. He was secretary of the National Council of Congregational Churches, from Dover, 1871-83; moderator of the National Council, 1892-95; secretary of the Massachusetts General Association of Congregational Churches, 1856-81; was elected general director of the American Congregational association in 1859, and was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, 1859-90. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1870-96, and a

visitor of Andover Theological seminary, 1892-96. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1866. He was editor and proprietor of the *Congregational Quarterly*, 1859-76, and editor of the *Congregational Yearbook* for many years. He contributed articles to the *Dover Spaulder*, and is the author of: *The Potomac and the Rapidan, or Army Notes from the Failure at Winchester to the Re-enforcement of Rosecrans* (1864); *Records of the Second Massachusetts Infantry 1861-65* (1867), and *First Parish in Dover, N.H.* (1883). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 4, 1896.

QUINTARD, Charles Todd, second bishop of Tennessee and 75th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 22, 1824; son of Isaac Quintard. He attended Trinity parish school, New York city; studied medicine under James R. Wood and Valentine Mott, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of the City of New York, M.D., in 1847. He established himself in practice at Athens, Ga., and in 1851 was elected professor of physiology and pathological anatomy in the medical college, Memphis, Tenn., and with Dr. Ayres P. Merrill edited the *Memphis Medical Recorder*. Determining to enter the church, he prepared under Bishop James Hervey Otey, and was admitted to the diaconate in 1855, and advanced to the priesthood in 1856. He was assistant at Calvary, Memphis, 1857-58; rector of the Church of the Advent, Nashville, 1859-61, and in 1861 was chosen chaplain of the 1st Tennessee regiment, serving both as chaplain and surgeon. Upon the death of Bishop Otey, April 23, 1863, he returned to his duties as rector of the Church of the Advent. He was elected bishop of the diocese of Tennessee, and was consecrated at St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1865, by Bishops Hopkins, Burgess, and Atkinson, assisted by Bishops Odenheimer, Bedell, Stevens, Coxe, and Fulford of Montreal, Canada. It was through his untiring efforts, especially in England at the time of the Lambeth conference of 1867, that funds were secured to re-establish the University of the South Swannee, Tenn. He was first president (vice-chancellor) of the University, 1867-72, and chairman of the board of trustees and of the executive committees, 1867-98. He re-organized the institution for girls founded by Bishop Otey at Columbia, Tenn., besides interesting himself in general educational advancement throughout the state. The Rev. Thomas Frank Gailor (q.v.) was elected his coadjutor, April 20, 1893. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1866 and from the University of the South in 1878 and that of LL.D. from Cambridge, England, in 1897. He died in Meridianville, Ala., Feb. 15, 1898.

QUINTON, Amelia Stone, president of the National Indian association, was born near Syracuse, N. Y., daughter of Jacob Thompson and Mary (Bennett) Stone; grand-daughter of Thomas and Mary (Webb) Stone and of Asa and Chloe (Grow) Bennett; great-granddaughter of Thomas and Rachel (Marsh) Stone and of Darius and Deborah (Palmer) Webb. She was educated at Cortland academy, taught for a year in a seminary in Madison, Ga., where she became the wife of the Rev. James Franklin Swanson, upon whose death she removed to Philadelphia where she taught for Mary L. Bonney (afterward Mrs. Rambaut, q. v.). She was prominent in the evangelistic department of the new temperance movement; addressed drawing-room and other meetings in London and other English cities in 1877, and in February, 1877, was married to Richard L. Quinton, A. M., a lecturer in London colleges, returning with him in the fall of 1878 to Philadelphia. In March, 1879, she joined Miss Bonney in work for the Indians in the United States, which eventuated in the Women's National Indian association. She was its general secretary and organizer, 1879-87, its president, 1887-1903, and editor of *The Indian's Friend* till 1903. Its first two petitions to congress asked for the faithful keeping of compacts with them; its third annual petition, circulated in 1881, asking lands in severalty, citizenship, and common school education for them, led the popular movement which resulted in the passage of the Dawes Severalty bill in 1887. She was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the New Century club, and the Mayflower society.

QUITMAN, Frederick Henry, clergyman, was born on the island of Westphalia in the Rhine river, Germany, Aug. 7, 1760. He graduated in philosophy and theology at the University of Halle, 1779, and was a private tutor of the children of the Prince of Waldeck, 1779-80. He was ordained in the Lutheran ministry, Amsterdam, Holland, 1781, and sent as a missionary to the Dutch colony, Curaçoa Islands, W. I. The insurrection of 1795 caused him to remove to New York, in order to return to Holland to enjoy a life pension awaiting him. The needs of the Lutheran church in the new republic determined him to remain, and he was pastor of congregations in Scholarie and Cobleskill, N. Y., where colonies of German Palatinates had settled, and after two years' service he became pastor of four congregations at and near Rhinebeck, N. Y., serving, 1798-1815. When his co-worker, the Rev. J. C. Hartwick (q. v.) died, July 17, 1796, leaving a large tract of land for the purposes of a Lutheran seminary, Quitman favored its location at Rhinebeck, but other influences carried it to the present

town of Hartwick. He was an original trustee of Hartwick seminary, 1816-28, and for a time a member of its faculty. In 1815 he resigned the charge of two of the congregations, and in 1825 relinquished charge of all except St. Peter's, Rhinebeck, retiring from ministerial duties in 1828. His wife, Elizabeth Hueck, born in 1768, accompanied him to the West Indies and to the United States, and died, Feb. 24, 1805, at Rhinebeck. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1814. He edited a hymn book (1817), and is the author of: *A Treatise on Magic* (1810); *Evangelical Catechism* (1814), and *Sermons on the Reformation* (1817). He died at Rhinebeck, N. Y., June 26, 1832.

QUITMAN, John Anthony, soldier, was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1799; son of the Rev. Frederick Henry (q. v.) and Elizabeth (Hueck) Quitman. He was graduated from Hartwick seminary in 1816, and served as assistant to Dr. E. L. Hazelius, in the literary department of the seminary, 1816-18. He was a professor at Mount Airy college, Germantown, Pa., 1818-19; studied law with Platt Brush of Chillicothe, Ohio, and in 1821 engaged in practice at Natchez, Miss. He was a representative in the Mississippi legislature, 1835-28; chancellor of the state, 1838-34; state senator, 1834-36, and served as president of the senate and acting governor of the state, 1835-38. He raised a body of men to assist the Texans in defeating the attacks of the Mexicans in 1836, and upon the capture of Santa Anna, returned to Natchez. He was appointed major-general of state militia, and in 1846 was commissioned brigadier-general in the U. S. army, and joined General Taylor at Camargo. He led the assault on Fort Tenerice, and into the heart of the city; led the assault at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-20, 1847, and an expedition against Alvarado, when he co-operated with a naval force under Com. Matthew C. Perry; stormed the works of Chapultepec and carried Belen gate by assault, Sept. 13, 1847, and was brevetted major-general and presented with a sword by congress for gallantry at the capture of Puebla, Oct. 12, 1847. He served as military governor of the city of Mexico 1847-48, and on his return home in 1850, was elected governor of Mississippi. While serving as governor he was prosecuted for complicity with the Lopez filibustering expedition. He resigned his office, and upon his acquittal was re-nominated, but withdrew his name. At the Democratic national conventions of 1848 and 1856, he was prominently named as a candidate for the vice-presidency. He was a Democratic representative in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855-58. J. F. H. Claiborne prepared his *Life and Correspondence* (1860). He died in Natchez, Miss., July 17, 1858.

R.

RAAB, Henry, educationist, was born in Wetzlar, Rhenish Prussia, June 20, 1837; son of Philip and Justine (Kaiser) Raab. He was educated in the public school and Royal gymnasium of his native city, and for a time worked in the shops of his father, who was a currier. He came to the United States in 1853, and worked as a currier in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853-54; in St. Louis, Mo., 1854-56, and in Belleville, Ill., 1856, meanwhile giving his leisure to a thorough mastery of the English language. He taught in the Belleville public schools, 1857-73; was superintendent of city schools, 1873-82 and 1887-90, and state superintendent of public instruction, 1882-86 and 1890-94. His life was devoted to the betterment of the elementary schools and the advancement of education both for teacher and pupil. He was married, Jan. 14, 1859, to Mathilde, daughter of Franz Wilhelm and Charlotte (von Pott) von Lengerke of Ankum, Germany. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Wisconsin in 1892. He is the author of contributions to school journals and of annual reports of the Belleville schools, and of the department of public instruction. He died in Belleville, Ill., March 13, 1901.

RABUN, William, governor of Georgia, was born in Halifax county, N.C., April 8, 1771; son of Matthew Rabun, with whom he removed to Wilkes county, Ga., in 1785, and settled in Hancock county, Ga., in 1786. He received a limited education; was a representative and senator in the Georgia legislature, and was president of the senate in 1817, when Gov. David B. Mitchell resigned, being *ex officio* governor of the state until the appointment of Peter Early as governor. Governor Early died in office in August, 1817, and Senator Rabun was elected governor in November, 1817, filling the office until his death. During the Seminole war in 1818 Governor Rabun called out the militia, placing the state troops under the command of General Gaines. Capt. Obed Wright of the Chatham militia was ordered to destroy the Indian villages of Hoponee and Phileim in retaliation for outrages committed on the whites of this neighborhood, and by mistake he burned the Indian village of Chedah and killed some of the inhabitants. General Jackson demanded that Captain Wright be prosecuted for murder and imprisoned and kept in irons awaiting the pleasure of the President. In reply Governor Rabun refused to acknowledge the authority of the United States over the state troops and added, "When the liberties of the

people of Georgia shall have been prostrated at the feet of a military despotism, then, and not till then, will your imperious doctrine be tamely submitted to. You may rest assured that if the savages continue their depredations on our unprotected frontier I shall think and act for myself in that respect." Governor Rabun was a devout Baptist and the Rev. Jesse Mercer by request of the legislature, preached before that body a sermon on the occasion of his death. Rabun county, Ga., was named in his honor. He died in Powelton, Ga., Oct. 24, 1819.

RACE, John H., educator, was born in Paupack, Pa., March 10, 1862; son of the Rev. James Lee and Jane (Humble) Race; grandson of the Rev. Daniel and Eliza (Lee) Race. His father came to America from Richmond, Yorkshire, England, in 1858 and settled in Paupack, Pa. John H. Race was a student at Wyoming seminary, Kingston, Pa., class of 1886, and was graduated from Princeton university, A.B., 1890, A.M., 1893. He was married, June 25, 1890, to Alice, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Edward and Elizabeth (Mannering) Bannister of Petaluma, Cal., a graduate of Syracuse university, 1881, and a teacher of art in Wyoming seminary, 1881-83. He was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1890, and was professor of Greek and rhetoric at Wyoming seminary, 1890-94; pastor of the Centenary M.E. church, Binghamton, N.Y., 1894-98, and became president of Grant university, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1898. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Syracuse university in 1899, and is the author of several contributions to religious periodicals.

RADEMACHER, Joseph, R. C. bishop, was born in Westphalia, Mich., Dec. 3, 1840. He studied for the priesthood in St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburg, Pa., and was ordained, Aug. 2, 1863, by Bishop Luers of Fort Wayne, Ind. He was pastor of St. Francis's, Attica, Ind., 1863-69, where he also attended St. Joseph's mission at Marshfield; was pastor of St. Paul of the Cross, Columbia city, 1869-76; of St. Mary's, Fort Wayne, Ind., and chancellor of the diocese, 1877-80. He was rector of St. Mary's, Lafayette, Ind., 1880-83; was nominated to the see of Nashville, Tenn., April 21, 1883, and was consecrated in St. Mary's cathedral, Nashville, Tenn., June 24, 1883, by Archbishop Fechan of Chicago, Ill., assisted by Bishop Chatard and Bishop Burgess. He labored successfully in that diocese until transferred to the diocese of Fort Wayne, by pontifical letter dated, July 14, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Joseph Dwenger (q.v.), Jan. 29, 1893. He resigned November, 1899, and died at Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 12, 1900.



RADFORD

RADFORD, William, naval officer, was born in Fincastle, Va., March 1, 1808; son of Harriet Kennerly Radford and stepson of Gen. William Clark (q.v.). He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, March 1, 1825; served on the *Brandywine*, when that frigate carried the Marquis de Lafayette to France; was attached to the Mediterranean squadron, 1827-28, and to the sloop *Erie* of the West India squadron, 1830-31. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; served on the *John Adams* of the Mediterranean squadron in 1835; was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1837, and served on the *Warren* of the Pacific squadron, 1845-47. He was stationed on the western coast of Mexico, 1847-48; commanded the party that cut out a Mexican war vessel at Mazatlan in 1847, and was attached to the store ship *Lexington*, 1852-53. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855; commanded the *Dacotah* of the East India squadron, 1860-61; was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and commodore, April 24, 1863. He commanded the



U. S. SLOOP CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland in 1861, and was on court-martial duty at Old Point Comfort, when that ship was attacked by the ram *Merrimac*. He made every effort to reach his ship before the fighting was over, but did not arrive at Newport News until the *Cumberland* was sinking. He was executive officer at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1862-64; commanded the *New Ironsides*, and the iron-clad division of Admiral Porter's squadron at Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. His ability and services in these two attacks were recognized and praised by Admiral Porter in his report to the secretary of the navy. He commanded the navy yard at Washington, D.C., 1866-68; was promoted rear-admiral, July 25, 1868; commanded the Mediterranean squadron, 1869-70, and was retired, March 1, 1870. He was on special duty in Washington, D.C., 1871-72, and died in that city, Jan. 8, 1890.

RAFINESQUE, Constantine Samuel, botanist, was born in Galatz, a suburb of Constantinople, Turkey, Oct. 22, 1783; son of a French merchant from Marseilles. His mother was born in Greece, but was of German parentage, her family name being Schmaltz. In 1784 his parents visited the ports of Asia and Africa, en route to Marseilles, where Constantine spent his boyhood, becoming devoted to the science of botany and filled with a desire to travel. He began an herbarium at

RAFINESQUE

the age of eleven; the following year published "Notes on the Apennines," as seen from the back of a mule on a journey from Leghorn to Genoa, and through his own efforts acquired an extensive knowledge of classical and modern languages. Upon the outbreak of the French Revolution, with his brother Anthony, he came to Philadelphia, Pa., 1802, where he first served as a merchant's clerk, devoting his leisure to botany, and subsequently traveled on foot through Pennsylvania and Virginia, making a collection of botanical specimens. In 1805 he set sail for Sicily, where he established himself as a merchant, and where he discovered the medicinal squill, shipping 200 pounds before the Sicilians discovered that he was not using it for dye. In 1815 his son, Charles Linneus, died and in the same year his wife, Josephine Vaccaro, left him, taking with her their only daughter, Emily, who became a singer in Sicilian opera at the theatre in Palermo. He then returned to the United States, and on the voyage lost his entire collection of valuable specimens, books and manuscripts in the shipwreck on the coast of Long Island. He traveled throughout the western part of the country, and in 1818 became professor of natural history and modern languages in Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., receiving from there the honorary degree of A.M. After an extensive lecture tour he eventually settled in Philadelphia again, and there became so absorbed in the discovery of new genera and species, that the scientific value of his work suffered from an undue proportion of their description. He also devised the present arrangement of coupon-bonds, which he called the "divital invention;" projected many other varied schemes which never materialized, such as steam-ploughs, aquatic railroads, artificial leather; and founded and edited: *The Atlantic Journal and Friend of Knowledge*, 1832-33; "Annals," and other serials. He was awarded a gold medal by the French Geological society, on which was imprinted his only known portrait. His writings include: *Précis de découvertes et travaux somiologiques entre 1800 et 1814* (1814); *Analyse de la nature* (1815); *Antikon Botanikon* (1815-40); *Ancient History, or Annals of Kentucky* (1824); *Medical Flora, etc., of the United States* (1828-30); *Alsographia Americana* (1838); *Genius and Spirit of the Hebrew Bible* (1838), etc. "The Complete Writings of C. S. Rafinesque on Recent and Fossil Conchology" were edited by William G. Binney and George W. Tryon, Jr., in 1864, and a review of his botanical writings by Asa Gray, was published in *Silliman's Journal* in 1841. He left an autobiography. His will, discovered more than half a century after his death, left his property, which consisted of in-

ventions and specimens, equally to his sister, his daughter and the establishment of an orphan school for girls, but the terms were never carried out, as he died in absolute poverty, and his possessions were sold to cancel debts. His body was buried stealthily by a few of his friends in Ronaldson's cemetery, Philadelphia, but his grave was not marked. The date of his death is Sept. 18, 1842.

RAINES, John, representative, was born in Canandaigua, N.Y., May 6, 1840; son of John and Mary (Remington) Raines; grandson of John and Mary (Sadler) Raines, and of Thaddeus and Betsy (Root) Remington, and a descendant of William Raines of Ryton, Yorkshire, England. He attended the public schools and taught for three years, and was graduated from the Albany Law school in 1861. He established himself in practice in Geneva, N.Y., and in 1861 raised a company for the 85th New York volunteers; was made captain of the company, and served until July, 1863. He was married, Sept. 18, 1862, to Catherine A., daughter of Anson and Fanny (Havens) Wheeler of Geneva, N.Y. He was a Republican member of the state assembly, 1881-82 and 1885; state senator, 1886-89; representative from the twenty-ninth district of New York in the 51st and 52d congresses, 1889-93, and a state senator, 1894-1903. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage by the New York legislature of a law which he drew regulating the sale of liquors, and imposing a high license, which during its operation paid into the state treasury nearly \$4,000,000 annually and to localities about \$8,000,000 annually; the law becoming known by his name.

RAINEY, Joseph H., representative, was born in Georgetown, S.C., June 21, 1832; son of slave parents, who subsequently obtained freedom by their industry. Although legally debarred from attending school, he was well educated, and removed to Charleston, S.C., where he followed the occupation of a barber until 1862, when, forced to work on the Confederate fortifications, he escaped to the West Indies, and remained there until the close of the war. He returned to Georgetown; was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1868, and was a state senator in 1870, resigning to take his seat in the 41st congress, June 21, having been elected a Republican representative in place of Benjamin T. Whittemore, who was elected but not allowed to take his seat. Mr. Rainey was re-elected to the 42d-45th congresses, serving, 1870-79, his seat in the 44th congress being contested by Samuel Lee. He died in Georgetown, D.C., Aug. 1, 1887.

RAINS, Gabriel James, soldier, was born in Craven county, N.C., in June, 1803; son of Gabriel M. and Hester (Ambrose) Rains. He

was a brother of George Washington Rains (q.v.) and of John Rains (1804-1834), who graduated from University of North Carolina, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826; was a member of the general assembly, and a lawyer in Alabama. Gabriel was graduated at the U.S. military academy, West Point, in 1827; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 7th infantry; served in the West on garrison, commissary, frontier, and recruiting duty, 1827-39; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1834, and captain, Dec. 25, 1837, and engaged in the Seminole war, 1839-42, being severely wounded in the skirmish near Fort King, April 28, 1840, and brevetted major for gallantry in that action. He served in garrison in Louisiana and Florida, 1842-45; in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and was engaged in the defense of Fort Brown, May 3-9, 1846, and in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846. He was engaged in recruiting for General Scott's campaign, 1846-48; served in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1848 and 1851; in the Seminole war, 1849-50, and in garrison duty, 1850-52. He was promoted major and transferred to the 4th infantry, March 9, 1851; served on frontier duty on the Pacific coast, 1853-60, and took part in the expedition against the Yakama Indians in 1855. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 5th infantry, June 5, 1860; was on a leave of absence, 1860-61, and resigned from the U.S. army, July 31, 1861, and joined the Confederate States army, receiving the commission of brigadier-general, Sept. 23, 1861. He commanded a brigade in D. H. Hill's division at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, and was severely wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31-June 1, 1862, where he received special commendation from his division commander for his rapid and successful flank movement that turned the tide of the battle in favor of the Confederates. He was placed in charge of the bureau of conscription of Richmond, Va., in December, 1862. He invented a peculiar friction primer to explode subterranean shells, which was used effectively in the retreat from Williamsburg; also organized the system of torpedo protection for southern harbors; was made chief of the torpedo service, June 17, 1864, and demonstrated that weak maritime nations could be protected against the most powerful. He was married to Mary Jane, daughter of Maj. William (U.S.A.) and Eliza Conway (Sevier) McClellan, and granddaughter of Governor John and Catherine (Sherrill) Sevier. Their daughter, Mrs. W. W. Smythe, gave data for this sketch in 1903. After the war General Rains resided first in Augusta, Ga., and subsequently in Aiken, S.C., where he died, Aug. 6, 1881, from wounds received in Florida in 1840, and considered fatal at the time.

RAINS

RAINS, George Washington, soldier, was born in Craven county, N.C., in 1817; son of Gabriel M. and Hester (Ambrose) Rains. His parents removed to Alabama, and he was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from that state in 1839, and in 1843 was graduated third in a class of 56, and promoted 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He served as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass., 1842-43; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., 1843-44, and was transferred to the 4th artillery, July 7, 1843. He was assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the U.S. Military academy, 1844-46; had charge of the quartermaster's depot at Point Isabel, Texas, in 1846; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847; took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco, and major, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He served as aide-de-camp to General Scott and to Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, 1847-48, and while at West Point where Pillow was being court-martialed, he arranged the model of the Valencia silver mine. He was in garrison in New Orleans and on recruiting service, 1848-49; in the Seminole war, Florida, 1819-50; in garrison at Forts Lafayette and Columbus, N.Y. harbor, Fort Mackinac, Mich., and Fort Independence, Mass., 1850-54, and on recruiting service at Fort Columbus, 1854-56. He was promoted captain, Feb. 14, 1856, resigned from the service, Oct. 31, 1856, and became part owner and president of the Washington iron works and the Highland iron works at Newburg, N.Y. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of artillery in the Confederate army in 1861, and assigned to the equipment of powder mills at Augusta, Ga., and had charge of these works, producing most of the powder used by the Confederate army, until the war ended. He was professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the medical department of the University of Georgia, 1867-84, dean of the faculty, 1884, and professor emeritus, 1884-94, and resumed business in Newburg, N.Y., in 1894. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Georgia in 1890, and that of M.D. elsewhere. He obtained three patents for improvements in portable steam engines, and is the author of: *Steam Portable Engines*, a treatise (1860); *Rudimentary Course of Analytical and Applied Chemistry* (1872); *Chemical Qualitative Analysis* (1879); *History of the Confederate Powder Works* (1882); and numerous essays. He died at Newburg, N.Y., March 21, 1898.

RAINS, James Edward, soldier, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., April 10, 1833; son of the

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Rev. John and Lucinda (Cartwright) Rains. He was graduated from Yale in 1854; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Nashville. He edited the *Daily Republican Banner* in 1857; was city attorney in 1858, and attorney-general for his judicial district in 1860. He was married about 1860, to Ida, only daughter of H. T. Yeatman. Mrs. Rains was residing in Nashville in 1903. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Tennessee regiment; was promoted colonel, and commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, department of East Tennessee. He was ordered by Gen. J. D. Stevenson, division commander, to cover the evacuation of Cumberland Gap, June 14, 1862, and after effecting the purpose, withdraw his two regiments and marched toward Morristown. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Nov. 4, 1862; commanded his brigade in McCown's division, Hardee's corps, Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, in the battle of Stone's river, and while leading a charge against McCook's Federal corps, he was shot through the heart, dying instantly, Dec. 31, 1862.

RAINSFORD, William Stephen, clergyman, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 30, 1850; son of the Rev. Marcus and Louisa (Dickson) Rainsford. Ill health caused his early withdrawal from school, and led to travel abroad for some time. He became interested in one of the first efforts made in England to apply a thorough study to the conditions of life in East London. The result of such study was a visit to Canada, in company with Herbert Watney, his brother-in-law, which visit had for its object the settling of eight hundred emigrants from the East of London in the Dominion. He then traveled extensively all over the United States, among other journeys undertaking one from St. Paul, Minn., to Victoria, Vancouver's Island. This trip lasted many months and was not without danger. His party consisted of Herbert Watney and himself and their two men. The country was wild and absolutely unsettled, and the United States' relations with the Indians very much disturbed. He returned to England in 1869, and was graduated from St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1873; was ordained deacon and priest in consecutive years, and held during this time the curacy of St. Giles's parish in Norwich. In 1876-78 he de-



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voted himself entirely to evangelistic work in the United States and Canada, conducting services in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, New Orleans, Louisville, Sandusky, Boston and New York. He took charge of Holy Trinity church, New York city, for three months during the absence of Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and while there had full charge of the meetings in Dr. Tyng's gospel tent, corner of 34th Street and Broadway. In 1878 he returned to England, and married Emily Alma, daughter of Frederick Green of 38 Princess Gardens, London. From England he was called to be assistant rector of the Cathedral of St. James, Toronto, Canada, where he remained until 1882, in which year he succeeded Dr. Williams as rector of St. George's church, New York, taking up his residence, Jan. 1, 1883. All seats in the church were declared free, the church was opened for private devotion at all hours of the day, daily services were held and frequent services on Sunday, and a large choir, chiefly volunteers, was placed in the chancel, alterations in the church being made to admit of this change. The staff of the church became one of the most efficient in the country, consisting of four clergy, five deaconesses and two secretaries. The Sunday school grew to a membership of 2000. In 1903 the communicants of St. George's numbered over 8,000, the number of societies and classes thirty-nine, the money raised during twenty years of rectorship \$2,254,543. The membership of the church was unique; living in tenements houses, 5400; in boarding houses, 1001; in flats, apartments, hotels, 938; in private houses, 589; out of town, 127; unclassified, 235; total: 8200. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred by Trinity in 1887. He was baccalaureate preacher at Harvard, Columbia and Chicago. He is the author of: *Sermons Preached at St. George's* (1887); *A Good Friday Meditation* (1901) *The Reasonableness of Faith* (1902) and many sermons.

RALPH, Julian, author and journalist, was born in New York city, May 27, 1853; son of Dr. Joseph Edward and Selina (Mahoney) Ralph. He was graduated from the public schools, apprenticed in the printing office of the *Standard* at Red Bank, N.J., in 1868; at once began writing short stories and humorous articles, and in 1870 became local editor of the paper. He founded the *Leader* at Red Bank, 1871, became acting editor of the *Webster*, Mass., *Times* in 1872, returned to New York to become a reporter on the *World* under William Henry Hurlbert in 1872, reported for the *Daily Graphic*, 1873-75, and was continuously on the staff of the *New York Sun*, 1875-95. He was married, May 15, 1876, to Isabella, daughter of Thomas H. and Frances C. Mount of Chapel Hill, N.J. He started *Chatter*,

a literary weekly, in 1899, and after its failure in 1900, made many important journeys for *Harper's Magazine*. He devoted himself to the United States and Canada, 1891-93, to Asia, 1894-97, and through Russia to the border of Persia in 1897. He was London correspondent of the *New York Journal* in 1896-97, and reported the Turko-Greek war; became London correspondent of the *New York Herald* and the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and in 1899 a member of the staff of the *London Daily Mail*, for which he spent a year in the British-Boer war. At the command of Lord Roberts, commanding the British forces, he and Rudyard Kipling, Percival Landon and H. E. Gwynne established *The Friend*, the first daily newspaper ever published for the information and entertainment of an army. It was established at Bloemfontein, in the then Orange Free State. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Royal Geographical society, and in 1900 he received the honorary degree A.M. from Middlebury college, Vermont. He returned to America in 1902, and in December was appointed Eastern representative of the Louisiana Purchase exposition of 1904. He is the author of: *Cuba* (1882); *Long Island of To-day* and *The Sun's German Barber* (1884); *On Canada's Frontier* (1892); *Our Great West and Chicago and the World's Fair* (1893); *Along the Boerstrating* (1894); *Dixie* (1895); *People We Pass* (1895); *Alone in China* (1896); *An Angel in a Web* (1896); *A Prince of Georgia* (1897); *Towards Pretoria* (1900); *At Pretoria*, called in America, *An American With Lord Roberts* (1901); *War's Brighter Side* (1901); *The Millionairess* (1902). He died in New York city, Jan. 20, 1903.

RALPH, Lester, painter and illustrator, was born in New York city, July 19, 1876; son of Julian and Isabella (Mount) Ralph. He attended the Brooklyn High school and Adelphi academy; studied in the Art Students' League, and then spent three years as a student in Paris and Rome, 1896-99. He illustrated scenes in the Turko-Greek war for *Harper's Magazine*, and in the British-Boer war for the *London Black and White*. He made a number of paintings of South African war scenes after his return to London, where he established his residence until 1902, when he returned to America and took up illustrating for the leading magazines.



RALSTON, James Grier, educator, was born in Chester county, Pa., Dec. 28, 1815; son of Samuel and Nancy Hays (Grier) Ralston; grandson of John and Christiana (King) Ralston, and a descendant of John and Mary (McCummack) Ralston, who came from Ballymena parish, county Antrim, Ireland, to "Craigs," or the Irish settlement in Northampton county, Pa., about 1732. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., 1838; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1839-40; was principal of Oxford Female seminary, Chester County, Pa., 1841-45; was ordained by the presbytery of New Castle, Dec. 17, 1845; founded, and was principal of Oakland Female institute, Norristown, Pa., 1845-74 and 1877-80. He was a student of natural history and chemistry and the discoverer of a fluoride of aluminum and calcium, the mineral being named Ralstonite after the discoverer. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Lafayette college in 1865, having served as trustee of that institution, 1860-65; and the degree of D.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1868. He died in Norristown, Pa., Nov. 10, 1880.

RAMBAUT, Mary Lucinda Bonney, educator, was born at Hamilton, N.Y., June 8, 1816; daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda (Wilder) Bonney, and granddaughter of Benjamin Bonney and of Abel Wilder, both of Chesterfield, Mass., and both soldiers in the Revolution. She acquired her education at Hamilton academy, and at Troy Female seminary, graduating from the latter in 1834, and taught at Jersey City, N.J., New York city, De Ruyter, N.Y., and at the Troy Female seminary, successively, 1834-42. She was a teacher at Beaufort and Roberville, S.C., 1842-48, and in 1850, with the assistance of Harriette Dillaye, opened the Chestnut Street Female seminary, Philadelphia, Pa., which soon became an important institution. It was re-



moved in 1883 to Ogontz, near Philadelphia, the estate formerly occupied by Jay Cooke (q.v.), where it continued to increase in attendance and influence. In 1879, with Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton (q.v.), she was instrumental in forming the Women's National Indian association which led the popular movement for Indian citizenship, es-

tablished fifty missions among the Indians, made loans, and provided many with homes and educational advantages. In March, 1881, Miss Bonney was elected president and in 1879 a first petition, endorsed by 50,000 signatures, was sent to the President and both houses of congress "to guard the Indians in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed to them by the faith of the nation." A second petition with 100,000 signatures affixed was sent in 1880 and a third in 1881. In 1880 she resigned as senior principal of the Ogontz school and in the same year was made a delegate to the World's Missionary convention at London. While in London, she was married to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Rambaut (q.v.). After her husband's death she made her home with her brother in Hamilton, N.Y., where she died, July 24, 1900.

RAMBAUT, Thomas, educator, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Aug. 25, 1819. His parents were Huguenots, and he attended the Huguenot academy at Portarlington, Ireland, and was graduated from Trinity college, Dublin, Ireland, in 1839. He came to the United States in 1840, and settled in Savannah, Ga., where he intended to enter upon the study of law, but decided to study for the ministry. He was principal of Bench Island academy, D.C., 1842-43; was ordained to the Baptist ministry, 1843, and was pastor of churches at Robertsville, S.C., 1843-44, and at Savannah, Ga., 1845-56. He was professor of ancient languages at Cherokee Baptist college, Caswell, Ga., 1856-63, and president of Cherokee Baptist college, 1857-63. He was professor of history and Roman literature in Georgia Military institute, Marietta, Ga., 1863-64, and agent of the Baptist Home Missionary society, preaching in nearly every southern state, 1864-67. He was president of William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo., 1867-74, meantime filling the chair of philosophy and theology, 1868-73; and traveled abroad, 1873-74, visiting the principal European universities, under the authority of the trustees of the college. He was pastor of Baptist churches at Brooklyn, N.Y., Newark, N.J., Albany, N.Y., and Franklin Pa., 1874-84, and returned to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1887. He was the general delegate of the Baptist church in the United States to the World's Missionary convention held at London, England, in 1888. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Mercer university, Macon, Ga., in 1857 and that of LL.D. by Madison university, New York, in 1860. He removed to Hamilton, N.Y., in 1888, and died there, Oct. 15, 1890.

RAMSAY, David, delegate, was born in Dunmore, Lancaster county, Pa., April 2, 1749; son of James and Jane (Montgomery) Ramsay. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1765, A.M., 1768; was a tutor in Maryland, 1765-67, and was graduated M.B. from

the University of Pennsylvania in 1773. He began practice in Cecil county, Md., but removed to Charleston, S.C., in 1773, and in 1776 joined the American army as surgeon and took part in the defence of Savannah. He was a member of the house of commons of South Carolina, 1776-83; a member of the council of safety, where his aggressive stand against British oppression and their Tory allies in the colonies so incensed the enemy that when Charleston was captured, May 13, 1780, he was imprisoned at St. Augustine with forty other hostages until exchanged in March, 1871. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the Continental congress, 1783-84 and 1785-86, and served as president *pro tempore* of that body during his last term. He was also a member of the South Carolina senate, and its president seven years. He was married to Frances, daughter of John Witherspoon, and after her death, secondly, Jan. 23, 1787, to Martha, daughter of Henry and Eleanor (Ball) Laurens of Charleston, S.C. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1780, and the honorary degree of M.D. from Yale in 1789. His published works include: *Touch not, Taste not, Handle not* (a sermon on tea, 1775); *An Oration on American Independence* (1778); *History of the Revolution of South Carolina from a British Province to an Independent State* (1785); *History of the American Revolution* (1789); *On the Means of Preserving Health in Charleston and its Vicinity* (1790); *Review of the Improvements, Progress and State of Medicine in the Eighteenth Century* (1802); *Life of George Washington* (1807); *History of South Carolina from its Settlement in 1670 to the Year 1803* (1809); *Memoirs of Martha Laurens Ramsay, with Extracts from her Diary* (1811); *Eulogium on Dr. Benjamin Rush* (1813); *History of the United States, 1697-1893*, continued to the treaty of Ghent by Samuel S. Smith and others and published posthumously (1816-17). This work formed the first three volumes of "Universal History Americanized" (12 vols., 1819). He met death from a pistol shot at the hands of a maniac to whose insanity he had testified as an expert in court. He died in Charleston, S.C., May 8, 1815.

RAMSAY, Francis Munroe, naval officer, was born in the District of Columbia, April 5, 1835; son of Gen. George Douglas and Frances Whetcroft (Munroe) Ramsay. He entered the navy as a midshipman, Oct. 5, 1850, served on board the *Preble*, 1851, and the *St. Lawrence*, Pacific station, 1851-55; was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, June 20, 1856; served on the *Falmouth*, Brazil squadron, 1857, and the *Merrimac*, Pacific squadron, 1857-60. He was promoted acting master, June 24, 1857; master, Jan. 23, 1858; lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1859; lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He served on the

Saratoga, 1860-62; commanded the ironclad *Choctaw* of the Mississippi squadron, 1863-64; and took part in the engagements on the Yazoo river in 1863, including Haines's Bluff, April 30-May 1; Liverpool's Landing in May, and Milliken's Bend, June 7. He was in charge of a battery at Vicksburg, June 19-July 4, 1863; commanded the 3d division of the Mississippi fleet, 1863-64; served at Trinity and Harrisonburg, La., March, 1864; took part in expeditions up the Black, Ouachita, Red and Atchafalaya rivers in the spring of 1864; was engaged at Simmsport, La., June 8, 1864; commanded the gunboat *Unadilla* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1864-65; was present at the storming of Fort Fisher, and of several Cape Fear river forts, including Fort Anderson, and was in the James river flotilla in the capture of Richmond, Va., in 1865. He had charge of the department of gunnery at the Naval academy, 1865-66; was promoted commander, July 25, 1866, and served on navigation duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1866-67; as fleet-captain and chief of staff of the South Atlantic squadron on the flag-ship *Guerrière*,



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1867-69, and as commander of the *Guerrière*, June and July, 1869. He was married, June 9, 1869, to Anna, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Powers) McMahon of Ireland. He served on ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1869-72; in the bureau of ordnance in 1872, and as naval attaché in Europe, 1872-73. He commanded the *Ossipee* on the North Atlantic station, 1873-74; was at the Philadelphia naval asylum, 1875-76, inspector of ordnance in New York, 1876-78; promoted captain, Dec. 1, 1877; commanded the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., 1878-81; the *Trenton*, European station, 1881; was superintendent, Naval academy, 1881-86; a member of the

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board of examiners, 1886-87, and commanded the *Boston* on special service, 1887-89. He commanded the New York navy yard and station, 1889; was promoted commodore, March 26, 1889; chief of the bureau of navigation, 1889-97; was promoted rear-admiral, April 11, 1894, and having reached the age of sixty-two was placed on the retired list, April 5, 1897, making his home in Washington, D.C., where in March, 1903, he was still residing.

RAMSAY, George Douglas, soldier, was born in Dumfries, Va., Feb. 21, 1802; son of Andrew and Catherine (Graham) Ramsay; grandson of Patriok and Elizabeth (Poythress) Ramsay and of Richard and James (Brent) Graham. Patriok Ramsay emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, to Virginia, and settled in Bristol Parish. He returned to Scotland prior to the Revolution, and after his death, in 1791, his widow brought her sons to Alexandria, Va., where they followed mercantile pursuits. George Douglas Ramsay was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and promoted 3d lieutenant, light artillery, July 1, 1820; was transferred to the 1st artillery on re-organization of the army, June 1, 1821; and promoted 1st lieutenant, March 1, 1826. He served as adjutant of the 1st artillery, 1833-35; as assistant ordnance officer at Washington arsenal, D.C., in 1835, and was promoted captain and transferred to the ordnance department, Feb. 25, 1835, serving as commandant of the New York, Washington, Frankford and Augusta arsenals. He was married, Sept. 23, 1830, to Frances Whetcroft, daughter of Thomas and Frances (Whetcroft) Munroe of Washington, D.C.; his wife died, April 22, 1835. He was married, secondly, June 23, 1838, to Eliza Rae, daughter of Thomas Gales of Louisiana. He was ordnance officer at Corpus Christi and Point Isabel in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21-23, 1846, where he was brevetted major, for gallant conduct. He was chief of ordnance of General Taylor's army, 1847-48; commandant of the Frankford, Fort Munroe, St. Louis and Washington arsenals, 1848-61; and was promoted major, April 22, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 3, 1861, and colonel, June 1, 1863. He commanded the arsenal at Washington, D.C., 1861-63; served as chief of ordnance of the U.S. army with headquarters at Washington, 1863-64; was promoted brigadier-general, and made chief of ordnance of the U.S. army, Sept. 15, 1863, and retired by age limit, Sept. 12, 1864. He was inspector of arsenals, 1864-66; commanded the Washington arsenal, 1866-70; was brevetted major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for long and faithful services, and was a member of the examining board. He died in Washington, D.C., May 23, 1882.

RAMSDELL

RAMSAY, Nathaniel, soldier, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., May 1, 1741; son of James and Jane (Montgomery) Ramsay; James Ramsay having emigrated from the north of Ireland, and settled in Drumore, Lancaster county, Pa., early in the eighteenth century. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1767, A.M., 1771, and was admitted to the bar in 1771. He signed the declaration of the freemen of Maryland, was a delegate from Cecil county to the Maryland convention of 1773, and a member of the committees to promote the manufacture of saltpetre, and to encourage manufactures of any kind. He was appointed captain in Smallwood's Maryland regiment, Jan. 14, 1776; joined the Continental army in Philadelphia in July, taking part in the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment, Maryland line, Dec. 10, 1776, and was stationed with the army at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78. After the retreat of Gen. Charles Lee at Monmouth, June 28, 1778, where he commanded a regiment, he was ordered to drive back the advancing British troops, which he did, holding his position with a remnant of his regiment against the British dragoons until his men were exhausted and he was left alone, wounded and apparently dead. He was taken prisoner and did not obtain an exchange until Dec. 14, 1780. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel U.S.A., June 1, 1779 to date from Jan. 1, 1777, and was retired Jan. 1, 1781. He practised law in Cecil county, 1781-83; in Baltimore, 1783-90; represented Maryland in the Continental congress, 1785-78; was appointed U.S. marshal for Maryland, by President Washington, serving 1790-98, and was U.S. naval officer of the port of Baltimore, 1794-1817. He was married first in 1771, to Margaret Jane, sister of Charles Wilson Peale, the portrait painter, and secondly in 1792, to Charlotte, daughter of Aquila and Sophia (White) Hall of Maryland. He died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1817.

RAMSDELL, George Allen, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Milford, N.H., March 11, 1834; son of William and Maria A. (Moore) Ramsdell; grandson of William and Mary (Southward) Ramsdell, and of Humphrey and Hannah (Peabody) Moore, and a descendant of Abijah Ramsdell, who emigrated from England to America, and settled in Lynn, Mass. He attended Appleton academy, and Amherst college for one year, and studied law in Manchester, N.H. He was admitted to the bar in 1857; was married in November, 1860, to Eliza D., daughter of David and Margaret (Dinsmore) Wilson of Deering, N.H.; practised law in Peterboro, N.H., 1857-63; and was clerk of the supreme court of Hillsborough county, 1864-68, residing at Amherst, 1864-66, and at Nashua, 1866-67. He

resigned his clerkship and practised law, 1887-91; represented Hillsborough county in the New Hampshire legislature, 1870-72, where he served on the judiciary and other important committees; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1876, and of the governor's council, 1891-92. He declined a seat on the supreme bench of the state in 1893, and was Republican governor of New Hampshire, 1897-99. He held many local offices, including the presidency of the board of trustees of the State Industrial School at Manchester, N.H. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth college in 1871. Governor Ramsdell died in Nashua, N.H., Nov. 16, 1900.



RAMSEUR, Stephen Dodson, soldier, was born in Lincolnton, N.C., May 31, 1837; son of Jacob A. and Lucy M. (Wilfong) Ramseur. He was a student at Davidson college, N.C., 1853-55; was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, fourteenth in a class of 41, in 1860, and was assigned to the artillery. He served in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., and at Washington, D.C., 1860-61; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, Feb. 1, 1861, and resigned from the U.S. army, April 6, 1861, entering the Confederate service as captain of artillery. Early in 1862 he reported to Gen. John B. Magruder on the Peninsula with the 10th North Carolina artillery, having been promoted major. He was transferred to the 49th North Carolina infantry as colonel, April 12, 1862, which he commanded in Robert Ransom's brigade, Holmes's division, Magruder's command in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1, 1862, where he was wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general, Nov. 1, 1862, and commanded the third brigade, composed of the 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th North Carolina regiments in D. H. Hill's division, Jackson's corps, in the Chancellorsville campaign, and was again wounded. He commanded his brigade in Rodes's division, Ewell's 2d corps at Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, and was promoted major-general, June 1, 1864. When the second corps was transferred from Ewell to Early, June 12, 1864, for the invasion of Maryland and attack on Washington, Ramseur's division was made up of the brigades of Lilley, Johnston and Lewis. After engaging the enemy at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, he occupied the centre of Early's line of battle at the Monocacy crossing, July 9, 1864, where Gen. Lew Wallace opposed the advance but was repulsed and driven south within the lines of defences of Washington. On July 13, when within sight of the dome of the capitol, learning of

the advance of General Grant to the relief of the Federal capitol, Early ordered his army to fall back, which they did that night, crossing the Potomac at White's Ford above Leesburg on the morning of the 14th, entering the valley through Snicker's Gap and after crossing the Shenandoah awaiting the Federal army at Berryville. On Aug. 7, 1864, Sheridan had assumed command of the middle military division and of the Army of the Shenandoah. Then followed the battles of Cedarville, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, August-October, 1864. Meantime Ramseur's division had been given the first position in Early's army, and his command was made up of the brigades of C. A. Battle, Phil Cook, Bryan Grimes, and W. R. Cox in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, where he was mortally wounded. He died at Winchester, Oct. 20, 1864.

RAMSEY, Alexander, governor of Minnesota, was born near Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1815; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kelker) Ramsay, and grandson of Alexander and Vera Frit (Cornelius) Ramsey, and of Henry and Elizabeth (Greenawalt) Kelker.

He attended Lafayette college, 1834-35; entered the register's office, Dauphin county, as clerk in 1838; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and began practice in Harrisburg. He was secretary to the presidential electors in 1840; clerk of the Pennsylvania house of representatives in 1841; a Whig representative from the Harrisburg district in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843-47, and chairman of the Whig state central committee in 1848. He was married in 1845, to Anna Earl, daughter of Michael H. Jenks of Newton, Pa. He was the first territorial governor of Minnesota from April 2, 1849 to May 15, 1853, and between 1849 and 1853 made various treaties with the Indian tribes in Minnesota, procuring for the United States that portion of land now contained in the state of Minnesota. He was mayor of St. Paul, 1855-57; second governor of the state of Minnesota from Jan. 21, 1860, to July 10, 1863, and U.S. senator, 1863-75, serving on the committees on naval affairs, posts, patents and pensions. He was secretary of war in President Hayes's cabinet, 1879-81, and a member and chairman of the Utah commission, 1881-86, resigning in 1886. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Lafayette college in



1865. He celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth Sept. 8, 1902, at his home in St. Paul, Minn., where he died, April 22, 1903.

RAMSEY, James Gettys McGrady, author, was born in Knox county, Tenn., March 25, 1797; son of Francis Alexander (177—1830) and Peggy McKnitt (Alexander) (177—1805) Ramsey; grandson of Reynolds (172—1816) and Naomi (Alexander) (173—1813) Ramsey, and of John McKnitt Alexander of North Carolina, a signer of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, and great-grandson of ——— Ramsey who came to America from the North of Ireland in 1790, and settled where Adams county is now located. His wife was lost overboard from the ship on the voyage to America, and he lived with his son Reynolds, who married Naomi, daughter of Francis Alexander of Pennsylvania, and removed to Rockbridge county, Va. Francis Alexander Ramsey removed to Holston settlements, N.C., 1783, and became secretary of the proposed state of Franklin, subsequently Tennessee. He built a stone house in Knox county six miles northeast of Knoxville, which was still standing in 1903. His eldest son, J. G. McG. Ramsey, graduated at Washington college, Tenn., A. B., 1815, receiving the degree A. M. later; was clerk and register of Knox county, 1816—20; studied medicine in Knoxville, and at the University of Pennsylvania, and was married, March 1, 1821, to Margaret Barton (1802—1899), daughter of Capt. John and Hannah (Barton) Crozier. He practised in Knoxville, residing in the fork of the Holston and French Broad rivers, four and a half miles northeast of the city. He was president of the Bank of Tennessee; founder of the first historical society of Tennessee; president of the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad, projected in 1836; and financial agent of the Confederate States, 1861—65. He was the author of: *Annals of Tennessee to the End of the Eighteenth Century* (Vol. I. 1853, new ed., 1860), and when his house was burned by the Federal soldiers in 1863 his historical papers and MS. of Vol. II. of the *Annals of Tennessee*, and MS. of *History of Lebanon Church, 1791—1854*, were lost. He died in Knoxville, Tenn., April 41, 1884.

RANCK, George W., author, was born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1841; son of Solomon and Sarah (Marman) Ranck; grandson of Samuel, 3d, and Mary (Aultz) Ranck, and descendant of Michael and Anna (Barbara) Ranck, Huguenots, and adherents of the Moravian church, who escaped from Holland in the English vessel *Morton House*, and landed in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1728, helping to found the town of New Holland. George W. Ranck was a student at Kentucky university, 1864—68, at Harrodsburg, 1864—65, and at Lexington, 1865—68; was tutor there

for some time and principal of its academy in 1868. He was editor of the *Lexington Observer and Reporter*, 1868—71, and in 1871 became owner of the paper. He was married in 1808, to Helen, daughter of John and Mary E. Carty of Lexington. He was one of the organizers of the Kentucky Historical society at Frankfort, 1878; was a member of the Virginia Historical society; the Massachusetts Historical society, and of various other learned and patriotic organizations; and delivered the historical address, "Centennial of Lexington," at Morrison college, April 2, 1879. His death resulted from being struck by a train, while examining the stone sills and under ties of the first railroad built in Lexington, Ky., in quest of historical information for an article he had in preparation. His publications are: *History of Lexington, Kentucky* (1873); *O'Hara and His Elegies* (1875); several chapters for *History of Lafayette Co., Ky.* (1882); *Guide to Lexington* (1883); *Girty, the White Indian* (1886); *The Traveling Church* (1891); *The Story of Bryan's Station* (1896); *The Bivouac of the Dead and its Author* (1898); *Boonesborough* (1901). He died in Lexington, Ky., Aug. 2, 1901.

RAND, Edward Sprague, floriculturist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1834; son of Edward Sprague and Elizabeth (Arnold) Rand; grandson of Edward Sprague Rand (1782—1863), a shipping merchant of Amsterdam, Holland, and shipping merchant and banker of Newburyport, Mass., and a descendant in the eighth generation from Robert and Alice Rand, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1635. He was graduated from Harvard, A. B., 1855, LL. B., 1857, A. M., 1859; and engaged in business with his father, residing in Dedham, Mass., where he devoted his leisure to floriculture and literature. He was assistant editor of *Harris on Insects Injurious to Vegetation* in 1862, edited the floral department of *The Homestead*, and assisted in the preparation of a new edition of Dr. Jacob Bigelow's "Flora Bostoniensis." He traveled extensively in the Southern states and in South America, and is the author of: *Life Memoirs and other Poems* (1859); *Flowers for the Parlor and Garden* (1863); *Garden Flowers* (1866); *Bulbs* (1866); *Seventy-five Popular Flowers and How to Cultivate Them* (1870); *The Rhododendron and American Plants* (1871); *Window Gardener* (1872); and *Complete Manual of Orchid Culture* (1876). He died in Para, Brazil, Sept. 28, 1897.

RANDALL, Alexander Williams, postmaster general, was born in Ames, Montgomery county N. Y., Oct. 31, 1819; son of Phineas Randall, a native of Massachusetts. He received a collegiate education, studied law and established himself in practice in Waukesha, Wisconsin Territory, in 1840. He was appointed postmaster of Wauke-

sha in 1840; was a member of the first convention that met at Madison, Oct. 5, 1846, and framed a constitution that the people failed to ratify in April, 1847; a representative in the state legislature in 1855; an unsuccessful candidate for attorney-



general of the state the same year, and judge of the second circuit of the state supreme court in 1856. He was governor of Wisconsin from Jan. 4, 1853, to Jan. 6, 1862. He organized, equipped and sent into the field eleven regi-

ments of volunteers and mustered in sixteen regiments during his governorship. He was U.S. minister to Italy, 1861-62; first assistant postmaster-general, 1862-66, and postmaster-general, 1866-69. He died in Elmira, N.Y., July 25, 1872.

RANDALL, Emilius Oviatt, lawyer and historian, was born at Richfield, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1850; son of the Rev. Dr. David Austin and Harriet (Oviatt) Randall; grandson of Heman and Eunice (Newton) Oviatt, and of James and Joanna (Peniberton) Randall; great-grandson of John Randall, of Benjamin Oviatt and of Patrick Pemberton, all Revolutionary soldiers; and a direct descendant of Ebenezer Pemberton, one of the founders and early pastors of the Old South church, Boston. He prepared for college at Phillips' Andover academy, 1869-70; and was graduated from Cornell university, Ph.B., 1874. He was married Oct. 28, 1874, to Mary A., daughter of John Howe and Catherine (Granger) Coy of Ithaca, N.Y. He engaged in mercantile business in Columbus; was editor of the Columbus *Saturday Gazette*, 1883; president of the Columbus board of trade, 1887; and a member of the school board, 1888. He was admitted to the bar in 1890; was graduated from Ohio State university LL.B. and LL.M., 1892; and began the practice of law in Columbus. He was made professor of law in the Ohio State university in 1893, secretary of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society in 1894, and official reporter of the Ohio supreme court in 1895, all of which positions he still held in 1903. He became well-known as a lecturer and writer, and was elected a member of the American Historical association, American Bar association and other national and state organizations. He edited the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* from 1897; was associate editor of the *Bench and Bar of Ohio* (2 vols., 1898); and editor of the publications of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society (7 vols., 1895-1902) and of fourteen volumes of Ohio state reports of the supreme court decisions (1895, *et seq.*). He is the author of: *The House Handsome* (1885); *History of Blennerhassett* (1889); *History of the Separatist Society of Zoar* (1899).

RANDALL, George M., soldier, was born in Ohio, Oct. 8, 1841. He entered the volunteer army as a private in the 4th Pennsylvania infantry, April 20, 1861, and was discharged July 25, 1861; was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 4th U.S. infantry, Oct. 24, 1861; was brevetted captain U.S.A., Sept. 17, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md.; was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 4th U.S. infantry, Nov. 6, 1862; and captain Sept. 23, 1865. He was appointed major of the 14th N.Y. artillery, Aug. 16, 1864; led his command in the first division, 9th army corps, at the battles of Petersburg and Richmond, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel U.S.V., March 26, 1865, for gallantry in the attack on Fort Steadman, Va. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel June 1, 1865, and honorably mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 26, 1865. He was brevetted major U.S.A. April 2, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in front of Petersburg, Va.; was appointed captain U.S.A., Sept. 23, 1865. He was without assignment from March 23, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1871, when he was assigned to the 23d U.S. infantry, and took part in the campaign against the Indians. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel U.S.A., Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in actions against Indians at Turret Mountain, Arizona, March 27, 1873, and at Diamond Butte, Arizona, April 22, 1873; and colonel Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against the Indians near Pinal, Arizona, March 8, 1874, and distinguished services during the campaign against the Indians in Arizona in 1874. He was appointed major of 4th U.S. infantry, Jan. 15, 1891; lieutenant-colonel of the 8th U.S. infantry, March 1, 1894; colonel of 17th U.S. infantry Aug. 8, 1898, and was transferred to the 8th U.S. infantry, Sept. 16, 1898. He commanded a picked detachment of the 8th infantry, which was sent to Alaska in 1897, soon after the outbreak of the gold fever, and when the military department of the territory of Alaska was created, he was appointed brigadier-general U.S.V., Jan. 20, 1900, and assigned to the command of the department, which command he vacated March 5, 1901. On Feb. 6, 1901, he was commissioned brigadier-general U.S.A., and assigned to the department of the Columbia with headquarters at Vancouver barracks, Wash., which post he accepted March 5, 1901.

RANDALL, George Maxwell, first missionary bishop of Colorado, and 77th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Warren, R.I., Nov. 23, 1810, son of Samuel and Martha (Maxwell) Randall. He obtained employment in a printing office, but later decided on a professional life and was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1835, A.M., 1838, and from the General

Theological seminary, N.Y., in 1838. He was ordered deacon July 17, 1838, and ordained priest Nov. 3, 1839. He was married in May, 1839, to Eliza, daughter of Lewis Hoar of Warren. He was rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Mass., 1838-44, and of the Church of the Messiah, Boston, 1844-66. He was a member of the school committee of Boston; secretary of the general convention, a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Massachusetts, 1850-65, and for many years edited the *Christian Witness*, the representative organ of the church in New England. He was elected missionary bishop of Colorado with jurisdiction in adjacent territories (Wyoming and New Mexico) in 1865, and was consecrated Dec. 28, 1865, by Bishops Hopkins, Smith and Eastburn, assisted by Bishops Chase, Clark, Vail, and Staley of Honolulu. When he entered upon the charge of his episcopal duties, there were but two parishes in the diocese, and at the end of seven years' work, the parishes had increased to twenty-four, with twenty churches and a theological school. He promoted good will toward the Indians and was closely identified with the progress of civilization. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1856. He is the author of: *Why I am a Churchman*, and *Observation on Confirmation* (1868). He died in Denver, Colorado Territory, Sept. 28, 1873.

RANDALL, James Ryder, poet and journalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1, 1839; son of John Killen and Ruth Maria (Hooper) Randall; grandson of John and Caroline Randall and of Robert and Margaret Hooper; great-grandson of the celebrated Robert Hooper, known as "King" Hooper of Marblehead, Mass., and a descendant maternally of the people of "Evangeline," the French of Acadie, who were driven from Nova Scotia by the British. He was educated by private tutors, and at Georgetown college, D.C., 1849-56; was employed as a clerk in a Baltimore book



James R. Randall

store; taught school in Florida, and removed to Louisiana, where he became clerk to a shipping merchant. He was professor of English and the classics in Poydras college, Pointe Coupee parish, La., 1859-61, and contributed poems to the *New Orleans Sunday Delta*. His most famous poem, "My Maryland" which he wrote after reading

the news of the passage of the Massachusetts volunteers through the streets of Baltimore, became popular throughout the South and gained him an international reputation. It was set to music by Mrs. Hettie (Cary) Martin of Baltimore to the German air "Tannebaum." He was married in December, 1864, to Katherine, daughter of Marcus and Harriet Hammond, and removed to Augusta, Ga., where he became editor of the *Constitutionalist* and subsequently of the *Chronicle*, of both of which papers he was the Washington correspondent during the successive sessions of congress. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Notre Dame, Ind., in 1899. Among his other poems are: *The Cameo Bracelet*; *The Lone Sentry*; *Arlington*; *There's Life in the Old Land yet*; *The Battle Cry of the South*; *Stonewall Jackson*; *Eidolon*; *At Arlington*; *John Pelham* and *Why the Robin's Breast is Red*.

RANDALL, Robert Richard, philanthropist, was born in New Jersey about 1740; son of Thomas Randall, a member of the committee of 100 chosen to control the affairs of the city of New York in 1775. He went to sea as a boy and became master of a ship. In 1771 he was a member of the marine society of New York for the relief of indigent masters of vessels, their widows and orphan children. He was a member of the chamber of commerce of the state of New York in 1780, and in 1790 he purchased from Baron Poelnitz the property above Canal street in New York city known as Minthorn, consisting of twenty-one acres of land. This, with four other lots of land in New York city, and stocks amounting to \$10,000, he bequeathed to found a home for sailors to be known as Sailors' Snug Harbor. On account of lawsuits the property was not available to his executors until 1831. Meanwhile, the growth of the city made it advisable to locate the home in a more quiet section, and Staten Island was selected and a site purchased near New Brighton. In October, 1831, the corner stone of the main building was laid, and the rents from the lands in New York city produced a large yearly income for the support of the institution. In 1834 Randall's remains were removed to Sailors' Snug Harbor, and in 1884 a heroic statue by St. Gaudens was unveiled in front of the main building. He died in New York city, June 5, 1861.

RANDALL, Samuel Jackson, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1828; son of Josiah and Ann (Worrell) Randall, and grandson of Joseph Worrell, a well known political leader of the Jefferson school. He attended the University academy at Philadelphia, Pa., engaged in mercantile business, and devoted himself to politics. He was a member of the city council for four years, and of the state senate,

1858-59. In 1861 as a member of the first city troop of Philadelphia, he went to the front for three months, and in 1863, upon Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, he again served as captain of a company, being promoted provost-marshal during the battle of Gettysburg. He was the Democratic representative from the third district of Pennsylvania in the 38th-51st congresses, 1863-90, and during the 43d congress, when the force bill was introduced, he led the opposition and succeeded in preventing its passage. He succeeded Michael C. Kerr as speaker of the house in 1875, and was re-elected by the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877-81. He was married to a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward of Sing Sing, N.Y. He died in Washington, D.C., April 12, 1890.

RANDOLPH, Alfred Magill, first bishop of Southern Virginia and 132d in succession in the American episcopate, was born at "The Meadows," the estate of John Magill near Winchester, Va., Aug. 31, 1836; son of Robert Lee and Mary Buckner Thruston (Magill) Randolph; grandson of Col. Robert and Eliza (Carter) Randolph and of Col. Charles and Mary (Thruston) Magill, and a descendant of William Randolph of Turkey Island, Va., who came from Warwickshire, England, arriving in Jamestown, Va., in 1674. He was graduated from William and Mary college, A. B., 1855, A. M., 1858, and from the Virginia Theological seminary in 1859; was admitted to the diaconate in 1858 and advanced to the priesthood in 1860. He was married, April 27, 1859, to Sallie Griffith, daughter of Dr. William and Eliza (Griffith) Hoxton of Alexandria, Va., and great-granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. David Griffith (q.v.). He was the rector of St. George's, Fredericksburg, Va., 1862-63; chaplain in the Confederate army, 1862-65; rector of Christ church, Alexandria, Va., 1866-67; of Emanuel church, Baltimore, Md., 1867-83, and was elected bishop coadjutor of Virginia in 1883. He was consecrated, Oct. 21, 1883, by Bishops Williams, Howe, Dudley, Perry, Alexander Burgess and Peterkin. Upon the division of the diocese of Virginia in 1893 he became the first bishop of the diocese of Southern Virginia and made Norfolk the see city. He received the degree of D.D. from William and Mary college in 1876; that of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university in 1887 and that of D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1902.

RANDOLPH, Beverly, governor of Virginia, was born in Chatsworth, Henrico county, Va., in 1754; son of Col. Peter and Lucy (Bolling) Randolph. His father was surveyor of customs of North America in 1749 and a member of the Virginia house of burgesses for many years. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1771, and during the Revolution served as a member of the general assembly of Virginia and

upheld the patriot cause. He was president of the executive council of Virginia, 1787-88, and succeeded Edmund Randolph as governor of the state, serving, 1788-81. He was appointed a visitor of the College of William and Mary in 1784. He died at Green Creek, Cumberland, Va., in 1797.

RANDOLPH, Edmund (Jennings), cabinet officer, was born in Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 10, 1753; son of John Randolph (1727-1784) king's attorney, 1766-75. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary, and studied law with his father. He remained in Virginia when his father fled to England in 1775, and Washington made him a member of his own family, and his aide-de-camp, Aug. 15, 1775. On the sudden death of his uncle Peyton he returned to Williamsburg to care for the estate, and was married to a daughter of R. C. Nicholas. He was a member of the committee of 1776, where he assisted in passing the bill of rights, and in framing the constitution for Virginia. He was elected attorney-general of the state, under the new constitution, and was also mayor of Williamsburg. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1779-82, where he had a place in the committee on foreign affairs. He resigned his seat in 1782, and devoted himself to the care of his estate inherited from his uncle, Peyton Randolph, which was subject to the debts of his father who died in England in 1783, which debts he paid out of his practice of the law. He was appointed a commissioner from Virginia to the Annapolis convention, and as a member of that body urged the calling by congress of a constitutional convention. He was governor of Virginia, 1786-88, and leader of the Virginia delegation to the constitutional convention of 1787, when he introduced the general plan of the instrument as had been agreed upon, and prepared another plan which he did not introduce, but which was found among the papers of George Mason in 1887, and brought to light by M. D. Conway. He opposed a single executive, preferring an executive commission; opposed re-eligibility of the President, and his holding pardoning power, the vice-presidential office, and states having two senators irrespective of their population; and favored the giving of powers to the Federal government sufficient to prevent any state from carrying out a law declared by the supreme court to be unconstitutional. It was this motion that eliminated the word "slavery" from the constitution. He refused to sign the instrument as prepared, unless a second national convention should act on it after it had been discussed by the people. In the Virginia convention of 1788, however, he advocated its ratification as necessary to union, claiming that by so doing Virginia could secure needed amendments. The clause of

Art. VI. on religious tests was added at his suggestion before the adoption. He resigned as governor in 1788, and secured a seat in the assembly that he might take part in codifying the laws of the state, the code published in 1794 being the result. On Sept. 27, 1789, he was named by President Washington as attorney-general in his cabinet, and he served until Jan. 2, 1794, when he succeeded Thomas Jefferson as secretary of state, and was succeeded by William Bradford of Pennsylvania, as attorney-general. He opposed the signing of the Jay treaty unless the clause permitting the search of neutral ships was revoked, and the President promised to withhold his signature, but when Randolph was charged by Fauchet with being purchasable, in a dispatch of the French minister to his home government, which dispatch was intercepted and sent to the English minister Hammond in Philadelphia, Washington signed the treaty, and Randolph resigned his portfolio, protesting his innocence, and followed the recalled French minister to Newport, R.I., where he obtained from him a full retraction of the false charge and wrote his "Vindication." In the interim the President did not withhold from his former secretary of state his personal regard, visiting him at his house on several occasions, and twice giving him the place of honor at the executive table. In 1888 a dispatch was found in Paris written by Fauchet which conclusively disproved the charge of intrigue made against Randolph. He resumed the practice of law in Richmond, Va. An account was made up against him of \$49,000 for moneys placed in his hands to defray the expenses of foreign intercourse, and as he was held responsible for all moneys lost through accidents and other calamities, after repeated trials and arbitration, his lands and slaves were sold, the government gaining, besides the debt and interest, about \$7000. He appeared as counsel for Aaron Burr in his trial for treason in Richmond. He is the author of: *Democratic Societies* (1795); *Vindication of Mr. Randolph's Resignation* (1795); *Political Truth, or Animadversions on the Past and Present State of Public Affairs* (1796), and *History of Virginia* (MS. in possession of Virginia Historical society). Moncure D. Conway published "Omitted Chapters of History disclosed in the Life and Papers of Edmund Randolph" (1888); and an article published in *Lippincott's Magazine* in September, 1887, entitled "A Suppressed Statesman." His son, Peyton Randolph (1770-1828), married Maria Ward, and was the author of: "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Virginia" (6 vols., 1823-32). Edmund Randolph died in Clarke county, Va., Sept. 13, 1813.

RANDOLPH, George Wythe, cabinet officer, was born at Monticello, Va., March 10, 1818; son

of Gov. Thomas Mann and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph. He attended school at Cambridge, Mass., while under the care of his brother-in-law, Joseph Coolidge of Boston, and in 1831 was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy. He was given leave of absence in 1837, to attend the University of Virginia, where he studied two years. In 1839 he resigned his commission in the navy, and after studying law, practised in Richmond. He was one of the commissioners sent by the state of Virginia to confer with Abraham Lincoln at his home in Springfield, with the hope of maintaining peace. He raised a company of artillery at the time of the John Brown raid, and the organization then known as the Virginia Howitzer Battalion, Maj. George W. Randolph, was attached to Magruder's force in the battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10, 1861. He was commissioned brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade in Magruder's army until March 17, 1862, when President Davis appointed him secretary of war in his cabinet to succeed Judah P. Benjamin, transferred to the state department. The question of the use of hidden shells as charged against the Confederate troops at the evacuation of Yorktown, led to his decision that it was not admissible in civilized warfare to take life with no other object than the destruction of life, but that planting shells was admissible on the parapet of a fort to prevent its capture or on the trail of a retreating army to save the army. He resigned his seat in the cabinet of President Davis, Nov. 17, 1862, and returned to the army, but was forced to resign and seek relief from a pulmonary complaint by running the blockade and living in Southern France. He returned to Virginia several years after the close of the war, and died at Edgar Hill, Va., April 10, 1878.

RANDOLPH, Harrison, educator, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 8, 1871; son of John Field and Virginia Dashiell (Bayard) Randolph; grandson of Edward and Margaret (Turnbull) Randolph of Petersburg, Va., and of Samuel John and Jane Winder (Dashiell) Bayard, and a descendant of William Randolph of Turkey Island, Virginia (born in Warwickshire, England, and came to America, arriving at Jamestown, Va., in 1674); and of Peter Bayard of Bohemia



Manor, Cecil county, Maryland; son of Samuel and Anna (Stuyvesant) Bayard, born in Holland, who came to New York with his uncle, Peter Stuyvesant, in 1647. He was graduated from the University of Virginia, A.B., A.M., 1893; was instructor of mathematics in the university, 1890-95; professor of mathematics in the University of Arkansas, 1895-97, and in 1897 was elected president of the College of Charleston, which position he still held in 1903. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., in 1899.

RANDOLPH, James Fitz, representative, was born in Middlesex county, N.J., June 26, 1791; a descendant of Edward Fitz Randolph, who emigrated to America from England in 1630. He received a common school education, served as apprentice in a printing office, and was one of the editors of the New Brunswick weekly *Fredonia*, 1812-42. He was U.S. collector of internal revenue, 1815-46; clerk of the court of common pleas for Middlesex county, and a representative in the state legislature for two years. He was a Democratic representative in the 20th, 21st and 23d congresses, 1828-33, having been elected in 1828 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George Holcombe (q.v.). He died in Jersey City, N.J., March 19, 1871.

RANDOLPH, John, statesman, was born in Cawsons, Va., June 2, 1773; son of Richard of Curles, and Frances (Bland) Randolph; grandson of Richard Randolph (1691-1748); great-grandson of Col. William, the immigrant, and Mary (Isham) Randolph of Turkey Island. William Randolph, the immigrant, came from Warwickshire, England, to Virginia in 1674. Richard Randolph of Curles died in 1775, and Frances (Bland) Randolph married secondly in 1788, St. George Tucker (q.v.). John Randolph was instructed by his mother and stepfather; attended Walker Murray's school in Orange county; the grammar school of the College of William and Mary; the College of New Jersey, 1787-88; Columbia college, 1788-89; was present in New York, April 30, 1789, at the inauguration of President Washington, and studied law with his second cousin, Edmund Randolph (q.v.) in Philadelphia, also attending lectures on anatomy and physiology. In 1795 he returned to Virginia and made his home at "Bizarre," the family mansion occupied by his brother Richard, and where Richard died in 1796. He thus became the head of the household, but does not appear to have practised law except to the extent of defending in the Federal courts his rights in his portion of the Randolph estate. He opposed Patrick Henry as a candidate for representative in the 6th congress, but was defeated. When Henry died, June 6, 1799, without taking his seat, Randolph was elected

and was a representative from Virginia in the 6th-12th congresses, 1799-1813, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means and being a leader of the Republican party in the house. He favored the reduction of the army and spoke of the men making it up as "mercenaries and hirelings," which resulted in his being insulted and jostled by two marine officers at the theatre. In a note addressed to the President asking for protection against such insults, he addressed him as "President of the United States" and signed himself "With respect, your fellow-citizen, John Randolph." President Adams presented the note to the house for its consideration as "a breach of representative privilege." A deadlock resulted and the question was left undecided. Randolph was a powerful orator, and opposed every public wrong, the Yazoo fraud being passed in his absence. He defended Jefferson in the purchase of Louisiana, on constitutional grounds; and advocated an embargo, but soon discovering his error, admitted his mistake and voted against the measure. He favored James Monroe as presidential candidate to succeed Mr. Jefferson in 1808, and opposed the war of 1812 and the policy of President Madison, which made an enemy of Monroe who had been chosen secretary of state. This cost him his re-election to congress in 1812, and he retired to Roanoke. He was, however, returned as a representative in the 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1815-17 and 1819-25, and became the founder of a powerful state rights party, and an ultra Anglomaniac. He hated slavery and his duty to his creditors was the only bar to the liberation of the slaves owed by him, during his lifetime. He opposed the Missouri compromise, and likewise the doctrines of Calhoun, for whom he had no respect. In December, 1824, he was elected to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Barbour, and completed his term, March 3, 1827. While in the senate Clay challenged him for the use of offensive language in a speech, and a duel followed, April 8, 1826, in which neither was hurt. He failed to be re-elected to the U.S. senate. He was a member of the state constitutional committee of 1829, and as a reward for his support of Jackson for the presidency in 1828, he was appointed U.S. minister to Russia in 1830, but resigned in 1831 and returned to the United States. He disagreed with the President on the question of nullification in 1832, which doctrines he had at first opposed. In 1833 he made preparations for a second visit to Europe for the benefit of his health, seriously threatened by consumption, but only lived to reach Philadelphia. He was declared of unsound mind when he made his last will, executed in 1832, and a former will made in 1821,

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liberating his slaves and providing for their colonization, was sustained. He is the author of: *Letters to a Young Relative* (1834). Hugh A. Garland wrote: "Life of John Randolph" (3 vols., 1850), and Henry Adams, "John Randolph" (American Statesmen Series, 1883). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1833.

RANDOLPH, Joseph Fitz, representative, was born in Monmouth county, N.J., in 1803. He received a common school education; was admitted to the bar in 1835; practiced in Freehold, and was appointed prosecuting attorney for Monmouth county. He was a Whig representative from Freehold in the 25th congress, 1837-39, and from New Brunswick in the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43, serving as chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1844; judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, 1845-52; resumed the practice of his profession in Trenton in 1852; was a member of the Peace conference at Washington, D.C., in 1861, and subsequently removed to Jersey City, N.J., where he died, March 20, 1873.

RANDOLPH, Peyton, first president of congress, was born at Tazewell Hall, Williamsburg, Va., in 1731; son of Sir John Randolph (1693-1737), king's attorney, speaker of the house of burgesses of Virginia and recorder of Norfolk, and grandson of William Randolph, the immigrant. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary; studied law at the Inner Temple, London, England, and was appointed king's attorney for Virginia in 1748, and the same year represented Williamsburg in the house of burgesses. He went to London in 1754, by direction of the burgesses, without the consent of Governor Dinwiddie, and obtained the removal of the pistole fee from all lands of less than one hundred acres in extent. During his absence the governor suspended the absent attorney, and appointed George Wythe in his place, who, however, accepted the office only to hold it for the return of Randolph, who was reinstated in 1754. He was chairman of the committee appointed to revise the laws of Virginia, and in 1758 was appointed a visitor of the College of William and Mary. He drew up the remonstrances of the burgesses against the proposed stamp act in 1764; was appointed speaker of the house in 1766, and thereupon resigned his office as king's attorney and was placed at the head of all the important committees requiring legal knowledge. He also served as chairman of the committee of correspondence for May, 1773; was president of the convention of August, 1774, and was the first of the seven deputies appointed to the proposed Continental congress by that body. He issued the call to the citizens of

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Williamsburg to assemble at their courthouse, discuss the action of the convention and instruct the deputies, and presided over the meeting, for this action being named as one of the citizens of Virginia to be attained by Parliament. When the Continental congress assembled in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, he was unanimously elected president of the first congress, which office he held until Oct. 23, 1774, when he resigned and was succeeded by Henry Middleton of South Carolina. On Jan. 20, 1775, he called a convention to meet at Richmond, Va., March 21, 1775, and was elected a delegate to the convention, Feb. 4, 1775. He prevented aggressive measures on the part of the patriots when Lord Dunmore, on April 20, 1775, removed the gunpowder from the public magazine at Williamsburg, and through the medium of his brother, John Randolph (1727-1784), he obtained £300 from Lord Dunmore to pay for the powder. He met with the house of burgesses in May, 1775, and presided until adjournment, when he returned to Philadelphia, and was elected speaker of the second congress that assembled May 10. Owing to illness he was obliged to resign, and John Hancock assumed the presidency of congress, May 24, 1775. He married a sister of Benjamin Harrison, governor of Virginia, but left no children. His body rests under the chapel of the College of William and Mary. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22, 1775.

RANDOLPH, Sarah Nicholas, author, was born at Edge Hill, Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 12, 1839; daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Jane Hollins (Nicholas) Randolph. She established a school for young ladies at Edge Hill, which became celebrated, and she was afterward principal of Patapsco institute, which was transferred to Baltimore, and became the Sarah Randolph school. She is the author of: *Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson* (1871); *The Lord Will Provide* (1872); *Life of Stonewall Jackson* (1876); *Martha Jefferson Randolph*, in Wister's "Famous Women of the Revolution" (1876); *The Kentucky Resolutions in a New Light* (*Nation*, May 5, 1887), and other articles. She died in Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1892.

RANDOLPH, Theodore Frelinghuysen, governor of New Jersey, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., June 24, 1816; son of James Fitz Randolph (q.v.). He attended the Rutgers grammar school, and in 1840 removed to Vicksburg, Miss., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married in 1851 to Fanny F., daughter of N. D. Colman of Kentucky, and in 1852 returned to New Jersey, settling in Jersey City. He became interested in the mining and transportation of coal and of iron and ores, and was for many years president of the Morris and Essex railroad. He was a representative in the

state legislature, 1859-61; was elected state senator in 1862 to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected for the full term, serving, 1862-65. He introduced a bill providing for a state comptroller, and in 1865 removed to Morristown, N.J. He was governor



of New Jersey, 1869-73, and during his administration the State riparian commission was established; the Camden and Amboy monopoly tax was repealed; the Morris Plains lunatic asylum was constructed, and on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1871, he issued a proclamation, insuring the right of parade to the Orangemen of New Jersey, giving them state protection, and thus avoiding a riot similar to the one that occurred in New York city the same day. He was U.S. senator from New Jersey, 1875-81. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864-72; chairman of the Democratic national committee; a trustee of Rutgers college, and one of the founders and president of the Washington Headquarters association of Morristown, N.J. He died in Morristown, N.J., Nov. 7, 1883.

RANDOLPH, Thomas Jefferson, author, was born at Monticello, Va., Sept. 12, 1792; son of Gov. Thomas Mann (q.v.) and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph. He was sent to school in Philadelphia, 1807-10, gained his further education in the library of his grandfather, largely collected in Europe, and was married in 1824, to Jane Hollins, daughter of Gov. Wilson Cary Nicholas (q.v.). He became literary executor of his grandfather, as well as the superintendent of his estates, from the proceeds of the cultivation of which he discharged financial obligations of his grandfather to the extent of \$40,000, satisfying every claim, besides supporting and educating his own brothers and sisters and starting them in life, and bringing up and giving the best advantages of education to his twelve children. He was a representative in the state legislature, and in 1832 introduced a bill for emancipation on the post-natal plan suggested by Jefferson, and secured the passage of the tax bill in 1842, which placed the state on a firm financial basis. He was also a member of the state constitutional convention of 1851-52, and for seven years rector of the University of Virginia, having been on its board of visitors for thirty-one years. His antislavery views prevented his political advancement in Virginia. After the war he was influential in securing the restoration of the financial and agricultural prosperity of the state. He was chairman of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872. He is the author of *Life and Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson* (4 vols.,

1829); *Sixty Years Reminiscences of the Currency of the United States* (1842). He died at Edge Hill, Albemarle city, Va., Oct. 8, 1875.

RANDOLPH, Thomas Mann, governor of Virginia, was born at Tuckahoe, on James river, Va., Oct. 1, 1763; son of Thomas Mann and Anne (Cary) Randolph, and grandson of William Randolph of Tuckahoe and of Col. Archibald Cary. He was educated at Edinburgh university, 1785-88, and by Sir John Leslie, who returned with him and his brother to Virginia, and was a tutor in his father's family. He visited Thomas Jefferson in Paris, and there met Martha Jefferson, to whom he was married, Feb. 23, 1790, at Monticello, and continued his studies in Jefferson's library at Monticello. He was a representative from Virginia in the 8th and 9th congresses, 1803-07, and while in congress came in contact with John Randolph of Roanoke, in debate, with the result that preliminaries for a duel were arranged, which was, however, prevented. While in congress he resided with his wife in the White House. He joined the army in 1812 as lieutenant of light artillery; was ordered to the Canada frontier as captain in the 20th U.S. infantry; quarrelled with General Armstrong, and resigned from the army, Feb. 6, 1815. He was elected governor of Virginia in 1818, serving, 1819-21. He died at Monticello, Va., June 20, 1828.

RANEY, George Pettus, jurist, was born at Apalachicola, Fla., Oct. 11, 1845; son of David Greenway and Frances Harriet (Jordan) Raney; grandson of William and Rebecca (Abernathy) Raney, and of Miles and Harriet (Pettus) Jordan. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and entered the University of Virginia in 1863; was in the Confederate army from September, 1863, till the close of the civil war; studied law at the University of Virginia in 1866-67; was admitted to the bar in 1867, and practised his profession at Apalachicola until he moved to Tallahassee in the latter part of 1869. He was a member of the Florida legislature, 1868-70; a member of the Democratic state executive committee, 1876-80; attorney-general of Florida, 1877-85; reporter of the decisions of the state supreme court, 1877-85; associate justice of the state supreme court, 1885-89, and chief justice, 1889-94, when he resigned and returned to the practice of law at Tallahassee. He was a presidential elector, 1896; a member of the state legislature from Leon county, 1899-1902, and a member of the Democratic national committee for 1900-04. He was married twice: first, in November, 1873, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thompson Byrd and Sarah (Bailey) Lamar, who died in 1900, and secondly, in November, 1901, to Evelyn Byrd, daughter of Walker Anderson and Elizabeth Page (Walker) Cameron.

RANKIN, Jeremiah Eames, educator, was born in Thornton, N.H., Jan. 2, 1828; son of the Rev. Andrew and Lois (Eames) Rankin; grandson of Andrew and Dolly (French) Rankin, and of Col. Jeremiah and Persis (Williams) Eames;



J. E. Rankin

great-grandson of James and Margaret (Witherspoon) Rankin, and of Col. William and Zilpah (Wilber) Williams. His great-grandfather, James Rankin, a native of Paisley, Scotland, emigrated from Glasgow to Salem, Mass., 1776, and subsequently settled in Thornton, and later in Littleton, N.H. He was graduated from Middlebury college, Vermont, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851; taught classics in New London, Conn., 1849-50; in Warren county, Ky., 1848-49; at Middlebury, Vt., 1850-51; at Sanbornton, N.H., 1851-52, and was graduated at Andover Theological seminary in 1854. He was married, Nov. 28, 1854, to Mary Howell, daughter of Cyrus and Adeline (Frink) Birge of Middlebury, Vt. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Feb. 27, 1855; was pastor of Presbyterian churches at Potsdam, N.Y., 1854-55; St. Albans, Vt., 1855-62; Lowell, Mass., 1862-64; Charlestown, Mass., 1864-69, and at Washington, D.C., 1869-84, serving as chaplain of the district senate; as trustee of Howard university, Washington, 1870-78, and as professor of homiletics and pastoral theology there, 1878-84. He was pastor of Orange, N.J., 1884-89, and in 1889 was elected president of Howard university, accepting the office on Jan. 1, 1890; was a delegate to various Congregational national unions in the United States and Europe; a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M.; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of the Cincinnati, three of his ancestors having served in the Revolution. He received from Middlebury the honorary degrees D.D., 1869, and LL.D., 1889. He stately contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, the *Independent* and other religious papers; was editor of *Pilgrim Press*; contributor to *Christian Thought*; *Our Day and Congregational Review*, and wrote the hymns: *God be with you till we meet again*; *God and Home and Native Land*; *Keep Your Colors Flying*; *Why Art Thou Silent, Bethlehem?* and *Droop Low To-day, Thou Banner Fair*. He is also the author of: *Auld Scotch Mither, Ingleside Rhymes*, and *Other Poems in the Scotch Dia-*

lect (1873); *Ingleside Rhymes* (1887); *Ether Burr's Journal* (1901); translations from the German in "German-English lyrics"; and the sermons: *Subduing Kingdoms* (1881); *The Hotel of God* (1883); *Atheism of the Heart* (1884), and *Christ His Own Interpreter* (1884).

RANKIN, William Brodshaw, educationist, was born in Green county, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1825; son of Anthony and Margaret (Grey) Rankin; grandson of William and Sarah (Moore) Rankin, natives of Pennsylvania who went to East Tennessee in 1780, and a descendant of one of three brothers, James, John and Hugh Rankin, who came from Ireland to Philadelphia in 1721; and of John Grey who came from Scotland about 1800. He was brought up on a farm and learned blacksmithing. He was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855; was married at Amity, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1852, to Jane, daughter of Daniel and Alletta (Edstill) Carpenter; was principal of Rhea academy, Greenville, Tenn., 1852-54; president of Greenville college, 1854-58; professor of mathematics, Tusculum college, 1859-61; was exiled in 1861, and lived in New York state, 1864-66. He canvassed the state for Lincoln and Johnson in 1864; was principal of the graded schools of Wellsville, N.Y., 1864-66; returned to Tennessee and was ordained Presbyterian minister in 1866; was president of Washington college, Tennessee, 1866-74; aided in organizing the public school system of Tennessee; was superintendent of public instruction for Greene county; assisted Dr. Sears in the distribution of the Peabody school fund and in establishing schools for freedmen under the U.S. government, and was district superintendent of the work of the American Bible society in Tennessee and Texas, 1874-98. He served as financial agent of Washington college, 1898-1900, and on June 1, 1900, became general secretary of the John C. Martin educational fund. He made his residence in Austin, Texas, and had his office in New York city. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Washington college, Tennessee, 1893.

RANKINE, James, educator, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 5, 1827; son of John Rankine. He emigrated with his parents from Scotland to New York, and settled in Canandaigua. He was graduated from Union college, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849; was a tutor in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., 1848-51; librarian, 1849-52; adjunct professor of mathematics, 1851-54, and professor of natural science there, 1852-54. He studied at the Berkeley Divinity school in 1850; was ordained to the P.E. ministry, and subsequently stationed as rector at Windsor, Conn., 1850-54; at St. Paul's church, Owego, N.Y., 1854-61, and at St. Peter's church, Geneva, N.Y., 1861-96. He was a trustee of Hobart college, 1860-76;

first rector of De Lancy Divinity school, Geneva, N. Y., 1861-96; president of Hobart college, Sept. 7, 1869-July 11, 1871; a trustee of Union college, 1876-80, and dean of Geneva, 1880-95. He was a trustee of the General Theological seminary; a deputy to the general convention and federal council, and a member of the ecclesiastical court of western New York. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Trinity in 1848, and from Hobart in 1837; the degree S. T. D. from Hobart in 1863, and that of LL. D. from Union in 1895. He died in Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1896.

RANNEY, Ambrose Arnold, representative, was born in Townshend, Vt., April 17, 1831; son of Dr. Waitstill R. and Phoebe (Atwood) Ranney; grandson of Waitstill and Abigail (Harlow) Ranney and a descendant of Thomas Ranney (born in Scotland, 1616, and one of the first settlers of Middletown, Conn.), and Mary (Hubbard) Ranney. His father was a leading farmer and physician of Windham county, and lieutenant governor of Vermont for two terms. Ambrose attended Townshend academy and was graduated from Dartmouth college, N. H., in 1844. He was principal of Chester academy, 1844-46; studied law with Andrew Tracy at Woodstock, Vt.; was admitted to the bar in 1848, and after teaching in the Brimmer Street school for some months, began practice in Boston. He was city solicitor, 1855-57; a representative in the state legislature in 1857, 1863 and 1864, and was a Republican representative from the third district in the 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1881-87, serving as chairman of special committees on the pan-electric schemes. He was married, Dec. 4, 1850 to Maria D., daughter of Addison and Maria (Ingals) Fletcher, and his only son, Fletcher, became his law partner. He died in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1899.

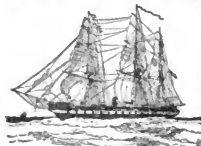
RANSELL, Joseph Eugene, representative, was born in Alexandria, La., Oct. 7, 1838; son of John H. and Amanda (Terrell) Ransdell. He was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1862; was admitted to the bar in June, 1863, and established himself in practice at Lake Providence, La., where he also engaged extensively in cotton planting. He was married, Nov. 15, 1865, to Olive Irene Powell of Lake Providence. He was district attorney of the eighth judicial district of Louisiana, 1884-96; a member of the levee board of the Fifth Louisiana levee district, 1896-99; a member of the convention that framed the new constitution of the state in 1898, and was elected Democratic representative in the 56th congress to fill the unexpired term of Samuel T. Baird who died, April 22, 1899. He was re-elected to the 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905, serving in 57th congress as a member of the committee on rivers and harbors.

RANSOM, Epaphroditus, governor of Michigan, was born in Shelburne Falls, Hampshire county, Mass., in February, 1797; son of Maj. Ezekiel and ——— (Fletcher) Ransom and grandson of General Fletcher of Vermont, an officer in the Revolutionary war. He removed with his parents to Townshend, Windham county, Vt.; worked on a farm in the summer and either attended or taught school in the winter. He was graduated from Chester academy, Windham county, Vt.; studied law under Judge Taft, at Townshend, and was graduated from the law school at Northampton, Mass., in 1823. He practised in Windham county, and was a representative in the state legislature for several terms. In 1834 he removed to Michigan and settled in Kalamazoo, where he established himself in practice with Charles E. Stuart. In 1836, upon the admission of Michigan into the union, he was appointed first judge of the second judicial circuit and associate justice of the supreme court of the state. He was promoted chief justice in 1843, and was governor of the state, 1847. Failing to receive a renomination, he retired to private life. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1833, and in 1857 removed to Kansas, where he was receiver of the Osage land office. He died at Fort Scott, Kan., in November, 1859.

RANSOM, George Marcellus, naval officer, was born in Springfield, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1820. He attended the public schools of New York and Ohio; was appointed to the U. S. navy as a midshipman from Ohio, July 23, 1839; served on the *Marion* off the Brazil coast, 1839-42, and on the *Eric* of the Pacific squadron, 1842-44. He was at the naval school, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1845; was promoted passed midshipman, July 2, 1845; was stationed at the naval observatory, Washington, D. C., 1845-46, and was engaged on the coast of Mexico for seven months in 1847. He was again stationed at the naval observatory, 1847-48; served on the *Portsmouth* off the coast of Africa, 1848-50, and on the *Relief*, 1851-52. He was promoted master, June 28, 1853; served on the *Michigan* on the lakes, 1853-55; was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1854; served on the *Perry*, *Dolphin* and *Jamestown* off the coast of Africa, 1855-57; was on ordnance duty at Boston, Mass., 1857-59, and was engaged on the *Narragansett* and *Saranac* on the Pacific station, 1860-61. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; commander, Jan. 2, 1862, and commanded the *Kineo* of the Western Gulf blockading squadron under Farragut in the Mississippi river during its various encounters, March and April, 1862. He served under Farragut at Forts Jackson and



St. Philip; was in the engagement with the ram *Manassas* and attacked forces at Grand Gulf, also those of Gen. John C. Breckinridge at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862, and others. He commanded the *Mercedita* on special service in the West Indies, April to August, 1864; the *Grand Gulf* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and captured three steamers off the coast of North Carolina, 1863-64. He had a general supervision of the blockading vessels in the East Gulf squadron, and commanded the *Muscotoa* and later the *Algonquin* in a trial with the *Winooski* in Long Island sound, January to March, 1866. He was stationed at League Island, Pa., as executive, 1867-69; was promoted captain, March 2, 1870, and commanded the iron-clad *Terror* of the North Atlantic fleet in 1870. He was executive of the



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New York navy yard, 1871-73; commander of the frigate *Colorado* of the North Atlantic fleet, 1873-75, and of the frigate *Franklin* on special service from December, 1876, to March,

1877. He was promoted commodore, March 28, 1877; was in charge of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., 1878-79, and of the navy yard at Boston, Mass., 1879-82. He was retired June 18, 1882, and died in September, 1889.

RANSOM, Matt Whitaker, senator, was born in Warren county, N. C., Oct. 8, 1826; son of Robert and Priscilla (Whitaker) Ransom; grandson of Seymour and Birchett (Green) Ransom, and of Matthew Carey and Betsy Anne (Coffield) Whitaker, and a grand-nephew of Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1847, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He settled in practice in Warrenton, N. C.; was a Whig presidential elector in 1852, and attorney-general of North Carolina, 1852-55. He was married, Jan. 19, 1853, to Pattie, daughter of Joseph and Lavinia (Roberts) Exum of Northampton county, N. C. He was a Democratic member of the general assembly of the state, 1858-60, and a peace commissioner from North Carolina to the Provisional Congress of the Southern States at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861. He opposed the war, but supported the withdrawal of his state, and entered the Confederate service as a private, rising to the rank of major-general at Richmond in 1865. He commanded the 35th N. C. regiment in Ransom's brigade, Holmes's division in Magruder's command in the seven days' battles before

Richmond, being wounded at Malvern Hill, and Lieutenant-Colonel Petway, who succeeded to the command of the regiment, being killed. He commanded a brigade made up of the 24th, 25th, 35th and 49th regiments and Capt. James R. Branch's Virginia battery in Walker's division of Longstreet's corps, in the Maryland campaign, serving under Jackson at Harper's Ferry and under Longstreet at Antietam. He was transferred with his brigade to North Carolina, where he commanded the assaulting column that captured Plymouth, April 20, 1864, and was hurried to the defence of Petersburg, reaching there just in time to assist in the defence of the city, and being desperately wounded at Drewry's Bluff, May 14, 1864. In the Appomattox campaign he commanded a brigade made up of the 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th North Carolina regiments in Bushrod R. Johnson's division, R. H. Anderson's corps, and in the final assault on Battery IX between Fort Stedman and Fort McGilvery in Gordon's attack at Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, he commanded a division composed of his own and Wallace's South Carolina brigade, also commanding the same division at Five Forks, April 1, 1865. After the surrender, he took up his profession in Weldon in 1866. He was a Democratic U. S. senator from North Carolina, 1871-95; being chairman of the select committee on the river front of Washington, in the 47th and 48th congresses; of the committee on private land claims in the 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d congresses, and of the committee on commerce in the 53d congress. He was U. S. minister to Mexico, 1893-97, and in 1895 retired to private life. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1858-65, and received the degree LL.D. from there in 1881.

RANSOM, Robert, soldier, was born in Warren county, N. C., Feb. 12, 1828; son of Robert and Priscilla (Whitaker) Ransom, and brother of Matt W. Ransom (q. v.). He was graduated at the U. S. Military academy, and assigned to the 1st dragoons, July 1, 1850; was at the cavalry school, Carlisle, Pa., 1850-51, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1851, while on frontier service in New Mexico, 1851-54. He was married in 1854 to Minnie Hunt of Washington, D. C., adopted daughter of General Gibson, of the regular army. He was assistant instructor of cavalry tactics at West Point, 1854-55; was promoted 1st lieutenant and transferred to the 1st U. S. cavalry, March 3, 1855, and served as adjutant of the regiment at Leavenworth, Kan., 1855-57, being engaged in the Sioux expedition and in quelling the Kansas disturbances. He was on recruiting service, 1857-58; on frontier duty in Arkansas, Kansas and Colorado, 1859-61; was promoted captain, Jan. 31, 1861, and resigned

May 24, 1861, to join the Confederate States army as captain of cavalry. He was promoted colonel of the 1st North Carolina cavalry (9th N.C. troops) the same year; brigadier-general, March 6, 1862, and major-general, May 26, 1863. He defended his native state against the Federal army under Burnside early in 1862; was transferred to the defence of Richmond, and in the seven days' battles ending July 1, 1862, commanded a brigade in Holmes's division, Magruder's command. When Lee's army made the first movement into Maryland, his brigade in the division of Gen. John G. Walker was ordered to co-operate with Gen. T. J. Jackson in the capture of Harper's Ferry. He commanded a division in Longstreet's corps at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and held the line on Marye's Heights and the rock wall below it, his division being actively engaged in the defence throughout the entire battle. He commanded the troops with Gen. D. H. Hill, left to defend Richmond during Lee's Pennsylvania campaign in 1863; commanded the department of Southwest Virginia in November, 1863; took part in the defence of Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864, where his infantry, cavalry and artillery made the successful assault on Butler's right, on the 16th, President Davis, in his "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," crediting him with having saved Petersburg and Richmond. The war department then ordered his division to the defence of Richmond on May 17, and in June, 1864, in the command of the cavalry he was with Early and Breckinridge in the expedition to capture Washington, D.C. He was subsequently given command of the department including South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He was express agent and city marshal of Wilmington, N.C., 1866-67; a salesman of railroad supplies through the southern states, 1868-74; a farmer in Virginia, 1874-78, and a civil engineer employed by the U.S. government in various river and harbor improvements in North and South Carolina, 1878-92. He is the author of *Ransom's Division at Fredericksburg*, in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Vol. III.). He died in Newberne, N.C., Jan. 14, 1893.

RANSOM, Thomas Edward Greenfield, soldier, was born in Norwich, Vt., Nov. 29, 1834; son of Col. Truman Bishop (q.v.) and Margaretta Morrison (Greenfield) Ransom. He was educated at Newbury seminary and at Norwich university, 1848-51, completing the course in civil engineering. He worked for some time with his cousin, Benjamin F. Marsh (a graduate of Norwich, 1837), on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, and removed to Peru, Ill., in 1851, where he was a civil engineer, 1851-54, and in the real estate business, 1854-56, subsequently engaging in the latter business in Chicago and in Fayette county,

Illinois. He recruited a company for the 11th Illinois regiment early in 1861; was commissioned captain, April 26; major, in May, by a vote of the company officers; lieutenant-colonel, July 30; was wounded while leading a charge at Charleston, Mo., Aug. 20; took part in the capture of Fort Henry and in the assault upon Fort Donelson, where he was again wounded; was appointed colonel to succeed W. H. L. Wallace; promoted brigadier-general, Feb. 15, 1862, and though wounded in the head, headed his regiment at Shiloh. He became chief of staff to Gen. J. A. McClernand, and inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee in June, 1862. He was appointed brigadier-general in January, 1863, and commanded the 2d brigade, 6th division, 17th corps in the Vicksburg campaign, his services in rebuilding the bridge across the Big Black River and his energy during the entire siege being especially commended by General Grant. He commanded a detachment of the 13th corps in the expedition to the mouth of the Rio Grande, Oct. 26, 1863; captured Fort Esperanza commanding the entrance to Matagorda bay, Dec. 30, and in the Red river campaign was seriously wounded at Sabine Cross Roads (Mansfield), April 8, 1864. He commanded the 4th division, and succeeded Gen. G. M. Dodge to the command of the 16th corps in the operations about Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 19, 1864, General Dodge having been released from the command of the corps by reason of wounds received that day. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Sept. 1, 1864; continued in command of the 16th corps until the divisions making it up were merged into the 15th and 17th corps when he with his division went with the 17th corps and in the absence of Gen. Frank P. Blair assumed command about Sept. 27. He led the corps in the pursuit of Hood's army, part of the time in an ambulance, and then on a stretcher until his fatal illness, brought on by the overwork and exposure, forced him to relinquish his command at Gaylesville, Ala., and while being carried on a stretcher to Rome, Ga., he died at a comfortable farm house in which he was resting. He was buried in Rose Hill cemetery, Chicago, Ill., and shortly afterward his mother received from President Lincoln his commission as major-general of volunteers, which had been signed before his death, but was awaiting the action of congress. He was unmarried. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and took a leading part in the religious services held in connection with the army. General Howard in General Field orders No. 21, issued from Cedartown, Ga., Nov. 1, 1864, bore testimony to his noble record, pure and elevated character and enthusiasm in his country's cause. He died near Rome, Ga., Oct. 29, 1864.

RANSOM, Truman Bishop, soldier and educator, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Sept. 20, 1802; son of Lieut. Amasa and Abigail (Root) Ransom; grandson of George and Anna (Tiffany) Ransom, and a descendant of Joseph Ransom, the immigrant, who settled in



T. B. Ransom

in Lyme, Conn., early in the eighteenth century. His father died in 1812 and he learned the trade of chair maker and painter, at which he worked, 1813-21, at South Woodstock. His mother was married, Jan. 13, 1822, to Jacob Kendall; she died at Norwich, Vt., Jan. 29, 1841. Ransom was graduated from the American Literary, Scientific and Military academy (now Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.), 1825, as civil engineer with high standing as a mathematician. He taught mathematics and music in the institution (then located in Middletown, Conn.) 1825-29; helped to establish a school of a similar character in Orange, N.J., 1829-30; a second one in Fayetteville, N.C., 1830, and served for a time as instructor in mathematics in the U.S. navy. He was married, Feb. 2, 1830, to Margaretta Morrison Greenfield of Middletown, Conn. Their son, Col. Dunbar R. Ransom (1831-1897), Norwich university, 1851, was an officer in the Federal army in the civil war, and Thomas Edward Greenfield Ransom (q.v.) was another son. In 1830 Truman B. Ransom became an assistant professor in Jefferson college, Washington, Miss., a leading military college in the south, and in August, 1832, on the death of President John Holbrook, Capt. Alden Partridge was appointed his successor, Professor Ransom being given provisional charge of the institution until the arrival of the new president. The views of Captain Partridge on slavery and emoluments, the compensation of assistants, the control to be exercised by him, and his residence at the north during a great portion of the year, were all objectionable, and he remained only a few months in charge of the college. Professor Ransom was vice-president of Norwich university, and professor of natural and experimental philosophy, mathematics and civil engineering, 1834-35; president and professor of natural philosophy, practical and military science, political economy, civil engineering and science of government, as successor to Capt. Alden Partridge, 1843-46, serving as a trustee, 1843-47; was major-general of

the Vermont militia, 1836-44; Democratic candidate for representative in the 27th congress, 1840, and for lieutenant-governor of Vermont, 1846. He resigned the presidency of Norwich university in 1846 to volunteer in the 6th U.S. regulars, Col. Franklin Pierce, for service in the Mexican war, and did valuable recruiting service in New England. He was commissioned major of the 9th U.S. infantry, Feb. 16, 1847; promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, March 9, 1847; joined General Scott at Puebla, Mexico, Aug. 6, 1847, and was killed while leading an assault on the west side of the hill crowning the fortress and castle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847.

RANTOUL, Robert, reformer, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 23, 1778; son of Robert and Mary (Preston) Rantoul. His father, at the age of sixteen, emigrated in 1769 from Kinrosshire, Scotland, where the family had been domiciled since 1360, and settled in Salem, Mass., out of which port he commanded privateers and merchantmen for William Gray and others, and sailing at the age of thirty on a Mediterranean voyage was lost at sea, with all on board, when in command of the ship *Iris*. The son engaged in business on his own account as a druggist at Beverly, Mass., in 1796. He was married, June 4, 1801, to Joannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Herrick) Lovett of Beverly, Mass. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1809-20 and 1823-33, and state senator, 1821-23. He was a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1820 and 1853, and during the war of 1812 he served in the militia and coast guard, 1812-15, after which he became a member of the Massachusetts Peace society. He was an early opponent of the habitual use of strong drink, and became a life member of the Massachusetts Temperance society in 1812. He also opposed the retention of capital punishment. He was an enthusiastic student and writer of local history. He was one of the founders of a charity school at Beverly, which was the first Sunday School in America. For fifty consecutive years he filled a number of parochial and town offices, writing the yearly reports to the town of the poor department, for half a century. He died in Beverly, Mass., Oct. 24, 1858.

RANTOUL, Robert, Jr., statesman, was born in Beverly, Mass., Aug. 13, 1805; son of Robert Rantoul, the reformer (q.v.). He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829; studied law in Salem, Mass., and established himself in practice there in 1829, removing in 1830 to South Reading, Mass. He was married, Aug. 3, 1831, to Jane E., daughter of Peter and Deborah (Gage) Woodhury of Beverly, and removed in 1832 to Gloucester, Mass. He was the Democratic representative from Glou-

oester in the state legislature, 1834-38; was a member of the judiciary committee, and in 1836 of a special committee to revise the statute laws of Massachusetts; represented the state in the first board of directors of the Western railroad, 1836-38, and in 1837 was appointed by Governor Everett a member of the first Massachusetts board of education, resigning in 1844. He removed to Boston, Mass., in 1839, and soon became prominent as an advocate and lawyer. He was U.S. district attorney for Massachusetts, 1845-1849. On the resignation of Daniel Webster from the U.S. senate in 1850, Governor Briggs of Massachusetts appointed Robert C. Winthrop to fill the vacancy, but upon the meeting of the state legislature in 1851, Mr. Rantoul was elected and served until the 4th of March, when the term ended. He was elected by the coalition a representative in the 33d congress, 1851-52. In 1851 he was counsel for Thomas Simms, the first fugitive slave surrendered by Massachusetts. He published a weekly journal in Gloucester in the interest of the Jacksonian Democracy, 1832-38; was editor of a "Workingmen's Library" and two series of a "Common School Library" and carried the "Journymen Bootmakers' Case" through the courts, establishing the right of laborers to combine for business purposes. He died in Washington, D.C., and rests at Beverly, under a stone which bears an epitaph from the pen of Sumner. On his sudden death at the age of 47, Whittier wrote elegiac verses which have been much admired. The date of his death is Aug. 7, 1852.

RANTOUL, Robert Samuel, educator, was born in Beverly, Mass., June 2, 1832; son of Robert, Jr. (q.v.) and Jane E. (Woodbury) Rantoul. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1853, A.M. and LL.B., 1856; was admitted to the Essex bar in 1856, and at once began practice in Beverly and Salem. He was married, May 13, 1858, to Harriet Charlotte, daughter of David Augustus and Harriet Charlotte (Price) Neal of Salem, Mass. Captain Neal was a well known merchant, and later president of the Eastern and Illinois Central railroads. Mrs. Rantoul died, May 20, 1899, leaving six sons and three daughters. Mr. Rantoul was a representative from Beverly in the state legislature of 1858, and in 1884-85, from Salem, where he had resided since 1858. He was collector of the port of Salem and Beverly by appointment of President Lincoln, 1865-69; mayor of Salem, 1890-93; a candidate for presidential elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket, 1896, and in 1896 became president of the Essex Institute. He is the author of: *Centennial of American Independence*, an oration delivered in Stuttgart, Germany, July 4, 1876; and of an address to the English speaking residents of Stuttgart on the anniversary of the

death of Freiligrath in 1877; *The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Landing of John Winthrop at Salem*, an oration delivered before the Essex Institute in 1880; of historical papers in the Institute *Collections*, and of other contributions to local history and antiquarian research.

RAPALLO, Charles Antonio, jurist, was born in New York city, Sept. 15, 1823; son of Antonio and Elizabeth (Gould) Rapallo; grandson of Benjamin Gould of Newburyport, Mass., a captain in the Revolutionary army at Lexington, and elected to the first congress from Massachusetts. Antonio Rapallo came from Rapallo, Italy, to the United States early in the nineteenth century, his republican tendencies having brought him into disfavor with his family and the Vatican, and became a practising attorney and counselor at law in New York city, having offices for many years with John Anthon. Charles was brought up under the personal direction of his father, who supervised his education, teaching him the classics, the modern languages and the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1844; practised in partnership with Joseph Blunt, 1845-48; with Horace F. Clark, 1848-68, and with James C. Spencer, 1868-70. He was married in 1832 to Helen, daughter of Bradford Sumner of Boston, Mass. He was elected an associate judge of the New York court of appeals as a Democrat, serving 1870-84; was defeated as chief justice in 1880, and re-elected associate judge for a second term of fourteen years by both political parties in 1884. He received the degree LL.D., Columbia, 1887. He died in New York city, Dec. 28, 1887.

RAPHALL, Morris Jacob, clergyman, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in September, 1798. He was educated in a Jewish college at Copenhagen, Denmark; learned the English language in England, and made a tour through France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. He attended the University of Giessen, Germany, 1821-24, and in 1825 returned to England, where he married and made his home. In 1832 he entered public life as a lecturer, delivering a course on post-Biblical history at Sussex Hall, London, and elsewhere; and established the weekly *Hebrew Review and Magazine of Rabbinical Literature*, the first Jewish periodical in England, which was discontinued after seventy-eight numbers. He acted for a time as secretary to the Rev. Dr. Solomon Hirschel, chief rabbi of the German congregations of the British Isles; investigated the persecutions of the Jews in Syria in 1840, and was rabbi of the synagogue at Birmingham, England, 1841-49. He was one of the founders of the Hebrew National school; immigrated to the United States in 1849; was rabbi of the first Anglo-German Jewish synagogue in New York city, and subsequently of the congregation B'nai

Jeshurun in New York city, where he labored till his death, gaining a widespread reputation. He received the degrees A.M. and Ph.D. from the University of Giessen. He undertook with other scholars an annotated translation of the Scriptures, of which the volume on *Genesis* was issued (1844); translated the *Mishna* with the Rev. D. A. de Sola of London (1840), and many Hebrew, German and French works into English. He is the author of: *Festivals of the Lord* (1839); *Devotional Exercises for the Daughters of Israel* (1852); *Post Biblical History of the Jews* (2 vols., 1855; new ed., 1866); *The Path to Immortality* (1859). He died in New York city, June 23, 1868.

RAPPE, Louis Amadeus, R.C. bishop, was born at Andrehem, Pas de Calais, St. Omer, France, Feb. 2, 1801; son of Eloi and Marie Antoinette (Noel) Rappe, who were peasants. In 1821 he entered the college at Boulogne, and after completing a classical course, made his theological studies in the seminary of Arras, and was ordained priest, March 14, 1829. He was pastor at Wizme, 1829-34; chaplain of the Ursuline convent, Boulogne, 1834-40, and in 1840 came to Cincinnati, Ohio, with Bishop Purcell. He was missionary in the Miami valley, 1841-47, establishing churches in Maumee city and at Toledo, and a branch of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Toledo in 1846. When the diocese of Cleveland was established, April 22, 1847, he was named as its first bishop, and was consecrated, Oct. 10, 1847, by Bishop Purcell, assisted by Bishop Whelan of Wheeling. He began to build the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist in 1848, and consecrated it in 1852. He introduced various religious orders in his diocese and built convents, asylums, schools and churches. He attended the Vatican council at Rome in 1869, and while there unfriendly members of his diocese accused him of wrong doing, and the pope counseled his retirement, being misled by reports which were soon found to be the result of a conspiracy. He was not removed by the pope, but resigned his bishopric, Aug. 22, 1870; retired to St. Albans, Vt., and spent the rest of his life in the diocese of Burlington, engaged in missionary work in that diocese and in Canada. He was subsequently offered another diocese, but declined. He died in St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 7, 1877.

RATHBUN, Richard, naturalist, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1832; son of Charles Howland Rathbun; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Howland) Rathbun, and a descendant of John Rathbone, one of the original purchasers and settlers of Block Island, R.I. (about 1660). He became interested at an early age in the geology of the vicinity of Buffalo, and made extensive collections of fossils as curator of paleontology of the Buffalo Society of Natural

Sciences, 1860-71. He entered Cornell university in 1871, but remained only two years. While there he began studies upon the fossils collected on the Brazilian expedition of Charles Frederic Hart (q.v.), which were continued later at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass. He was assistant in zoölogy at the Boston Society of Natural History, 1874-75, and during the same period a volunteer zoölogical assistant on the summer expeditions of the U.S. fish commission; geologist on the Imperial geological commission of Brazil, 1875-78; scientific assistant on the U.S. fish commission, 1878-96, being in charge of the division of scientific inquiry from 1887; assistant in zoölogy at Yale, 1879-80; U.S. representative on the joint commission with Great Britain relative to the preservation of the fisheries in the boundary waters between the United States and Canada, 1892-96; assistant curator from 1880, and curator from 1883, of the department of marine invertebrates in the U.S. National Museum. He was appointed assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Jan. 27, 1897, and his duties after 1899 included the charge of the U.S. National Museum. He is the author of numerous scientific papers. He received the honorary degrees of M.Sc. from the Indiana university in 1883, and D.Sc. from Bowdoin college in 1894.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

RAU, Charles, archæologist, was born in Verriers, Belgium, in 1826. He attended the university of Heidelberg; came to the United States in 1848; taught school in Belleville, Ill., and subsequently in New York city until 1873, when he became curator in the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C. He had charge of the department of antiquities, 1875-87, and his contributions to the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 1863-87, established his reputation as a foremost American archæologist. He was a member of the principal archæological and anthropological societies in Europe and America. He bequeathed his library and collections to the U.S. National Museum. He received the degree Ph.D. from the University of Freiburg, Baden, in 1882. He is the author of: *Early Man in Europe* (1876); *The Archæological Collections of the United States National Museum* (1876); *The Puleque Tablet in the United States National Museum* (1879); *Articles on Anthropological Subjects 1853-87* (1882), and at the time of his death was engaged on an exhaustive archæological work. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1887.

RAUB, Albert Newton, educator, was born at Martinsville, Pa., March 28, 1840; son of John and Mary (Miller) Raub. He was graduated in the scientific course of the State Normal school at Millersville, Pa., in 1860; was principal of the public schools of Bedford, Pa., 1860-61; had charge of the schools of Cressona, Pa., 1861-64; was superintendent of the Ashland, Pa., public schools, 1864-66; professor of English grammar and literature in the State Normal school at Kutztown, Pa., 1866-68; superintendent of schools in Clinton county and the city schools of Lock Haven, Pa., and principal of the Lock Haven high schools, and of the Central Pennsylvania State Normal school, which he was largely instrumental in founding, 1877-84. In 1888 he became president of Delaware college, Newark, Del. In 1865 he began his work as lecturer before teachers' institutes and other assemblies, which work became an important part of his professional life. He received the honorary degree A.M. from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1866, that of Ph.D. from Lafayette in 1879, and that of LL.D. from Ursinus college in 1895. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' association in 1871, and in January, 1885, became editor and proprietor of the *Educational News*, a weekly. His published works include series of grammars, readers, and arithmetics; also: *Plain Educational Talks* (1869); *School Management* (1882); *Studies in English and American Literature* (1882); *Methods of Teaching* (1883); *A Practical Rhetoric* (1887); *Helps in the Use of Good English* (1897).



A. N. Raub

RAUCH, Friedrich August, educator, was born in Kirchbracht, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 27, 1806; son of a clergyman. He was graduated at the University of Marburg in 1827; took post graduate studies at the University of Giessen, 1827-28; was assistant to his uncle who conducted a literary institution in Frankford, 1828-29; and taught in the University of Heidelberg, 1829-30, and at the University of Giessen, 1830-31. In 1831, being obliged to leave the country owing to his free expression of his political opinions, he came to the United States and studied the English language. Meanwhile he supported himself by giving lessons on

the piano and teaching the German language in Lafayette college, 1833, and conducted a classical school in connection with the German Reformed Theological seminary, York, Pa., 1832-34. He was ordained to the German Reformed ministry in 1833, and was professor of Biblical literature in the seminary, 1832-41. He was married in 1833 to a daughter of Laoni Moore of Morristown, N.J. He removed his academy, with the seminary, to Mercersburg, Pa., in 1834, and in 1835 the academy became Marshall college, of which he was first president, 1836-41. He received the degree Ph.D. from Heidelberg and the honorary degree of D.D. elsewhere. He is the author of: *De Sophoclis Electra*; *De Resurrectione Mortuorum*; *Psychology*; *The Inner Life*, and *Commentary on Goethe's Faust*. He died in Mercersburg, Pa., March 2, 1841.

RAUCH, John Henry, physician, was born in Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 4, 1828; son of Bernhard and Jane (Brown) Rauch, and a descendant of the Rev. Christian Henry Rauch, a Reformed Moravian clergyman, missionary to the Indians, 1741-42; a German Reformed clergyman in Lebanon, Berks, Lancaster, and other counties, 1746, and a teacher and preacher in Lititz and Warwick, Pa., 1749. He prepared for college at Lebanon academy, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1849. He removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1850, and as a member of the Iowa State Medical society reported on the medical and economical botany of the state in 1850. He was the first delegate from Iowa to the American Medical association in 1851. He assisted Professor Agassiz in the collection of materials for *Natural History of the United States*, from valuable collections secured from the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, 1855-56, a description of which appeared in Silliman's *Journal of Natural Sciences*. He was an active member of the Iowa Historical and Geological institute; professor of materia medica in Rush Medical college, Chicago, Ill., 1857-60; president of the Iowa State Medical society, 1858, and an organizer and professor of materia medica and medical botany in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, 1859-61. He was brigade-surgeon in Hunter's and McDowell's army in Virginia, 1861-62; assistant medical director of the army of Virginia, 1862; of the army in Louisiana, 1862-64; and at Detroit, Mich., and in the Madison general hospital, 1864-65. He was mustered out with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1865; settled in Chicago, where he aided in reorganizing the health service of the city in 1867, and was a member of the board of health, and sanitary superintendent, 1867-73. He visited the mining regions of South America in 1870, in the hope

of bettering their sanitary condition. He was president of the American Public Health association in 1876; first president of the Illinois state board of health, 1877, and its secretary, 1878-80. His interest in the yellow fever epidemic of 1878-79 resulted in the formation of the sanitary council of the Mississippi Valley, and the establishment of the river-inspection service of the national board of health in 1879, and he also investigated the relation of small-pox to foreign immigration. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the American Social Science association, and one of the Agassiz memorial committee. He is the author of: *Intramural Internments and their Influence on Health and Epidemics* (1896); *Practical Recommendations for the Exclusion and Prevention of Asiatic Cholera in North America* (1884); monographs on sanitary science and preventive medicine, and *Reports of the Illinois state board of health*. He died in Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1894.

RAUM, Green Berry, soldier and representative, was born in Golconda, Ill., Dec. 3, 1829; son of John and Juliet C. (Feild) Raum; grandson of Melchoir and Mary (King) Raum, and of Green B. and Mary Elenor (Cogswell) Feild; and great-grandson of Conrad (who emigrated from Alsace to Pennsylvania, landing at Philadelphia in April, 1742) and Catherine (Weiser) Rahm, and of Dr. Joseph (a native of Connecticut, and of English descent) and Frances (Mitchel) Cogswell. He was educated in the common schools and by tutors, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He practised law in Golconda, 1853-56; in Kansas, where he was a member of the free state party, 1856-57, and in 1857 located in Harrisburg, Ill. He was married, Oct. 16, 1851, to Maria, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Daily) Field of Golconda. He was alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention which met in Charleston, S.C., April 23, 1860, and in Baltimore, Md., June 18, 1860, and which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President; made the first war speech in southern Illinois, at Metropolis, after the fall of Fort Sumter, April 23, 1861, and entered the Federal volunteer army as major of the 56th Illinois volunteers. He served under Gen. William S. Rosecrans in the Army of the Mississippi, as lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 56th Illinois in the 2d brigade, 3d division, where he led a successful bayonet charge in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862. He served under Grant in the Army of the Mississippi as colonel of his regiment and commanded the 2d brigade in the 7th division, 17th corps, in the Vicksburg campaign, May 1-July 4, 1863, and in the Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 23-25, 1863, being severely wounded at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. He took part

in the Atlanta campaign and held the line of communication from Dalton to Acworth and from Kingston to Rome, Ga.; discovered and defeated General Wheeler's raid, and re-inforced Resaca at night against General Hood in October, 1864. He was promoted brevet brigadier-general and brigadier-general; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and with the assembling of his army in South Carolina, and ended his military service by commanding a brigade in the veteran corps under General Hancock at Winchester, Va. He resigned his commission, May 6, 1865, and engaged in railroading as first president and builder of the Cairo and Vincennes railroad company in 1866. He was a Republican representative from the thirteenth Illinois district in the 40th congress, 1867-69, and defeated for the 41st congress in 1868; was president of the Illinois Republican convention of 1866, and temporary president of the state convention of 1876, and a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, the same year. He was president of the Illinois Republican convention in 1880, and a delegate at-large to the Republican national convention, and was one of the "loyal 306" who supported General Grant for the presidential nomination. He served as U.S. commissioner of internal revenue, 1876-83; practised law in Washington, D.C., 1883-89; was U.S. commissioner of pensions, 1889-93, and subsequently engaged in the practice of law in Chicago. He is the author of: *The Existing Conflict between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy* (1884); *History of Illinois Republicanism* (1900); *History of the War for the Union*, and of official reports on pensions and contributions to current magazines.

RAVENEL, Henry William, botanist, was born in St. John's parish, Berkeley district, S.C., May 19, 1814. He was graduated at South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835; engaged in planting, 1832-53, and removed to Aiken, S.C., in 1853. He made a study of the phænogams, mosses, lichens, algae and fungi of South Carolina, and discovered a few new phænogams. He was botanist of the government commission sent to Texas to investigate the cattle disease in 1869, and botanist to the department of agriculture of South Carolina. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1886. His name is perpetuated in the genus *Ravenelia* of the Uredineæ and by many species of cryptogams which he discovered. He was agricultural editor of the *Weekly News and Courier*; published many botanical papers, and is the author of: *Fungi Caroliniani Eresiccati*, (5 vols., 1852-60) and *Fungi Americani Eresiccati*, with Mordecai C. Cooke of London (8 vols., 1878-82). He died in Aiken, S.C., July 17, 1887.

RAVENEL, St. Julien, chemist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 15, 1819. He was graduated at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1840; attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, Pa., and in Paris, France, and practised in Charleston, S.C., 1840-52. He studied natural history, microscopy and physiology, under Louis Agassiz, 1849-50, and after 1853 devoted himself to agricultural chemistry. He established with Clement H. Stevens, the lime works at Stoney Landing, on Cooper river, in 1856, and from the marl bluffs supplied the Confederate States with most of the lime used during the civil war. As surgeon to the Confederate army he devoted himself to hospital practice, and became surgeon-in-chief of the Confederate hospital. He designed the torpedo cigar boat *Little David*, which did effective service during the investment of Charleston, S.C., in 1863. He was director of the Confederate laboratory at Columbia, S.C., 1861-65; discovered the value for agricultural purposes of the phosphate deposits near Charleston in 1866, and advocated the use of the rich rice lands for diversified crops. He died in Charleston, S.C., March 16, 1882.

RAVENS CROFT, John Stark, first bishop of North Carolina and 20th in succession in the American episcopate, was born near Blanford, Va., in 1772; son of Dr. John and — (Miller) Ravenscroft; grandson of Hugh Miller, and a



descendant of Scotch ancestors. His parents returned to Scotland during his infancy, and he attended school there, and in the north of England until January, 1789, when he returned to the United States. He studied law in the College of William and Mary; went to Scotland in 1792 to settle his father's estate, and on his return rein-

vested his money in an estate in Lunenburg county, Va., which he managed and where he lived a wild and irreligious life. In 1810 he joined a religious body known as the Republican Methodists, and in 1813, being moved to enter the ministry, he applied to the Rt. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, bishop of Virginia, for admission to the diaconate and pursued his theological studies under the direction of the bishop. He labored meantime as a lay-reader in the parishes of Cumberland and St. James; was ordered deacon, April 25, 1817, and advanced to the priesthood, May 6, 1817, by Bishop Moore. He was rector of St. James's church, Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va., 1817-1823; declined two calls and was elected in 1823 first bishop of North Car-

olina, which diocese had been organized in 1817, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's church, Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1823, by Bishops White, Kemp and Croes, assisted by Bishops Bowen and Brownell. In addition to his duties as bishop he assumed the rectorship of Christ church, Raleigh, which afforded him a home and salary enabling him to administer the affairs of a diocese too poor to pay a bishop's salary. In 1828 his health began to fail, and he relinquished the charge of Christ church, and assumed that of St. John's church, Williamsborough. He attended the general convention of 1829 at Philadelphia. He was married first, to a daughter of Lewis Burwell of Mecklenburg county, and secondly, to a Miss Buford of Lunenburg county, Va. He received the degree D.D. from Columbia college, from the College of William and Mary and from the University of North Carolina, in 1833. He published several sermons and addresses, which were collected together with sixty-one additional sermons, as: "Sermons and Memoir of the Life of Bishop John Stark Ravenscroft, edited by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Wainwright" (2 vols., 1830). He died in Williamsborough, N.C., March 5, 1830.

RAWLE, Francis, lawyer, was born at the Freedom Iron Works, Mifflin county, Pa., Aug. 7, 1846; son of Francis William and Louisa (Hall) Rawle; grandson of William (q.v.) and Sarah Coates (Burge) Rawle, and of Charles (a lawyer) and Elizabeth (Coleman) Hall of Sunbury, Pa.; great-grandson of Robert Coleman of Cornwall, Pa., and a descendant of Francis Rawle and Francis Rawle, Jr., of Cornwall, England, who landed in Philadelphia, June 23, 1686. His father (1795-1831), University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1812, A.M., 1816, served as sergeant and lieutenant, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, in the war of 1812; was one of the first civil engineers employed in the construction of the Pennsylvania road; subsequently an iron master, and owner of the Freedom Iron Works, Mifflin county, and associate judge. Francis Rawle removed with his parents in 1848 to Philadelphia; attended Phillips Exeter academy, N.H., 1863-65, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1869, LL.B., 1871, A.M., 1872, having spent the year 1869-70 studying law in the office of William Henry Rawle (q.v.). He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, Nov. 4, 1871, soon after becoming associated in practice with Samuel Robb. He was married, Nov. 25, 1873, to Margaretta, daughter of James M. and Harriet Romeyn (Smith) Aertsen, and granddaughter of Jonathan Smith, cashier of the Bank of the United States. She died in 1891, leaving two sons. Mr. Rawle was elected temporary secretary of the American Bar association upon its organization at Saratoga,

1878, and in the same year became its treasurer, serving as such until 1902, when he was elected president. He prepared a new edition of Bouvier's "Law Dictionary" with extensive original additions (1883), and another edition largely re-written (1893); and read a paper before the American Bar association on *Cur Trust Securities* (1885), which was subsequently published and came into general professional use. In 1887 he was appointed a delegate of the American Bar association to the London meeting of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations. In 1899-1902 he was a member of the executive committee of the latter association. He was elected a member of the board of overseers of Harvard university in 1890, and re-elected in 1896. He is the author of various articles in legal periodicals.

RAWLE, William, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 28, 1759; son of Francis and Rebecca (Warner) Rawle; grandson of William and Margaret (Hodge) Rawle and of Edward and Anna (Coleman) Warner; great-grandson of Francis, and great-grandson of Francis Rawle, a member of the ancient lords of the manor of Tresparrett, parish of St. Juliot, Cornwall, England, both of whom were Quakers who immigrated to Pennsylvania in the ship *Desire* from Plymouth, England, in 1636. His great-grandfather (1660-1737) founded "The Plymouth Friends" settlement; married a daughter of Robert Turner; was one of the commissioners under Penn; judge of the Philadelphia county courts; justice of the peace and an alderman of the city under its first charter, and published "Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to Become Rich," probably the first book on political economy written in America. William Rawle attended the Friends academy at Philadelphia, and subsequently studied law under Counsellor Kemp of New York city, and at the Middle Temple, London. Returning to this country in 1783, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Philadelphia, Pa. He married in 1783 Sarah Coates, daughter of Samuel and Baulah (Shoemaker) Burge. He was a representative in the state assembly, 1789; U.S. district attorney of Pennsylvania by appointment from President Washington, 1791-1800. He was offered but declined the attorney-generalship of the United States; participated as U.S. attorney in the suppression of the whisky insurrection, under the President's orders, in October, 1794, and subsequently conducted the prosecution of the ring-leaders. He was chancellor of the Associated Members of the Bar of Philadelphia, 1822-27, and of that organization's successor, the Law Association of Philadelphia, 1827-36, and one of the committee of three appointed by the legislature

to revise the civil code of Pennsylvania in 1830, was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1796-1836; one of the founders in 1805 of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, 1827, and from Dartmouth college, 1828; was the first vice-president of the Philadelphia Law academy, and in connection with Benjamin Franklin founded and formed the Society for Political Inquirers; was for many years between 1786 and 1825 the secretary, and afterward director of the Library Company of Philadelphia. He was a fellow of the American Philosophical society; founder of the Pennsylvania Historical society in 1824, and its first president, and was actively connected with various literary, political and scientific associations. He translated Plato's "Phædrus," adding an original commentary, and is the author of: *An Address before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture* (1819); *Two Addresses to the Associated Members of the Bar of Philadelphia* (1824); *A View of the Constitution of the United States* (1825); *The Study of Law* (1832), and a *Vindication of the Rev. Mr. Heckevoelder's History of the Indian Nations, a Biographical Sketch of Sir William Keith, and a Sketch of the Life of Thomas Mifflin*, the three latter being contributions to the Historical Society publications; *Essay on Angelic Influences* (MS.), and also reports of the civil code commission (1830). He died in Philadelphia, April 12, 1836.

RAWLE, William, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1788; son of William, jurist (q.v.), and Sarah Coates (Burge) Rawle. He was a student at the College of New Jersey, but did not graduate; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, where he practised, 1810-58; was captain of the 2d troop of Philadelphia city cavalry, 1812-14; reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1814-35; U.S. district attorney of Pennsylvania, and president of the common council of Philadelphia, 1836-40. He was married, Oct. 7, 1817, to Mary Anna, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Chew) Tilghman of Philadelphia, Pa. He was one of the founders and vice-presidents of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; a member of the American Philosophical company; secretary and director of the Library company of Philadelphia, continuously from 1825 to 1855, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1836-55. He is the author of: *Reports of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania* (25 vols., 1818-33); *Address before Law Academy of Philadelphia* (1835); *Address before the Trustees of Lafayette College* (1836). He died near Merion, Pa., Aug. 9, 1858.

RAWLE, William Brooke. See Brooke-Rawle, William.

RAWLE, William Henry, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31, 1823; son of William, lawyer (q.v.) and Mary Anna (Tilghman) Rawle. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and engaged in practice in Philadelphia. When his state was threatened by an invasion in 1862, he enlisted in the artillery as a private, and again in 1863 as a quartermaster. He was vice-provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, 1865-73; vice-chancellor of the Law association, 1880-89, and a secretary and director of the Library Company of Philadelphia for several years. He was married, Sept. 13, 1849, to Mary Binney, daughter of Judge John and Mary (Binney) Cadwalader of Philadelphia; and secondly, Oct. 7, 1869, to Emily, daughter of Gen. Thomas and Maria C. (Gouverneur) Cadwalader of Trenton, N.J. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882. He published: *Law of Covenants for Title* (1852); John W. Smith's "Law of Contracts" (third American ed., with notes, 1853); Joshua William's "Law of Real Property" (second American ed., 1857); *Equity in Pennsylvania, including the Registrar's Book of Gov. William Keith's Court in Chancery* (1868); *Some Contrasts in the Growth of Pennsylvania in English Law* (1881); *Oration at Unveiling of the Monument Erected by the Bar of the United States to Chief Justice Marshall* (1884), and *The Case of the Educated Unemployed* (1885). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1889.

RAWLES, William A., educator, was born in Remington, Ind., Dec. 4, 1863; son of Lycurgus and Catherine (Oilar) Rawles; grandson of John and Matilda (Newell) Rawles, and of Henry and Ruth (Darnell) Oilar. He attended the Remington and Bloomington public schools, and was graduated from Indiana university in 1884. He was principal of the high school at Mitchell, Ind., 1884-85; assistant in the preparatory department of Indiana university, 1885-87; principal of the Vincennes high school, 1887-89; principal of the high school at Se.Lalia, Mo., 1889-92 and 1893-94; serving as assistant in the St. Louis high school, 1893-93, and was instructor in history at the Indiana university, 1894-95; in history and economics, 1896-98; assistant professor of the same, 1899-1902, and assistant professor of political economy from 1902. He was married, June 26, 1895, to Harriet McClure, daughter of Henry McClure and Emma (Robb) Post of St. Louis, Mo. He received the degree of A.M. from Indiana university, 1895, and Ph.D. from Columbia university, 1903; was a fellow in economics at Cornell, 1895-96; scholar in administrative law, Columbia, 1898-99; a member of the American Historical association of Washington and of the

American Economic association, and is the author of: *The Government of the People of the State of Indiana* (1897); and *Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Indiana* (1903).

RAWLINS, John Aaron, soldier and cabinet officer, was born at East Galena, Ill., Feb. 13, 1831; son of James Dawson Rawlins, a native of Madison county, Ky., who removed to Missouri, and from there to East Galena. He was a descendant of Robert Rawlings, an early settler of Maryland. The family removed to Guilford, Ill., where John Aaron Rawlins attended school and helped on the farm and in burning charcoal. He attended Mount Morris seminary, 1852-53; studied law in Galena, 1854-55; practised in partnership with Isaac P. Stevens, his preceptor, 1855-56, and with David Sheenan, 1858-61. He was elected city attorney for Galena in 1857; was a Democratic candidate for presidential elector in 1860, and held a series of joint discussions with Allen C. Fuller, the Lincoln and Hamlin candidate for elector from his district, which gave him a local reputation as a public speaker. On the firing on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, he aided in arousing the people of Illinois to the dangers that threatened the Union and in recruiting the 45th Illinois volunteers. He was appointed aide-de-camp to General Grant, who had been attracted to him by hearing him speak at Galena in favor of maintaining the Union, and although the youngest member of his staff, was promoted assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, Sept. 15, 1861, at Cairo, his commission dating from Aug. 31, 1861. The only time he was absent from staff duty during the entire war was in August and September, 1864, when on sick leave. He was promoted rapidly, being made major, April 14, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 1, 1862; brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 11, 1863; brevet major-general of volunteers, Feb. 24, 1865; brigadier-general, U.S.A., and chief of staff, March 3, 1865, and brevet major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865. He was married first, June 5, 1856, to Emily, daughter of Hiram Smith of Goshen, N.Y., and secondly, in 1863, to Mary E., daughter of S. A. Hurlburt of Danbury, Conn. General Grant characterized him as "more nearly indispensable to me than any officer in the service." He was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, March 9, 1869, and held the office until his death from pulmonary consumption, contracted during the war. A popular sub-



scription was started after his death for the benefit of his family, and \$50,000 was raised. His statue in bronze was erected in Washington. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 9, 1869.

RAWLINS, Joseph Lafayette, representative, was born in Salt Lake county, Utah Territory, March 28, 1850; son of Joseph Sharp and Mary (Frost) Rawlins; grandson of James and Jane (Sharp) Rawlins, and of John and Rachel (Pate) Frost, and a descendant of Charles Rawlins, who came to North Carolina from England, in its early settlement. He completed a classical course in the University of Indiana, but returned to Utah before graduation. He was professor in the University of Deseret, Salt Lake city, 1873-75, meanwhile studying law; was admitted to the bar in 1875, and settled in practice in Salt Lake city, where he was married, Dec. 8, 1876, to Julia E., daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Phillips) Davis. He was elected a delegate in the 53rd congress from Utah Territory, as a Democrat, serving 1893-95; was defeated for the 54th congress by the Hon. Frank J. Cannon, and was elected to the U.S. senate from Utah for the term 1897-1903.

RAWSON, Albert Leighton, author, was born at Chester, Vt., Oct. 15, 1828; son of Adolphus and Betsey (Armington) Rawson; grandson of Samuel Read and Philanda (Cleveland) Rawson, and a descendant of Edward and Rachel (Perue) Rawson. Edward Rawson emigrated from Gillingham, Dorset county, England, to America in 1636, and settled in Newbury, Mass., subsequently removing to Boston, Mass. Albert L. Rawson was educated under private tutors, and at Black River academy, Ludlow, Vt.; studied law under William H. Seward, theology under "Elder" Graves, and medicine under Professor Webster of the Massachusetts Medical college. He visited the far East four times, and in 1851-52, by representing himself to be a Mohammedan medical student, succeeded in accompanying the caravan from Cairo to Mecca. He made important investigations in the Indian mounds of the Mississippi valley, and in 1854-55 made similar research in Central America. He was adopted as a "brother" by the Adwan Bedouins of Moab. He was one of the two founders of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a founder of the Theosophical society in the United States, a life member of the Society of the Rosy Cross, and a member of various literary and scientific societies. He was married to Sarah Lord. He received the degrees D.D. and LL.D. (1880), from Christ college, Oxford, England, and M.D. from the University of Sorbonne, Paris. He illustrated books, including "The Life of Jesus" by Henry Ward Beecher (1871); executed more than 3000 engravings, and painted the portraits of Queen Victoria, Louis Napoleon, Empress Eugenie and other celebrities. He con-

tributed to magazines, wrote rituals for many secret societies, and is the author of: *Divine Origin of the Holy Bible* (1846); *Stella and Other Novels* (1847); *Vocabularies and Dictionaries of Arabic, Persian and Turkish* (1854); *Bible Handbook* (1869); *Ruins and Relics of the Orient* (1870); *Bible Dictionaries* (1870-75); *Histories of all Religions* (1870); *Statistics of Protestantism* (1870); *Antiquities of the Orient* (1871); *Scarlet Books of Free Masonry* (1873); *Vocabulary of the Bedouin Languages of Syria and Egypt* (1874); *Dictionaries of Arabic, German and English* (1876); *Vocabulary of Persian and Turkish Languages* (1877); *History of the Quakers* (1878); *Chorography of Palestine* (1880); *The Symposium of Basra* (1880); *Historical and Archaeological Introduction to the Holy Bible*, with maps and illustrations (1879, 1881, 1882); *The Unseen World* (1888); *The Archaic Library* (Vols. I and II, 1893), and *The History of Mysticism*. In 1903 he resided at Hillsdale Manor, N.J.

RAY, Anna Chapin, author, was born in Westfield, Mass., Jan. 3, 1865; daughter of Edward Addison and Helen Maria (Chapin) Ray; granddaughter of Benjamin and Anne (Dodge) Ray, and of Nathaniel and Fanny Bowen (Brown) Chapin, and a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who came from England to Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. The Rays are Highland Scotch, their date being still in dispute. She removed with her parents to West Haven, Conn., 1867; was graduated from Smith college, A.B., 1885, A.M., 1888, and became well known as a writer for young people. Her published books include: *Half a Dozen Boys* (1890); *Half a Dozen Girls* (1891); *The Cadets of Flemming Hall* (1892); *Margaret Davis' Tutor* (1893); *Dick* (1896); *How Polly and Ned found Santa Claus* (1898); *Teddy, Her Book* (1898); *Each Life Unfulfilled* (1899); *Playground Toni* (1900); *Phebe: Her Profession* (1900); *Teddy: Her Daughter* (1901); *Nathalie's Chum* (1902); *Adam and the Queen of Sheba* (1903). She is also the author of a large number of fugitive writings of a semi-essay character.

RAY, George Washington, jurist, was born in Otselec, Chenango county, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1844. He was brought up on his father's farm, and was educated in the district school and Norwich academy. In 1861 he enlisted in the 90th New York volunteers as a private, and served as brigade clerk in the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th army corps, 1862-65. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and while practising his profession in Norwich, N.Y., conducted a large farm. He served as chairman of the Republican county and state committees; as a representative from the twenty-first New York district in the 48th congress, 1883-85, and from the twenty-sixth district in the 52d-57th congresses, 1891-1903. He was chair-

man of the committee on levees and improvements of the Mississippi in the 54th congress, and of the judiciary committee in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses. He was a member of the board of trustees of Norwich academy and Union Free school; declined the justiceship of the New York supreme court in 1899, and on Sept. 18, 1902, was appointed by President Roosevelt U.S. district judge for the northern district of New York.

RAY, James Brown, governor of Indiana, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Feb. 19, 1794. He received a liberal education, studied law under General Gano, Cincinnati, Ohio, and practised in Brookville, Ind., 1818-25, and 1831-48. He was a



member of the Indiana senate, 1822-25, and president *pro tempore* of the senate, 1834-25, succeeding Ratliff Boon. When William Hendricks (q.v.) resigned the governorship, Feb. 12, 1825, the duties of acting-governor devolved

upon Mr. Ray. He was elected governor in 1825, and re-elected in 1828, serving, 1825-31. During his second administration the supreme court of the state was re-organized, and in making appointments to the bench he gave offence to his party and was succeeded by Noah Noble (q.v.). While governor he was appointed a U.S. commissioner to negotiate a treaty of purchase with the Miami and Pottawatamie Indians. His acceptance of the position was in direct violation of the constitution of the state, and he was thus involved in a controversy. He secured land from the Indiana to aid in building a wagon road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river, and state aid for railroads. He was defeated for clerk of Marion county in 1835, and for representative in the 25th congress in 1836. He was married, Dec. 10, 1818, to Mary Riddle of Cincinnati, Ohio, and secondly, to Mrs. Esther Booker of Centreville, Ind. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1848.

RAYMOND, Andrew Van Vranken, educator, was born at Vischer's Ferry, Saratoga county, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1854; son of the Rev. Henry A. and Catherine M. (Miller) Raymond. He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1875, A.M., 1878, and at the New Brunswick Theological seminary, 1878. He was married, Sept. 24, 1879, to Margaret M. Thomas of Middleville, N.Y. He was pastor of First Reformed church, Paterson, N.J., 1878-81; of the Trinity Reformed church, Plainfield, N.J., 1881-87; of the Fourth Presbyterian church, Albany, N.Y., 1887-94, and in 1894 was elected and inaugurated president of Union university, Schenectady, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union in 1887, and LL.D. from Williams in 1894.

RAYMOND, Benjamin, civil engineer, was born in Richmond, Mass., Oct. 19, 1774; son of Paul and Rachel (Stevens) Raymond; grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Blackmer) Raymond of Sharon, Conn., and of Zebulon and Miriam (Fellows) Stevens of Canaan, Conn., and a descendant of Capt. William (who settled at Beverly, Mass., in 1632) and Hannah (Bishop) Raymond. He attended school at Richmond, Mass., and studied civil engineering at Rome, N.Y., with Benjamin Wright, surveyor for the eastern half of the Erie canal. He was married, first, Sept. 25, 1800, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Butler) Wright of Wethersfield, Conn. and Rome, N.Y., and secondly, March 7, 1809, to her sister Cloe. Between 1798 and 1808, he was the first surveyor of large portions of northern New York state, and is said to have been the earliest to advocate a canal between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river, first, in a letter written in 1801, and later, in 1823, in a report which influenced the New York legislature to authorize surveys. He was the founder in 1803 of Potsdam, N.Y., and in 1810 erected at his own expense the first building of the St. Lawrence academy, Potsdam, and paid the entire salaries of some of its earlier instructors. For several years following 1808 he was county judge of St. Lawrence county, N.Y. He was associate surveyor of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal in 1823, and died at St. Georges, Delaware, Sept. 25, 1824.

RAYMOND, Benjamin Wright, pioneer, was born at Rome, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1801. He attended the district school, and a French academy in Canada; served as a clerk in a general store several years, and subsequently engaged in business for himself, first in Rome and then in East Bloomfield, N.Y. He was married, Jan. 12, 1834, to Amelia, daughter of Reuben and Anna (Root) Porter of East Bloomfield, N.Y. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1836, and was mayor of the city, 1840-46, devoting his entire salary to alleviating the distress of laborers. He inaugurated the system of wide streets, and secured Dearborn Park and the lake front as a gift to Chicago. He was influential in securing to the city the Galena railroad, the first road built in Illinois; erected the first woolen mill in the state, and in 1864 organized the Elgin National watch company and became its first president. He was one of the organizers of the city of Lake Forest, Ill.; a founder of Lake Forest university, and for twenty-five years president of its board of trustees. He was also president of the Chicago board of trade and the Fox River and Wisconsin Central railroad, and a trustee of Beloit college, and of Rockford Female seminary. He died in Chicago, Ill., April 5, 1883.

RAYMOND, Bradford Paul, educator, was born near Stamford, Conn., April 22, 1846; son of Lewis and Sally A. (Jones) Raymond; grandson of Gould and Olive (Stevens) Raymond, and of Isaac and Lois (Curtis) Jones, and a descendant of Richard Raymond. He taught school in Stamford, Conn., 1861-63, and in 1864 enlisted in the 48th New York volunteer infantry, serving until honorably discharged in September, 1865. He attended Hamline university at Red Wing, Minn., 1866-69, and was graduated at Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and at Boston university, Boston, Mass., B.D., 1874. He was married, Sept. 15, 1873, to Lula A., daughter of the Rev. Justin O. and Maria J. (Wellman) Rich of Red Wing, Minn. He made a special study of philosophy at Boston university, and under Lotze at Göttingen. He also studied under Luthardt at Leipsic and Ritschl at Göttingen, 1880-81. He was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1874; was pastor of the Allen Street church, New Bedford, Mass., 1874-77; of the Chestnut Street church, Providence, R.I., 1877-80, and of the Main Street church, Nashua, N.H., 1881-83. He was president

of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis., 1883-89, and of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., from 1889. He received the degree Ph.D.



from Boston university in 1881; D.D. from Northwestern university in 1884; LL.D. from Lawrence university in 1889, and D.D. from Yale in 1901. He is the author of: *Christianity and the Christ* (1894).

RAYMOND, Evelyn Hunt, author, was born at Watertown, N.Y., Nov. 6, 1843; daughter of Alvin and Charlotte (Hatch) Hunt. She attended private schools and Mount Holyoke college in the class of 1861, but was not graduated. She was married, Sept. 29, 1869, to John Bradford Raymond, and made her home in Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, removing to Baltimore, Md., 1897. Her published writings, chiefly juvenile stories, include: *Mixed Pickles* (1892); *Monica* (1893); *Little Lady of the Horse* (1894); *The Mushroom Cave* (1895); *A Cape May Diamond* (1896); *The Little Red Schoolhouse* (1897); *Among The Lindens* (1898); *The Boys and Girls of Brantham* (1899); *My Lady Barefoot* (1899); *A Daughter of the West* (1899); *Reels and Spindles* (1900); *The Story of Delight* (1900); *Divided Skates* (1900); *Yankee Girl in Old California*

(1901); *A Pair of Them* (1901); *Daisies and Digglees* (1901); *A Daughter of the Forest* (1901); *Jessica Trent* (1902).

RAYMOND, George Lansing, educator and author, was born at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3, 1839; son of Benjamin Wright (q.v.) and Amelia (Porter) Raymond. He was graduated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1858; at Williams college, Mass., 1862, and at Princeton Theological seminary, 1865. He studied in Europe, 1865-68, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church, Danby, Pa., 1870-74. He was married at Philadelphia in 1873, to Mary Elizabeth Blake. He was professor of oratory in Williams college, 1874-81, and in 1880 was elected professor of oratory and esthetic criticism in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and in 1893, professor of esthetics there. The peculiarity of the system unfolded in his esthetic works lies in his developing all the different arts from identical methods of using forms borrowed from nature in order to represent (in distinction from present) different phases of thought and feeling. He received the degree L.H.D. from Rutgers college in 1883, and from Williams college in 1889. He was a member of the Authors club; a lecturer, and a vice-president of the American Social Science association. Among his published works are: *Colony Ballads* (1876); *Ideals made Real* (1877); *the Orator's Manual* (1879); *Modern Fishers of Men* (1879); *A Life in Song* (1886); *Poetry and Representative Art* (1886); *Ballads of the Revolution and Sketches in Song* (1887); *The Genesis of Art-Form* (1893); *The Speaker and The Writer* (1893); *Art in Theory and Pictures in Verse* (1894); *Rhythm and Harmony in Poetry and Music and Painting, Sculpture and Architecture as Representative Arts* (1895); *Proportion and Harmony of Line and Color in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture* (1899); *The Representative Significance of Form and The Aztec God, and Other Dramas* (1900); *Ballads and Other Poems* (1901).

RAYMOND, Henry Jarvis, journalist, was born in Lima, Livingston county, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1820; son of Jarvis and Lavinia (Brockway) Raymond; grandson of Jonathan P. and Hannah (Jarvis) Raymond, and a descendant of Richard Raymond, mariner, of Salem, Mass., who moved to Norwalk, Conn., and then to Saybrook, where he died in 1692. He worked on his father's farm and was graduated from the University of Vermont at the head of his class, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843, and studied law in New York city. He taught in a young ladies' seminary, and became a regular contributor to the *New Yorker*, a weekly magazine conducted by Horace Greeley. In 1841 Mr. Greeley established the *New York Tribune*, and Raymond was appointed assistant editor on a weekly salary of

eight dollars. He was a reporter and editorial writer, and originated a system of reporting lectures before shorthand was introduced. He was married, Oct. 24, 1843, to Juliette, daughter of John Warren and Artemisia (Munson) Weaver, of Winoski and Colechester, Vt., respectively, and granddaughter of William Munson, an early settler of Vermont. In the same year he joined the editorial staff of the *Courier and Enquirer* and carried on a discussion of Fourier's principles of socialism with Mr. Greeley, the articles being later published in pamphlet form. He was a Whig member of the state assembly, 1849-51; speaker of the house, 1850-51, and on Sept. 18, 1851, in connection with George Jones, a banker in Albany, and E. B. Wesley, he established the *New York Times* with a capital of \$30,000, of which Mr. Wesley furnished the greater part. Mr. Raymond controlling a third interest. This paper so increased in circulation that at the end of eight years its owners refused an offer of \$1,000,000 for the property. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1852; was lieutenant-governor of New York, 1855-57; and took a prominent part in the organization of the Republican party, writing its "Declaration of Principles." He refused to be a candidate for governor in 1856; advocated the nomination of William H. Seward for President in 1860, and supported President Lincoln in his active war measures. He was re-elected to the state assembly in 1890; chosen speaker in 1861, and in 1863 was a candidate before the Republican caucus of the state legislature for U.S. senator, but was defeated by Elwin D. Morgan. He was a Republican representative in the 39th congress, 1865-67; refused the appointment as U.S. minister to Austria tendered him by President Johnson in 1867; assisted in organizing the National Union convention held at Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1866, and wrote the address to the people of the United States. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1847. In 1864 he wrote a campaign life of Abraham Lincoln under the title: *History of the Administration of President Lincoln*, and after the President's assassination he revised and enlarged the work as *Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln with his State Papers, Speeches, Letters, etc.* (1865). He is also the author of: *Political Lessons of the Revolution* (1854), and *Letters to Mr. Yancey* (1860). He died suddenly of apoplexy in the hallway of his residence, in New York city, June 18, 1869.

RAYMOND, Henry Warren, journalist, was born in New York city, Sept. 10, 1847; son of Henry Jarvis and Juliette (Weaver) Raymond. He was graduated from Yale, A.B. 1869, A.M., 1872, and engaged in journalistic work; graduated

from Columbia Law school in 1871, with the degree of LL.B., was admitted to the bar in 1871, and practised in New York, 1871-72, and Chicago, 1878-80. He was married, Sept. 29, 1875, to Harriet White, daughter of James and Margaret Eleanor (Wheeler) Allen of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was a reporter and editor of the *New York Times*, the *New York Evening Post* and the *Brooklyn Union*; was literary and musical critic on the *Chicago Tribune*, 1880-84, and in 1884, through the generosity of George W. Childs, was enabled to purchase the *Telegraph* of Germantown, Pa. He was elected a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; was private secretary to Benjamin F. Tracy, secretary of the navy, 1889-93, and appointed solicitor of the state department, February, 1893, but failed of confirmation by adjournment of the senate. He lectured extensively on naval matters and is the author of articles on the *Use of Nickel Steel in Armour* (1898); *Extracts from my Father's Diary*, and a series on the civil side of naval administration, in the *Army and Navy Journal* (1900), besides numerous contributions to the leading periodicals.

RAYMOND, Jerome Hall, educator, was born in Clinton, Iowa, March 10, 1869; son of Henry and Virginia (Hall) Raymond. He was educated in the Chicago public schools and worked as a stenographer and typewriter in St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, Ill. He was graduated from the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., A.B., 1892, A.M., 1893, and from the University of Chicago, Ph.D., 1895. He was private secretary to George M. Pullman, 1889-90, and to Frances E. Willard while at the university, 1890-92; was secretary to Bishop Thoburn in a tour around the world, 1892-93, traveling extensively in Europe and Asia; secretary and lecturer on history, Chicago Society for University Extension, 1893-94; professor of history and political science, Lawrence university, Wisconsin, and lecturer on sociology and secretary, class study department, University Extension division, University of Chicago, 1894-95. He was married, Aug. 15, 1895, to Nettie Josephine, daughter of Rev. Eli and Deborah (Meade) Hunt of Aurora, Ill. He was professor of sociology and secretary of the University Extension department, University of Wisconsin, 1895-97; president and professor of economics and sociology, West Virginia university, 1897-1901, and in April, 1901, became associate professor of sociology in the University of Chicago.

RAYMOND, John Howard, educator, was born in New York city, March 7, 1814; son of Eliachim and Mary (Carrington) Raymond; grandson of Nathaniel and Dolly (Wood) Raymond, and a descendant of Richard Raymond, a mariner, who settled in Salem, Mass., previous to 1634; re-

moved to Norwalk, Conn., in 1862, and from there to Saybrook, Conn., in 1864. He attended Columbia college for one year; was graduated at Union, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1835, but never practised. He was graduated in theology at Madison university, Hamilton, N.Y., in 1838; was a tutor in Hebrew there, 1837-39, and professor of rhetoric and English literature, 1839-49. He was married, May 12, 1840, to Cornelia E. Morse of Eaton, N.Y. He aided in establishing the University of Rochester in 1850; was professor of history and belles-lettres there, 1850-55, and organized and was president of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic institute, N.Y., 1856-64. He accompanied Henry Ward Beecher to Europe in 1863; organized Vassar college at Poughkeepsie in 1865, and



was its first president, and professor of mental and moral philosophy, 1865-78. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1855. He is the author of several pamphlets and sermons, and his "Life and Letters" were prepared by Harriet Raymond Lloyd (1880). He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1878.

RAYMOND, John T., actor, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., April 5, 1836; son of Irish parents by the name of O'Brien. He attended the public school, engaged as a merchant's clerk, but determined to become an actor. He changed his name to Raymond, secured an engagement at the theatre in Rochester, N.Y., and there made his debut as Lopez in "The Honey-moon," June 27, 1853, immediately scoring a reputation for farcical rôles. He appeared as Timothy Quaint in "The Soldier's Daughter," at the Chestnut Street theatre in Philadelphia in 1854; went to Halifax, N.S., 1857, with Edward Askew Sothorn, and subsequently became a favorite in Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and other southern cities. Upon his return to New York city, he played in the Winter Garden in support of Julia Dean Hayne, and in 1861 joined Laura Keane's company, making a notable success as Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." Sothorn playing the rôle of Lord Dundreary. In 1867, in the same character, he appeared with Sothorn (q.v.) in England and in Paris, where his wife played Florence Trenchard. He returned in October, 1868, to New York, where he re-opened the

Theatre Comique as Toby Twinkle in "All that Glitters is not Gold;" appeared as Graves in "Money" at the California theatre, San Francisco, Jan. 18, 1869, his wife taking the part of Clara Douglas, and remained west until 1871. In 1874, at the Park theatre, New York city, he made his first appearance in the character of Col. Mulberry Sellers, in the dramatization of Mark Twain's "The Gilded Age," in which rôle he made a national reputation, although it failed to meet with success in England in 1880. His other rôles include: Risks in "Wolfert's Roost"; the leading characters in "Fresh, the American"; "In Paradise"; "For Congress" ("The Politician"); "A Gold Mine," and "The Woman Hater," the last-named play being performed by him only a few times. He died suddenly at Evansville, Ind., April 10, 1887.

RAYMOND, Rossiter Worthington, consulting engineer and author, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 27, 1840; son of Professor Robert Raikes and Mary Ann (Pratt) Raymond. He was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute in 1859; and studied at the Royal Mining academy, Freiberg, Saxony, and at the Heidelberg and Munich universities, 1859-61. He was aide-de-camp in the Union army, with the rank of captain, 1861-64. In 1863 he married Sarah Mellen, daughter of William R. Dwight of Brooklyn, N.Y. He practised as consulting mining engineer and metallurgist in New York city, 1864-68; was U.S. commissioner of mining statistics, 1868-76; commissioner to the Vienna exposition, 1873; professor of economic geology at Lafayette college, Pa., 1870-81; an original member (1871) of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and president, 1872-75, and the secretary from 1884. He was made an honorary member of the Society of Civil Engineers in France, and of several other technical societies. He edited the *American Journal of Mining*, 1867-68, and the same periodical under the name *Engineering and Mining Journal*, 1868-90. He was a state electric subway commissioner for Brooklyn, N.Y., 1885-89. He is the author of: *Reports on the Mineral Resources of the United States West of the Rocky Mountains* (8 vols., 1869-76); *Die Leibgarde* (1863), a German translation of Mrs. John C. Frémont's "Story of the Guard"; *The Children's Week* (1871); *Brave Hearts* (1873); *The Man in the Moon and other People* (1874); *The Book of Job* (1878); *The Merry-go-Round* (1880); *Camp and Cabin* (1880); *Two Ghosts* (1890); *A Glossary of Mining and Metallurgical Terms* (1881); *The Law of the Apex*, and other essays on mining law (1883-95); and *Memoirial of Alexander L. Holley* (1883). He edited the *Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers* (Vols. XII.-XXXII., 1884 to 1902).

RAYNER, Isidor, representative, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 11, 1850; son of William S. and Annalie Rayner. He was graduated at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the Baltimore bar in 1871. He was a representative in the Maryland legislature, 1879-80; chairman of the Baltimore delegation; state senator, 1887-91; and a Democratic representative from the fourth district of Maryland in the 50th, 52d, and 53d congresses, 1887-89 and 1891-95, serving on the committees of foreign affairs, coinage, and commerce. He was elected attorney-general of Maryland in 1900, and was the leading counsel for Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley in his famous trial before the court of inquiry in November, 1901.

RAYNER, Kenneth, representative, was born in Bertie county, N.C., in 1808; son of the Rev. Amos Rayner, a Baptist clergyman and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was educated at the Tarborough academy, was admitted to the bar in 1829, but engaged in planting in Hertford county, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1835. He was married in 1841, to Susan, daughter of Col. William Polk of Raleigh, N.C., an officer of the Revolution. He represented Hertford county in the state legislature, 1835, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1846, 1848, and 1851; was a Whig representative in the 26th, 27th, and 28th congresses, 1839-45; a presidential elector for Taylor and Fillmore in 1849, and after the close of the civil war removed to Mississippi. He was a judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, 1874-76, and was solicitor of the U.S. treasury, 1877-84. He is the author of: *The Life and Services of Andrew Johnson* (1866). He died in Washington, D.C., March 4, 1884.

REA, John, representative, was born in Pennsylvania in 1755. He served in the Revolutionary war; was a representative in the state legislature for several years; was a Democratic representative from the Chambersburg district in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th congresses, 1803-11; was defeated in 1810 for the 12th congress, and was elected to the 13th congress, 1813-15. He died in Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 6, 1839.

READ, Daniel, educator, was born in Marietta, Ohio, June 24, 1805; son of Ezra Read of Urbana, Ohio. He was graduated at Ohio university, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827, and was married to Alice Brice of Athens, Ohio. He was principal of the preparatory department of Ohio university, 1824-35; was admitted to the bar in 1836; was professor of ancient languages in Ohio university, 1836-38; of Latin and political economy, 1839-42; professor of languages in Indiana State university, 1843-56; acting president of the university, 1853-54, and a member of the Indiana state constitutional convention in 1851. He was

professor of mental philosophy, logic, rhetoric and English literature in the University of Wisconsin, 1855-66, and president of the University of the State of Missouri, 1866-76. He was a government visitor to the U.S. military academy in 1840, and received the degree LL.D. from Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) university, in 1833. He died in Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1878.

READ, George, signer, was born in Cecil county, Md., Sept. 18, 1733; son of John and Mary (Howell) Read. John Read came from Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Cecil county, where, with six associates, he founded and laid out Charlestown. He spent his last years in Newcastle county, Del. George attended the schools of Chester and New London; studied law with John Moland of Philadelphia, Pa., and entered upon its practice at New Castle, Del., March 6, 1754. He was married in 1763 to Gertrude, daughter of the Rev. George Ross of New Castle, and sister of George Ross, the signer. He was the first attorney-general for Delaware, 1763-75; a member of the general assembly, 1765-77; a delegate from Delaware to the Continental congress, 1774-77, and president of the convention that framed the first constitution of the state of Delaware in September, 1776. He voted against the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, but finally signed the instrument and was its firm supporter. He declined the presidency of the state in 1776, and was elected its vice-president, becoming acting-president upon the capture of President John McKinly in October, 1777, and serving until March, 1778. He was appointed justice of the court of appeals in admiralty cases in 1782; was a delegate to the commercial convention held at Annapolis, Md., in 1786; president of the Delaware deputies to the United States constitutional convention held at Philadelphia, and a signer of the instrument, Sept. 17, 1787. He was elected with Richard Bassett, U.S. senator from Delaware, 1789-93; drew the short term expiring, March 3, 1791; was elected for a full term, but resigned in 1793 to take his seat as chief justice of the state of Delaware, having been appointed by Gov. Joshua Clayton, Sept. 18, 1793. He died in Newcastle, Del., Sept. 21, 1798.

READ, George Campbell, naval officer, was born in Ireland about 1787; came to the United States with his parents in childhood, and was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 2, 1804. He was promoted lieutenant, April 25, 1810; was 3d lieutenant on the *Constitution* in the fight with the British frigate *Guerrriere*, Aug. 19, 1812, and was honored by Capt. Isaac Hull, as the officer to receive the sword of Capt. James R. Dacres. He was lieutenant on the *United States* in the capture of the *Macedonian*, Oct. 25,

1812, and commanded the *Chippewa* of the flying squadron under Com. Oliver H. Perry, 1813. He was promoted commander, April 27, 1816, and captain, March 3, 1825. He commanded the East India squadron in 1840, the African squadron in 1846, and the Mediterranean squadron subsequently. He was placed on the reserved list, Sept. 13, 1855, was governor of the Naval asylum at Philadelphia, Pa., 1861-62, and was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, July 16, 1862. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1862.

READ, Hollis, missionary, was born in Newfane, Vt., Aug. 26, 1802. He was graduated from Williams college, A. B., 1826, A. M., 1829; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1826-28; was a missionary at Bombay, India, 1830-35, and an agent of the A. B. C. for F. M., 1835-37. He preached in Babylon, L. I., 1837-39; Derby, Conn., 1839-43; was agent of the American Tract society, 1843-44, and pastor at New Preston, Conn., 1845-51. He taught school at Orange, N. J., and was agent of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, 1851-55; was stated supply at Cranford, N. J., 1855-64, and was agent of the Freedman's Relief association. He is the author of: *Journal in India* (1835); *Babajee the Christian Brahmin* (1837); *The Hand of God in History* (1848-52); *Memoirs and Sermons of W. J. Armstrong, D. D.* (1851); *Palace of a Great King* (1855); *Commerce and Christianity* (1856); *India and its People* (1858); *The Coming Crisis of the World* (1858); *The Negro Problem Solved* (1864); *Footprints of Satan* (1866). He died in Somerville, N. J., April 7, 1887.

READ, Jacob, senator, was born in South Carolina in 1712. He received a liberal education; studied law in England, 1773-76, and established himself in practice in Charleston, S. C., in 1776. He was appointed major of a regiment of South Carolina volunteers, and was taken prisoner early in the war and confined at St. Augustine, Fla., 1778-82. He was a representative in the South Carolina legislature; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1783-85; a Federalist U. S. senator, 1795-1801, and judge of the U. S. court for the district of South Carolina, 1801-16. He died in Charleston, S. C., July 17, 1816.

READ, John Joseph, naval officer, was born in New Jersey, June 17, 1842. He was appointed a cadet in the U. S. Naval academy, Sept. 21, 1858, and was ordered into active service in May, 1861; promoted ensign, Nov. 25, 1862; lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1864; lieutenant colonel, July 25, 1866; commander, Dec. 11, 1877; captain, April 27, 1893, and rear-admiral, Nov. 29, 1900. During the civil war he served on the flagship *Hartford*, West Gulf blockading squadron, under Admiral Farragut, in the battles from Southwest Pass to Vicksburg, 1863; stationed with the South

Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862-64; on the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, North Atlantic squadron, 1864-65; *De Soto* and *Rhode Island*, Atlantic squadron, 1865-67; flagship *Susquehanna*, North Atlantic squadron, 1867-68; *Michigan* on the Lakes, 1869; *Guerrière*, European station, 1870-72; *Richmond*, North Pacific station, 1873-76, and South Pacific station, 1876-77. He was in command of the bureau of yards and docks, 1877-79; lighthouse inspector, 1879-83, 1886-90, and 1892-93; in command of the *Michigan*, 1883-86; of the *Iroquois*, March, 1891-July, 1892; inspector, on temporary duty at Newport, R. I., from May, 1893, until August, 1894, when he was assigned to the command of the receiving ship *Independence*. He commanded the flagship *Olympia*, Asiatic squadron, 1895-97; was on waiting orders, November, 1897-98; commanded the receiving ship *Richmond*, League Island navy yard, 1898-1900; and on April 1, 1900, was placed in command of the U. S. navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., his date of retirement by operation of law being June 17, 1904.

READ, John Meredith, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1797; son of the Hon. John and Martha (Meredith) Read. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A. B., 1812, A. M., 1816; was admitted to the bar in 1818, and established himself in practice in Philadelphia. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1822-24; city solicitor of Philadelphia, 1824-27; member of the select council, 1827-30; U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, 1837-41; solicitor for the U. S. treasury, 1841-45, and attorney-general of the state in 1846. He was nominated by President Polk as associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, but owing to the opposition of the Southern senators to his free-soil views, he requested the President to withdraw his name. He advocated the annexation of Texas, and supported President Jackson in opposing the charter for the Bank of the United States. In 1856 he joined the Republican party, and delivered a speech on the "Power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories," which was used as a campaign document during the canvass. He was elected by the Republican party justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1858, serving, 1858-72, and as chief justice, 1872-73. He was proposed as the Republican candidate for President in 1860, with Abraham Lincoln for vice-president, but the arrangement was defeated by Simon Cameron in the Republican state convention held in Pennsylvania in 1860. He received sixty votes for the nomination for President at the Chicago convention of 1860, but withdrew in favor of Abraham Lincoln. He was made a member of the American Philosophical society in 1863. He

was twice married; first, to Priscilla, daughter of the Hon. John Marshall of Boston, and secondly, to Amelia, daughter of Edward Thompson of Philadelphia. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1860. He is the author of: *Plan for the Administration of the Girard Trust* (1833); *Views on the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus* (1863); *The Law of Evidence* (1864); *Jefferson Davis and his Complicity in the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln* (1866). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1874.

READ, John Meredith, diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1837; son of John Meredith Read (q.v.). He attended a military school and Brown university; was graduated from the Albany Law school in 1859; studied



international law in Europe, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1859. He removed to Albany, N.Y., in 1860, and was adjutant-general of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general, 1860-66, receiving the thanks of the war department for his efficiency in equipping and forwarding New York volunteers. He was U.S.

consul-general for France and Algeria, 1869-73, and during the Franco-German war he was acting consul-general for Germany, 1870-72. General De Cissy, French minister of war, appointed him president of a commission to consider the advisability of teaching the English language to French soldiers. He was U.S. minister-resident to Greece, 1873-79, and in his official position he secured the release of the American ship *Armenia*, and obtained a revocation of the order prohibiting the sale of the Bible in Greece. During the Russo-Turkish war he discovered a single port open in Russia to foreign commerce, and his report to the U.S. government led to sending a grain fleet from New York to that port, resulting in great gains to American commerce. He received the thanks of the U.S. government for his effectual protection of American citizens in Greece, and in 1881 was created a knight of the grand cross of the Order of the Redeemer, the highest degree in the gift of the Greek government, by King George. He was president of the social science congress, Albany, N.Y., in 1863; vice-president of the social science congress, Plymouth, England, in

1872; a trustee of the Albany female academy and of Cornell university, 1865-73. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Brown in 1866. He is the author of: *Relation of Soil to Plants and Animals* (1860); *First Annual Discourse before the Delaware Historical Society* (1864); *Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson* (1866); and many articles on legal, archaeological and historical subjects. He died in Paris, France, Dec. 27, 1896.

READ, Opie, author, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1852; son of Guilford and Elizabeth (Wallace) Read; grandson of James and Lydia Read and of James and Elizabeth Wallace, and a descendant of the Reads and Wallaces who settled in North Carolina and Virginia early in the seventeenth century. He attended schools in Gallatin, Tenn., and engaged in newspaper work in Franklin, Ky. He removed to Little Rock, Ark.; was editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*, 1878-81; was connected with the *Cleveland Leader*, 1881-83, and established the *Arkansas Traveler*, a humorous paper that gained him a wide reputation in 1883. He conducted this paper until 1891, when he removed to Chicago and engaged in literary work. He was married, June 30, 1880, to Ada, daughter of Lucinda and Philo Benham of New York. He is the author of: *Len Gansett* (1888); *A Kentucky Colonel* (1889); *Emmett Benlore* (1891); *A Tennessee Judge* (1893); *Wives of the Prophet* (1894); *The Jucklins* (1895); *My Young Master* (1896); *Arkansas Planter* (1896); *Bolanyo* (1897); *Waters of Caney Fork* (1890); *The Starbucks* (1902).

READ, Thomas, naval officer, was born in Newcastle, Del., in 1740; son of Col. John (the immigrant) and Mary (Howell) Read, and grandson of Henry Read, an English gentleman. He received a liberal education, and was appointed commodore of the Pennsylvania navy, Oct. 23, 1775, being the first American naval officer to receive that rank. He successfully defended the entrance to the Delaware river, and was appointed to the highest grade in the Continental navy, June 7, 1776, and assigned to the command of the 32-gun frigate *George Washington*, still on the stocks on the Delaware river. While waiting for his vessel to be launched and fitted for service, he was appointed captain in the Continental army by the committee of safety, and joined General Washington before the army crossed the Delaware. He commanded a battery made up of guns intended for his frigate, in the battle of Trenton, and for his part in that battle received the formal thanks of all the general officers who took part. He subsequently resigned his commission and retired to his estate near Bordentown, N.J., and in 1787 was induced by Robert Morris to take command of the frigate *Alliance*.

owned by the former. He made a voyage to the China seas, for commercial purposes, over a course that had never been sailed before, and reached Canton in December, 1787, having been more than six months on the way. He discovered two islands, naming them "Morris" and "Alliance," which form part of the Caroline group, and made the first out of season passage to China. He died at White Hill, N.J., Oct. 26, 1788.

READ, Thomas Buchanan, artist and poet, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 12, 1822. After his father's death he was apprenticed to a tailor, but, disliking the trade, he secretly made his way to Philadelphia, where for a time he was employed in a cigar manufactory, and in 1837 went to Cincinnati, Ohio. There he lived with Shobal V. Clevenger (q.v.), the sculptor; became a sign-painter, and at times went to school. After spending a year in Dayton as employe in a theatre, he returned to Cincinnati and established himself as a portrait painter through the kindness of Nicholas Longworth. He was obliged, however, to earn a precarious living by sign-painting in various towns, by cigar-making, and by giving readings and dramatic performances. He removed to New York city in 1841, and soon after to Boston, Mass., where he began to devote himself to literary pursuits, and contributed poems to the *Courier*, 1843-44. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1846; traveled abroad in 1850, and in 1853 returned to Italy, where he remained for art-study in Florence and Rome until 1858, and after many visits to Philadelphia and Cincinnati, finally made Rome his permanent home. During the civil war he recited his National war-songs in the camps, and devoted the proceeds of his public readings to the comfort of the wounded soldiers. His paintings include: "The Spirit of the Waterfall"; "The Lost Pleiad"; "The Star of Bethlehem"; "Undine"; "Longfellow's Children"; "Cleopatra and her Barge"; "Sheridan's Ride"; portraits of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, George M. Dallas, and Longfellow. He made his reputation, however, chiefly by his patriotic poetry, and is the author of: *Poems* (1847); *Lays and Ballads* (1848); *The Pilgrims of the Great St. Bernard*, a serial romance in prose; *The New Pastoral* (1854); *The House by the Sea* (1856); *Sylvia, or the Lost Shepherd, and other Poems* (1857); *A Voyage to Iceland* (1857); *Rural Poems* (London, 1857); *Complete Poetical Works* (1860); *The Wagoner of the Alleghanies* (1862); *Sheridan's Ride and A Summer Story* (1865); *The Good Samaritan* (1867); *Poetical Works* (3 vols., 1865; 1867). He died in New York city, May 11, 1872.

READY, Charles, representative, was born in Readyville, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1802. He was graduated from Greenville college, Tenn.; was ad-

mitted to the bar, and began practice in Murfreesboro. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature in 1835; in the 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1853-59, and was defeated as the Independent candidate for the 26th congress by Robert Hatton in 1858. He was an active supporter of the Confederate States government; was identified with the organization of the judiciary of Tennessee, and by special permission twice presided over its supreme court. He received the degree of A. M. from Nashville university, and was a trustee of the institution, 1847-78. He died in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1878.

REAGAN, John Henninger, statesman, was born in Sevier county, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1818; son of Timothy R. and Elizabeth (Lusk) Reagan; grandson of Richard and ——— (Shulz) Reagan and of Joseph Lusk; great-grandson of Timothy Reagan, an Irishman, who was a soldier in the American Revolution and was wounded at Brandywine, and a descendant of English, Irish, Welsh and German ancestry. He attended the Southwestern college, Marysville, Tenn.; Nancy academy; Boyd's Creek academy, and for two years worked in a tanyard, on a farm, on board a flatboat, managed a flouring and saw mill in Tennessee, and was overseer of a large plantation in Mississippi. In 1838 he went to Texas, joined the army of the republic, and took part in battles with the Cherokee Indians, July 15-16, 1839. He was deputy surveyor of public lands, 1839-43; was elected captain of a company of militia, and justice of the peace, and in 1846 was elected probate judge and lieutenant-colonel of Henderson county militia. He was temporarily licensed to practice law in 1846, and regularly licensed in 1848; was a representative in the Texas legislature in 1847-48; judge of the 9th judicial district of Texas, 1852-57; a Democratic representative in the 35th, 36th congresses, 1857-1861; presidential elector in 1860; a member of the secession convention of Texas in 1861; a delegate to the provisional congress of the Confederate States in 1861; postmaster-general of the Confederate States, 1862-65, and secretary of the Confederate States treasury *ad interim* on the resignation of Secretary Trenholm in



1865. He escaped from Richmond with President Davis and was made a prisoner of war, May 10, 1865, with President Davis, Governor Lubbock, Col. William Preston Johnston and Burton Harrison, and was taken to Macon, Ga., thence to Hampton

Roads, Va., and finally with Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where he was confined until October, 1865. He returned to Palestine, Texas, and worked on his farm in order to support his family. He declined the appointment of military governor of Texas in 1867 from Governor Griffin; resumed his law practice, 1868; was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1875, and chairman of the judiciary committee. He was a representative in the 44th-49th congresses, 1875-87, and resigned before taking his seat in the 50th congress to take that of U. S. senator, serving, 1887-91. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1891 to become chairman of the railroad commission of Texas by appointment of Gov. James S. Hogg; was re-appointed in 1893, and by Governor C. A. Culberson in 1895, and was elected to the same position in 1896, serving 1897-1903. He retired from public life in 1903, holding the unique distinction of having served under three governments without removing from the state of his adoption, in each of which he was honored with high public office.

REAVIS, James Bradley, jurist, was born in Boone county, Mo., May 27, 1848; son of John Newton and Elizabeth (Preston) Reavis; grandson of Marcus A. and Lucy (Bradly) Reavis and of John and Jane (Ramey) Preston, and a descendant of a refugee, who landed with Ashley Cooper's expedition at Albemarle Sound, N.C., and adopted the name of Reavis, and in the maternal line descended from the Lees of Leesburg, Va. He was a student at Kentucky university, 1868-71; was admitted to the bar at Hannibal, Mo., in 1873; edited the *Monroe City, Mo., Appeal*, 1872-74, and in the latter year removed to California. In 1880 he opened a law office in Goldendale, Washington Territory. He was a member of the upper house of the territorial legislature, 1888, and a regent of the Territorial university, 1888-89. On the admission of Washington as a state he was Democratic candidate for justice of the supreme court and was defeated. He was married, May 27, 1891, to Minnie A. Freeman, daughter of Smith and Martha (Butler) Freeman of Nashville, Tenn. In 1896 he became chief-justice of the supreme court of Washington.

REAVIS, Logan Uriah, editor and author, was born in Sangamon Bottom, Mason county, Ill., March 26, 1831. He attended the grammar and high schools; taught school 1851-55; was an editor and part owner of the *Gazette*, which name he changed to the *Central Illinoian*, Beardstown, Ill., 1855-57; resided in Nebraska, 1857-60; repurchased and edited *The Central Illinoian*, 1860-66, and through lectures and otherwise, inaugurated a movement looking to the removal of the national

capital to St. Louis, earning for himself the sobriquet of "The Capital Mover," 1866-79. He also began a movement, 1879, to promote immigration to Missouri; made two lecturing tours of England to further the scheme, and in the same interests published: *The New Republic, or the Transition Complete, with an Approaching Change of National Empire, based upon the Commercial and Industrial Expansion of the Great West* (1867); *St. Louis the Future Great City of the World* (1867); and *A Change of National Empire, or Arguments for the Removal of the National Capital from Washington to the Mississippi Valley*, with maps (1869). He also is the author of: *A Representative Life of Horace Greeley, with an Introduction by Cassius M. Clay* (1872); *Thoughts for the Young Men and Women of America* (1873); *Life of Gen. William S. Harney* (1875), and *Railway and River System* (1879). He died in St. Louis, Mo., April 25, 1889.

RECTOR, Henry Massey, governor of Arkansas, was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1816; son of Elias and Fannie B. (Thruston) Rector; grandson of John Rector, and of the Hon. John Thruston of Kentucky, and great-grandson of Frederick M. Rector, who emigrated from Wurtemberg, Saxony, and settled in Fauquier county, Va., during Lord Dunmore's administration, as a fief of the British crown. Henry spent his early years as a laborer in Missouri, attended school in Louisville, Ky., 1834-35, and in 1835 removed to Arkansas to look after landed interests inherited from his father.

He was married in 1839 to Miss Field, and a second time to the daughter of Albert Linde. He was teller of the State bank of Arkansas, 1839-40; engaged in farming in Saline county, Ark., in 1841, and studied law. He was appointed U. S. marshal for the district of Arkansas by President Tyler, serving, 1842-45; was elected to the state senate in 1848, and engaged in the practice of law in Little Rock in 1854, confining himself chiefly to criminal law. He was elected a judge of the supreme court in 1859, and governor of Arkansas as an Independent Democrat for a four years' term. He refused to furnish Arkansas's quota of 750 men in response to Lincoln's call in 1861, and seized the arsenal at Little Rock and the Fort at Fort Smith, with all arms, ammunition and stores. He was a



member of the military board which raised and equipped forty regiments for the Confederate army in May, 1861, and in June, 1862, was forced to retire from office because the convention of 1861 had omitted in its enactments to continue the office of governor, and therefore, after a contest, the state supreme court declared it vacant. He then joined the reserve corps of the Confederate army and served as a private until the close of the war, having been refused a commissary or quarter-master's position. He engaged in the cotton business after the war, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1868. He died in Little Rock, Ark., in August, 1899.

RECTOR, John Benjamin, jurist, was born in Jackson county, Ala., Nov. 24, 1837. He removed with his parents to Texas in 1847, prepared for college and was graduated from Yale in 1859. He was admitted to the bar; established himself in practice in Austin, Texas; served throughout the civil war in Terry's Texas Rangers, and in 1865 removed to Bastrop, Texas, and resumed his law practice. He was attorney of the 3d judicial district of Texas, 1866-67; judge of the state court, 1871-76; engaged in private practice in Austin, 1876-92, and was judge of the U.S. court for the northern district of Texas, 1892-98. He died in Austin, Texas, April 9, 1898.

REDDEN, Laura Catherine. See Searing, Laura Catherine Redden.

REDFIELD, Anna Maria Treadwell, scientist, was born in L'Original, Ontario, Jan. 17, 1800; daughter of Nathaniel Hazard and Margaret (Platt) Treadwell, and granddaughter of Judge Charles Platt. Her father removed his family to Plattsburgh, N.Y., in 1812, and she was graduated at the seminary of Mrs. Emma Willard, Middlebury, Vt., and took a post-graduate course under direction of her uncle, the Rev. Dr. Henry Davis (q.v.), president of Hamilton college. She was married, Feb. 7, 1820, to Lewis H. Redfield, editor of the *Register*, Onondaga Hollow, N.Y., and removed to Syracuse, N.Y., in 1829, when her husband consolidated the *Register* with the *Syracuse Gazette*. Mrs. Redfield made a large collection of shells, minerals and botanical specimens which she used in the preparation of her work, illustrating nature in living forms and in papers prepared for the use of students of nature in Hamilton college, and by the Long Island and Chicago historical societies. At the time she resided in Syracuse, that city was the centre of advanced thought, and she was actively interested in the conventions held there in the interest of political economy, religion and education. Ingham university, Le Roy, N.Y., conferred on her the degree of honor equivalent to master of arts, never before accorded to any woman in America. Her husband died, July 14, 1882, two

sons and four daughters surviving. Mrs. Redfield is the author of: *Zoological Science, or Nature in Living Forms*, which work Professor Agassiz pronounced "would do credit to the majority of college professors." She died in Syracuse, N.Y., June 15, 1888.

REDFIELD, Isaac Fletcher, jurist, was born in Wethersfield, Vt., April 10, 1804; son of Dr. Peleg and Hannah (Parker) Redfield. His parents removed to Coventry, Vt., in 1805, and he was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1825, A.M. 1828; was admitted to the bar in Orleans county, Vt., in 1827, and established himself in practice in Derby, and later in Windsor, Vt. He was state's attorney for Orleans county, 1832-35; judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1835-52; chief-judge, 1852-60, and professor of medical jurisprudence at Dartmouth, 1857-61. He removed to Boston in 1861, and was sent as special counsel of the United States government to adjust claims with Great Britain, and to recover property held on behalf of the Southern Confederacy. He was twice married, first, Sept. 28, 1836, to Mary Ward Smith of Stanstead, Vt., and secondly, May 4, 1842, to Catharine Blanchard Clark of St. Johnsbury, Vt. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1885, and that of LL.D. by Trinity college in 1849, and by Dartmouth in 1855. He edited the *American Law Register of Philadelphia*, 1862-76, and is the author of: *Practical Treatise on the Law of Railways* (1857); *Law of Wills* (3 parts, 1864-70); *Practical Treatise of Civil Pleading and Practice with Forms* (1868); *The Law of Carriers and Bailments* (1869); and *Leading American Railway Cases* (3 vols., 1870). He also edited Judge Joseph Story's "Equity Pleadings" and "Conflict of Laws" and Greenleaf "On Evidence." He died in Charlestown, Mass., March 23, 1876.

REDFIELD, William C., pioneer railroad projector, was born at Middletown, Conn., March 26, 1789. He was a saddler and harness maker's apprentice, 1803-10; engaged in the business, 1810-27, and in 1827 removed to New York city and interested himself in steam navigation. He introduced a line of large passenger barges towed by a steamboat between New York and Albany; planned a steam railroad route to connect the Hudson and Mississippi rivers, which was afterward carried into operation by the New York and Erie Railway company; secured the charter of the New York and Harlem railroad; was associated with James Brewster in the construction of the Hartford and New Haven railroad, and petitioned the common council of New York city for permission to lay tracks for a street railroad on Canal street. He became a student of meteorology and geology, and was elected a

member of the American Association of Naturalists and Geologists, and its president in 1843. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale college in 1839. He is the author of "Atlantic Storms" and "Hurricanes and Storms of the United States and West Indies," published in the *American Journal of Science* (1831). He died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1837.

REDPATH, James, journalist, editor and author, was born in Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberlandshire, England, Aug. 24, 1833. His father was a school-master, and immigrated with his family to the United States, settling in Michigan.



James obtained employment on the *Kalamazoo Telegraph* in 1850; was subsequently employed as a compositor on the *Advertiser*, Detroit, Mich., where he did his first journalistic work, and soon after wrote a series of sketches giving his experience and observations of underground life in Philadelphia, which produced a great sensation.

He wrote articles on life in city prisons, for the *New York Rambler*; was employed on the *New York Tribune*, and during the Kansas troubles in 1855 was the correspondent for that paper. He made a careful study of the Free Soil movement from the standpoint of the settlers, and aroused the enmity of the opponents of that party, then known as "Border Ruffians," by whom his life was threatened. In 1857 he made a tour of the south on foot, studying the lives of the slaves by associating with them, and his observations, known as the "Berwick" letters, were published in the *Tribune*. He favored the colonization of slaves in Hayti, and to that end made visits to that country in 1859, and was appointed by the President of Hayti emigration agent in the United States and Haytian consul in Philadelphia. He founded the Haytian bureau of emigration in Boston and New York, and published in the interests of the movement a weekly newspaper called *Pine and Palm*, having established himself in the book and stationery business in Boston. He was war correspondent for the *New York Tribune* and the *Boston Journal* in the armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, 1861-65, and in 1865 was superintendent of the Freedman's bureau for the department including South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He organized the Redpath lyceum bureau in Boston, Mass., in 1865, and for several years con-

trolled the public lecture system for the whole country. His letters from the distressed districts of Ireland in 1879-81, created a considerable sensation. He made a lecturing tour of the United States and published *Redpath's Weekly*, 1881-82; was editor of the *North American Review*, 1885; editor of *Belford's Magazine*, 1886, and was an advocate of the reforms advanced by Henry George and Dr. McGlynn. He assisted Jefferson Davis, in preparing the revised edition of "Rise and Fall of the Confederate States of America" (1881); and Mrs. Davis in compiling the memoirs of her husband under the title "Jefferson Davis Ex-President of the Confederate States of America" (1891). He is the author of: *Hand Book to Kansas* (1859); *The Roving Editor, or Talks with Slaves in the Southern States* (1859); *Echoes of Harper's Ferry* (1860); *Southern Notes* (1860); *Guide to Hayti* (1860); *The John Brown Invasion* (1860); *The Public Life of Captain John Brown* (1860); *John Brown the Hero* (1862); *Talks about Ireland* (1881). His death, the result of an accident, occurred in New York city, Feb. 10, 1891.

REDWAY, Jaques Wardlaw, geographer, was born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 5, 1849; son of John W. and Lady Alexandrina (Wardlaw) Redway. His father and two brothers died in the service of the Confederate States, and his mother and sister did not long survive them. He was placed in the family of a friend in the northern states to be educated, but he ran away and was employed on the *Morning Post*, Chicago, and began to study medicine. He went across the plains with a party of emigrants, who employed him as a scout and mail rider, and he engaged in mining and engineering in Oregon, California, Arizona and Mexico, 1870-81. He took a special course in chemistry at the University of California, and studied also in Europe, where he married Lillian Burnham Lascelle, then residing in Dresden. He was instructor in chemistry at the University of California. He also traveled in South America, Europe, Asia and Northern Africa, making extensive geographical researches. In 1898 he became a lecturer on geography and political economy on the Institute staff of the University of the State of New York. A research concerning the first landing place of Columbus won him a fellowship in the Royal Geographical society. He edited: "Sir John Mandeville's Travels" (1899), and Kinglake's "Eothen" (1899). He is the author of: *Manual of Geography* (1887); joint author of *Natural Geographies* (1898); author of *Elementary Physical Geography* (1900); *New Basis of Geography* (1901); *Inquiry Concerning the First Landfall of Columbus* (1892); *The Treeless Plains of North America* (1894); *A Commercial Geography* (1902); *Stories in New York History* (1903).

REDWOOD, Abraham, philanthropist, was born on the island of Antigua, W.I., in 1710. His father, son of Abraham and Mehetable (Langford) Redwood, who was born in Bristol, England, 1665, and owned a large sugar plantation in Antigua, known as Cassada Garden, removed to the New England colonies in 1712; lived in Salem, Mass., and Newport, R.I., and died at Salem in 1728. Abraham, Jr., attended the schools of Philadelphia, and in 1727 settled on his father's estate at Portsmouth, R.I., known as Redwood farm, which came into his possession on the death of his elder brother, Jonas Langford Redwood. He there cultivated rare plants, shrubs and trees. He was married about 1730 to Martha Coggeshall of Newport. He gave £500 for the purchase in London of standard books, and in 1750 the Redwood Library company, Newport, was formed, and an edifice was built. During the Revolutionary war a large number of the volumes in the library were destroyed, but these were afterward replaced. He also gave £500 to the Society of Friends, of which he was a member for the establishment of a school in Newport, and a like sum to found Friends school in Providence, organized, 1784, long conducted by Augustine Jones (q.v.). His son, Jonas Langford, married Abigail Godfrey; their son, Abraham, became a benefactor of the Redwood library, and his coat of arms and portrait are on the walls of the library building. Abraham Redwood the elder died in Newport, R.I., March 6, 1788.

REED, Elizabeth Armstrong, author, was born in Winthrop, Maine, May 16, 1842; daughter of Alvin and Sylvia (Morrell) Armstrong; granddaughter of William and Hannah (Legrow) Armstrong, and of Benjamin and Elizabeth Morrell, and a descendant of Captain William Armstrong, who was born in Carlisle, England, April 20, 1739, and settled in Readfield, Maine, in 1774, where some of the family still live. Her parents were both prominent educators, and she studied under private tutors and at home until 1860. She was married, April 29, 1860, to Hiram Von Reed of Harvard, Ill. She was elected a member of the International Congress of Orientalists; the Royal Asiatic society; the Victoria Institute, and the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. She was chairman of the Woman's Congress of Philology held at Chicago, Ill., in 1893, and (in 1903) was the only woman whose work had been accepted by the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. She is the author of: *The Bible Triumphant* (1866); *Hindu Literature, or the Ancient Books of India* (1891); *Persian Literature, Ancient and Modern* (1893); *Primitive Buddhism, its Origin and Teachings* (1896). In 1903 she was doing active work upon important books of reference.

REED, George Edward, educator, was born in Brownville, Maine, March 28, 1846; son of the Rev. George and Ann (Hellyer) Reed, who came from England to America in 1838. His father was a clergyman of the Wesleyan Methodist church in England, and his great-grandmother was a class leader under John Wesley. His father died in 1852, leaving the family in straitened circumstances, and they removed to Lowell, Mass., where George attended the public schools. He obtained employment in a mill, and worked on a farm, and deciding to become a minister, he



Rev. Edward Reed

entered the Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., in 1864, completed a three years' course in half a year, was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1869, and studied theology at Boston university in 1870, meanwhile preaching at Cliftondale, Mass. He was married in June, 1870, to Ella Frances Leffingwell of Norwich, Conn. He was pastor at Willimantic, Conn., 1870-72; at Fall River, Mass., 1872-75; of Hanson Place (1875-78, 1884-87) and Nostrand Avenue churches (1881-84), Brooklyn, N.Y.; at Stamford, Conn., 1878-81, and of Trinity church, New Haven, Conn., 1887-89. He was president of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., 1889-1903, succeeding Dr. James Andrew McCauley (q.v.), resigned. He deeded the president's house, valued at \$16,000, to the college, and during his administration the Dickinson school of law was established. He was state librarian of Pennsylvania, 1899-1902, when he resigned, not being in political accord with the state administration. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university in 1896, and that of LL.D. by Lafayette college in 1889. He contributed largely to magazines and newspapers.

REED, Henry Hope, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1808; son of Joseph and Maria Ellis (Watmough) Reed. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828; was admitted to the bar in 1829, and entered into practice in Philadelphia. He was assistant professor of moral philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1831-34; professor of rhetoric and English literature, 1834-54, and vice-provost, 1845. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1838, and received the honorary degree of

LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1846. He was married to Elizabeth White, daughter of Enos Bronson of Philadelphia. He assisted Wordsworth in an arrangement of an American edition of his poems in 1837, and wrote a preface to the volume and an article on Wordsworth in the *New York Review* in 1839. He also superintended the publication of an edition of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth's memoirs of the poet (3 vols., 1851). He edited Alexander Reed's "Dictionary of the English Language" (1845); American reprints of Thomas Arnold's "Lectures on Modern History" (1845); George F. Graham's "English Synonyms" (1847); Lord Mahon's "History of England" (2 vols., 1849), and the poetical works of Thomas Gray, with a memoir (1850). He is the author of: *Lectures of English Literature from Chaucer to Tennyson* (1855); *Lectures on English History and Tragic Poetry as Illustrated by Shakespeare* (1855); *Lectures on the History of the American Union* (1858), and *Lectures on the British Poets* (3 vols., 1857). He sailed for England on the steamer *Arctic*, which was lost at sea, Sept 27, 1854.

REED, James, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 8, 1834; son of Sampson and Catherine (Clark) Reed; grandson of the Rev. Dr. John and Hannah (Sampson) Reed, and of John and Lydia (Sanderson) Clark, and a descendant of William Reade of Weymouth, Mass., who arrived from England in 1635. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858, and was married, Dec. 19, 1858, to Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Ripley of Brookline, Mass. He entered the ministry of the New Church (Swedenborgian), and was connected with the Boston society of the New Jerusalem Church as assistant minister, 1860-68, being made pastor in 1868. In 1894 he became president of the New Church Theological seminary. He also served as president of the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women, and as a member of the Boston school board. He edited the *New Church Review* from 1894, and is the author of: *Religion and Life* (1869); *Man and Woman, Equal but Unlike* (1870); *Suedenborg and the New Church* (1880).

REED, John, clergyman, was born in Framingham, Mass., Nov. 11, 1751; son of Solomon (a clergyman at Middleborough, Mass.) and Abigail (Stoughton, or Houghton) Reed; grandson of William and Alice (Nash) Reed, and a descendant of William Reade of Weymouth, who came from England about 1635. He was graduated from Yale in 1772; was married in 1780 to Hannah, daughter of Uriah and Anna (White) Sampson of Middleborough, and practised law, 1773-80. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1780, and was settled at the church in West Bridgewater, 1780-1831. He represented

his district in the 4th, 5th and 6th congresses as a Federalist, 1795-1801, and served for a time as chaplain of the U.S. navy. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown in 1808. He is the author of: *An Apology for the Rite of Infant Baptism* (1806), besides several ordination and convention sermons (1787-1804). He died in West Bridgewater, Mass., Feb. 17, 1831.

REED, John, representative, was born in West Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 2, 1781; son of the Rev. Dr. John and Hannah (Sampson) Reed. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1803, A.M., 1806; was tutor in languages at Brown, 1804-06; principal of the academy at Bridgewater, Mass., 1806-07; studied law with William Baylies, and engaged in practice in Yarmouth, Mass. He was married in 1809 to Olive, daughter of Abiezer and Hepzibah (Keith) Alger of West Bridgewater. He was a Federalist representative in the 13th and 14th congresses, 1813-17; a Whig representative in the 17th-26th congresses, 1821-41, and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1845-51. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Brown in 1845. He died in West Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 25, 1860.

REED, Joseph, statesman, was born in Trenton, N.J., Aug. 27, 1741; son of Andrew and Theodosia (Bowers) Reed. His grandfather emigrated from Carrickfergus, Ireland, and his father, a prosperous storekeeper in Trenton, removed to Philadelphia, Pa., soon after 1741, residing there till about 1752, when he returned to Trenton. Joseph prepared for college in Philadelphia, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1757, A.M., 1760; studied law with Robert Stockton, and was admitted to the bar in 1762. He was a law student at the Middle Temple, London, England, 1765-67, and was deputy-secretary of New Jersey in 1767. He was married in May, 1770, to Esther, daughter of Dennis De Berdt of London, England. He removed to Philadelphia in October, 1770, and there continued the practice of law. In 1772, upon the succession of the Earl of Dartmouth to the colonial office, Reed became his confidential correspondent, and was of great assistance to the colonists in informing the British ministry of the actual condition of affairs in America. He endeavored to persuade the British ministry to adopt moderate measures toward the colonists and advised that: "This country will be deluged in blood before it will submit to any taxation than by their own legislature." He was a member of the committee of correspondence for Philadelphia in 1774; was president of the Pennsylvania provincial convention in January, 1775; accompanied Washington to Boston in July, 1775, and accepted the post of aide and con-

fidential secretary to the commander-in-chief, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was chairman of the Philadelphia committee of safety, 1775-76, and was a member of the provincial assembly, Jan.-Sept., 1776. In June, 1776, he was appointed adjutant-general of the Continental army, with the rank of colonel, and took an active part in the battles of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776; White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776, and Fort Mifflin, Nov. 16, 1776. In 1777 he was offered the appointment of brigadier-general with the command of all the American cavalry, and also the chief-justiceship of Pennsylvania, both of which offices he refused. He was present as a volunteer officer at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was elected a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental congress in September, 1777, but remained with the army until April 6, 1778, when he took his seat in the congress assembled at York, Pa. He was chairman of a committee to confer with Washington concerning the management of the campaign of 1778; declined election to the Pennsylvania assembly in October, 1777, but accepted the appointment of president of the supreme executive council, Dec. 1, 1778, and continued in office until 1781. He aided in founding the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was a trustee, 1782-85; favored the abolishment of the proprietary powers of the Penn family, and in 1780 was instrumental in suppressing the insubordination in the Pennsylvania line. He resumed his law practice in 1781; was a member of the commission to settle the boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut; visited England for his health in 1784, and was again chosen a delegate to congress in 1785, but did not live to take his seat. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1766. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1768, and served as a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1780-85. He is the author of: *Remarks on Governor Johnstone's Speech in Parliament* (1779), and *Remarks on a Late Publication in the Independent Gazetteer, with an Address to the People of Pennsylvania* (1783). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1785.

REED, Myrtle, author, was born at Norwood Park, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1874; daughter of Hiram Von and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Reed; granddaughter of Dyer and Huldah (Holdredge) Reed and of Alvin O. and Sylvia (Murrell) Armstrong; and great granddaughter of Capt. Dyer Reed of the American Revolutionary army and of Capt. William Armstrong, born in Carlisle, England, April 20, 1739. She was graduated from a Chicago high school in 1893, and became known as a contributor of short stories, verse

and essays to periodicals. Her published books are: *Love Letters of a Musician* (1899); *Later Love Letters of a Musician* (1900); *The Spinster Book* (1901).

REED, Phillip, senator, was born in Kent county, Md. He was liberally educated, and served as a captain in the Revolutionary army. He was elected U.S. senator from Maryland by the Democratic party to fill the unexpired term of Robert Wright, resigned, and served, Dec. 20, 1806-March 3, 1807, and was re-elected for a full term, serving 1807-13. At Moorefields, Md., Aug. 30, 1814, he was in command of the regiment of Maryland guards that defeated the British seamen under Sir Peter Parker. He was a Democratic representative from Maryland in the 15th congress, 1817-19, and successfully contested the seat of his opponent, Jeremiah Causden, to the 17th congress, serving, March 20, 1822-March 3, 1823. He died at Huntingville, Md., Nov. 2, 1829.

REED, Thomas B., senator, was born in Kentucky. He practised law in Lexington, Ky., and removed to Natchez, Miss., where he presented the argument for the defence in the criminal case of the state versus the Blennerhassetts in 1818. He was attorney-general of the state, 1821-25; was elected U.S. senator from Mississippi to complete the term of David Holmes who had resigned in 1825, Powhatan Ellis having been appointed by the governor, senator *pro tempore*, and Reed took his seat, March 11, 1826, serving until March 3, 1827. He was re-elected for the term expiring March 3, 1833, but died while on his way to Washington to take his seat, at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 26, 1829.

REED, Thomas Brackett, representative, was born in the ancestral home of the Reed family for eight generations, in Portland, Maine, Oct. 18, 1839; son of Thomas

Brackett Reed. He was assisted through Bowdoin college by the Congregational church of which he was a member, this course having been undertaken with a view to his entering the ministry. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1860, and when he decided upon studying law, his first concern was to repay the money loaned by the society, which he did by teaching in the Portland High school, 1860-63. He removed to California in 1863, where he completed his law studies and was admitted



to the bar early in 1865. He received appointment as acting assistant paymaster in the U.S. navy, April 19, 1864, and served in the Mississippi squadron on various vessels up to Nov. 4, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He established himself in the practice of law in Portland; was a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1868-69; state senator in 1870; attorney-general of the state, 1870-72, and city solicitor of Portland, 1874-77. He was a Republican representative from Maine in the 45th-55th congresses, 1877-99, serving as speaker of the house during the 51st, 54th and 55th congresses. He was the minority leader in the 52d and 53d congresses; chairman of the committee on ways and means, and a vigorous opponent to the free coinage of silver. As chairman of the judiciary committee in the 47th congress he introduced and secured the passage of the bill distributing the balance of the Geneva award. As speaker of the house in the 51st congress, he introduced a measure, afterward known as the "Reed Rules," for completing a quorum by ordering recorded as present on the roll-call the names of the opposition present who refused to respond to the call. In this course he reversed the practice of the house and brought upon himself severe criticism, including the characterization of "Czar." The supreme court sustained his position, and the house adopted the rule, Feb. 14, 1890. When by change in the house he became merely the leader of the minority, he as skillfully fought for minority rights as he had before for the majority rule, and on financial and tariff questions his strength was acknowledged by the opposition and applauded by his own party. His course secured his re-election as speaker of the 54th and 55th congresses, but he did not agree with the administration of President McKinley on the questions growing out of the war with Spain, and rather than embarrass his party by joining those opposed to the expansion policy, he resigned in August, 1899, and became a member of a prominent law firm in New York city. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Colby university in 1895, and from Bowdoin college in 1890. He is the author of: *Reed's Rules* (1894), and edited "Modern Eloquence" (10 vols. 1901), being assisted in this work by Justin McCarthy and Rossiter Johnson. His last political utterance was entitled "What Shall We Do with the Tariff?", published in the *North American Review*, December, 1902. He died while on a visit to Washington, D.C., Dec. 7, 1902.

REED, William Bradford, historian and diplomatist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1806; son of Joseph and Maria Ellis (Watmough) Reed; grandson of Joseph and Esther (De Berdt) Reed, and great-grandson of Andrew and Theo-

dosia (Bowers) Reed. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1822, A.M., 1825; accompanied Joel R. Poinsett (q.v.) to Mexico, serving as his private secretary, 1825-27, and established himself in the practice of law in Philadelphia. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1834-35; attorney-general of Pennsylvania in 1838; state senator in 1841; vice-provost of the law academy, Philadelphia, 1840-41, and professor of American history at the University of Pennsylvania, 1850-56. He was U.S. minister to China, 1857-58, and negotiated the treaty of 1860, securing to the United States all the advantages acquired by the allies from the Chinese. He settled in New York city, and engaged in journalistic and literary work. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1856, and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1860. He was twice married: first, to Louisa Whelan of Baltimore, Md.; and, secondly, to Mary Love, daughter of Robert Ralston of Philadelphia. He contributed to the press of New York city; was American correspondent of the *London Times*; edited the works of his brother, Henry Hope Reed, and is the author of: *Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed* (2 vols., 1847); *Life of Esther De Berdt, afterwards Esther Reed* (1853); *President Reed of Pennsylvania: a Reply to George Bancroft and Others: A Rejoinder to Mr. Bancroft's Historical Essay*, besides pamphlets on historical subjects. He died in New York city, Feb. 18, 1876.

REED, William Shields, educator, was born in West Nottingham, Pa., April 21, 1778; son of Adam and Martha (Shields) Reid, who emigrated from the North of Ireland to Pennsylvania. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1802, A.M., 1805; taught in the Georgetown, D.C., academy, 1802-04; was professor in Hampden-Sidney college, Va., 1804-06, and president of the college, as successor to Dr. Archibald Alexander, 1806-08. Having, while engaged in teaching, taken a course in theology under Drs. Balch and Hoge, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Winchester in 1806, and removed to Lynchburg, Va., 1808, where he opened a school for young ladies, which he conducted until 1848. He organized a Presbyterian church in Lynchburg, of which he was pastor, 1822-53. He received the honorary degree D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1834. He died in Lynchburg, Va., June 23, 1853.

REEDER, Andrew Horatio, governor of Kansas, was born at Easton, Pa., July 12, 1807; son of Absalom and Christina (Smith) Reeder; grandson of John and Hannah (Marchand) Reeder and of Leonard and Regina (Hungesser) Smith, and a descendant of John Reeder of Norwich, Eng.

land, who settled at Newtown, Long Island, about 1650. He attended the academy at Lawrenceville, N.J., and practised law in Easton from 1828, attaining a high position at the Pennsylvania bar, and as a campaign orator in Democratic political meetings. He was married, Sept. 13, 1831, to Fredericka Amalia, daughter of Christian J. and Charlotte (Bauer) Hutter of Easton. He was appointed by President Pierce, governor of Kansas Territory in 1854, and although in sympathy with the policy of the administration regarding slavery, he expressed himself as satisfied that the admission of the institution in Kansas would result in lawlessness, and he was removed from office in July, 1855. He claimed to have been elected a Free State delegate from Kansas to the 34th congress in 1855, but his election was successfully contested by John W. Whitfield, the incumbent delegate; and after his election as U.S. senator under the Topeka constitution, which congress refused to ratify, Mr. Reeder returned to Easton, where he supported John C. Frémont, the Republican candidate for President. He was chairman of the Republican state delegation to the national convention at Chicago in 1860; a candidate for Vice-President before the convention, receiving the third highest vote, and in 1861, after having secured the appointment of Simon Cameron as secretary of war, declined a commission as brigadier-general in the U.S. army from President Lincoln on the ground that he had no military education except that gained by his service as captain in the state militia at Easton. He, however, sent three sons to the Union army. He was chairman of the Republican state delegation to the Republican national convention of 1864, which re-nominated Lincoln for President, and served as chairman of the commission to investigate the charges against Surgeon-General Hammond in 1864. On Sept. 23, 1861, his portrait was presented to the county of Northampton, by his surviving son and daughter. He died in Easton, Pa., July 5, 1864.

REEDER, William Augustus, representative, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 28, 1849. He removed with his parents to Ipava, Fulton county, Ill., in 1853, attended the public schools, and taught school in Illinois, 1863-71, and in Beloit, Kan., 1871-79. He was married, Aug. 18, 1876, to Eunice H. Andrews of Beloit, and removed to Logan, Kan., where he engaged in banking. In 1890, in partnership with A. H. Ellis and J. J. Wiltrout, he purchased an extensive tract of land on the Solomon river, and established the largest irrigation farm in the state of Kansas. He was a Republican representative from the sixth congressional district of Kansas in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905.

REES, John Krom, astronomer, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1851; son of Hans and Lucinda (Kron) Rees; grandson of Iver Jensen and Lena Maria Rees and of Reuben and Mary (Dubois) Krom, and a descendant of Louis Dubois (1660). He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875, and from the Columbia School of Mines, E.M., 1875. He was assistant in mathematics at the School of Mines, 1873-76; was married Sept. 7, 1876, to Louise E., daughter of Nathaniel and Emma (Chambers) Sands of New York city; was professor of mathematics and astronomy at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1876-81; was recalled to Columbia as director of the observatory in 1881, and also served as adjunct professor of geodesy and practical astronomy, 1882-84; and professor, 1884-92, being transferred to the chair of astronomy in 1892. He was chairman of the board of editors of the *School of Mines Quarterly*, 1888-90. He prepared with Prof. Harold Jacoby (q.v.) and Dr. Herman S. Davis as assistants, an account of the seven years' campaign (1893-1900) with the Royal Observatory of Naples (M. Fergola, director), for the purpose of determining the variations of latitude, and the constant of aberration, the result of this work being published by the New York Academy of Sciences as a volume of the *Annals of the Academy* (1903); and under his general direction the measurements and reduction of the C. M. Rutherford star plates were carried out by Professor Jacoby and the Observatory computing staff, and also published by the Academy (1892-1903). In 1900 he completed arrangements for the mounting of a fixed telescope at Helsingfors, Finland, adapted for photographing star plates about the North Pole, according to a plan suggested by Professor Jacoby. For astronomical work done, the degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1895. He was president of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1894-96; secretary of the American Metrological society, 1893-96, being made vice-president in 1896; vice-president of the American Mathematical society, 1890-91; secretary of the University Council of Columbia university, 1892-98; a fellow of the Royal Astronomical society of London and a member of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft*. He received from the French government in January, 1901, the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

REESE, William Brown, jurist and educator, was born in Jefferson county, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1793; son of James Reese, a pioneer settler of East Tennessee (then Washington county, N.C.) and a representative in the legislature of the proposed state of Franklin, 1785-87. William B. Reese attended the preparatory school of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, and Blount college, and was

graduated from Greeneville college, Tenn., about 1814. He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and practised at Knoxville, Tenn. He was president



of the East Tennessee Historical society, 1830-59; chancellor of the eastern district of Tennessee, 1831-35, succeeding Nathan Green, resigned, and in 1835 was unanimously elected by the legislature a judge of the supreme court, serving on the bench until 1847, when his term expired, and he became a candidate for U.S. senator, but was defeated by John

Bell. He became president of East Tennessee university in 1850, as successor to President Eastbrook, resigned, and Judge Reese resigned in 1853. He advocated the building of a canal to one of the South Atlantic ports, and was interested in the introduction of railroads in his native state. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from East Tennessee university, 1845. He died near Knoxville, Tenn., July 7, 1859.

REESE, William Smythe, educator, was born in Pipestone, Mich., May 18, 1850; a descendant of the Reeses and Rulisons of the Schoharie Valley, N.Y. He attended the schools of Berrien county, and was graduated from Otterbein university, Westerville, Ohio, Ph.B., 1885, Ph.M., 1888. He was married, June 11, 1874, to Amy M., daughter of David and Mary Johnson of Westerville, Ohio, and engaged in farming. He entered the ministry of the United Brethren church, in 1886; was ordained in 1888, and was pastor at Marion, Ohio, and at Avalon, Mo. He was professor of mathematics at Avalon college, 1887-89, and at Western college, Toledo, Iowa, 1889-94; was president of York college, Nebraska, 1894-97; was elected president of Westfield college, Illinois, in 1897, serving as professor of mental and moral science there, 1897-1900, as professor of philosophy, 1900-02, and as professor of mathematics and pedagogy from 1902. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by York college in 1900.

REEVE, Charles McCormick, lawyer, was born in Dansville, N.Y., Aug. 7, 1847; son of Gen. Isaac V. D. and Elizabeth (Mann) Reeve; grandson of Isaac and Harriet (Howell) Reeve, and of Joshua and Elizabeth (Hurlbert) Shepard, and a descendant of James Reeve, who came to Southold, L.I., in 1640, from England; Ralph Shepard, who came from Stepney Parish, England, in 1634, and settled in Massachusetts, and

Edward Howell, who came from England in 1635, and settled on Long Island, N.Y. He attended Canandaigua academy, was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was married, June 4, 1873, to Christine, daughter of James and Helen (Wetherbee) Lawrence, and established himself in practice in Minneapolis. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1890; was sent to Russia during the famine of 1892 as a relief commissioner from Minnesota and Nebraska, and was secretary of the World's Fair commission, 1891-93. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was appointed colonel of the 13th Minnesota volunteers, May 7, 1898; was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Aug. 13, 1898, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Manila, and served as deputy provost-marshal and 1st American chief-of-police of Manila. He was appointed warden of the Minnesota State prison, Dec. 1, 1899. He is the author of *How We Went*, and *What We Saw* (1890).

REEVE, Tapping, jurist, was born in Brookhaven, L.I., in October, 1744; son of the Rev. Abner Reeve, a minister of Long Island, and afterward of Vermont, who lived to be one hundred and four years old, preaching his last sermon when one hundred and two years of age. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1763, A.M., 1766; taught school at Elizabeth, N.J., being joint headmaster of a flourishing institution, 1763-67, and at the same time was a tutor to Aaron and Sarah (children of the Rev. Aaron) Burr. He was a tutor at the College of New Jersey, 1767-70; married Sarah Burr in 1771, when she was seventeen years of age; studied law with Judge Root, and in 1772 established himself in practice in Litchfield, Conn. Owing to his wife's invalidism he could not take up active service in the Revolutionary war, although an ardent patriot. In December, 1776, however, he was appointed by the Connecticut assembly a member of the committee (as was Oliver Ellsworth, his classmate at college) to go through the state and rouse the people to aid the desperate Continental army by enlistments. He himself took a commission as an officer, and got as far as New York with the new volunteers, when the news of the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and Washington's altered fortunes reached him, and he immediately returned to his invalid wife. In 1784 he founded a law school in Litchfield, in which he was the only instructor till 1798, when James Gould became associated with him, the school of Reeve and Gould becoming the most prominent of its kind in the country. His wife died, March 30, 1797, leaving one son, Aaron Burr Reeve, born Oct. 3, 1780; graduated

at Yale, 1803; married Annabella Sheldon of New York, Nov. 21, 1808; settled as a lawyer at Troy, N.Y., and died there, Sept. 1, 1809, leaving a son, Tapping Burr Reeve, who died at Litchfield, Aug. 28, 1829, age 20 years, while a student at Yale. Annabella Reeve, after the death of her first husband, married David T. Burr of New Haven, and removed to Richmond, Va. Judge Reeve was married a second time in 1790, and this wife, who survived him, had no children. He was a judge of the superior court of Connecticut, 1798-1814; chief justice of the supreme court, 1814, and a Federalist representative in the state legislature for several years. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Middlebury college, Vt., in 1808, and by the College of New Jersey in 1813. He is the author of: *The Law of Baron and Femme* (1816; 2d ed., 1846; 3d ed., 1862); *Law of Parent and Child* (1816); *Law of Guardian and Ward* (1816); *Law of Master and Servant* (1816; 2d ed., 1862); *Treatise on the Law of Descents in the United States of America* (1825), and *Essays on the Legal Import of the Terms, Heirs, Heirs of the Body Issue, Etc.* The best biographical sketch of him is found in the funeral sermon preached over him by his pastor, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, and published in the *Christian Spectator* for 1887, pp. 62-71. He died in Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 13, 1823.

REEVES, Walter, representative, was born near Brownsville, Pa., Sept. 25, 1848; son of Harrison and Maria (Leonard) Reeves; grandson of Samuel and Martha (Palmer) Reeves, and of Benjamin and Mary Leonard. He removed to Illinois in 1856, and engaged in farming, later becoming a teacher. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and practised in the courts of Illinois. He was married, June 27, 1876, to Marietta M., daughter of Lucius and Catherine (Warner) Cogswell of New Milford, Conn. He was a Republican representative from the eleventh district of Illinois in the 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1895-1903. As a member of the committee on rivers and harbors he devoted his energies to the internal development of the country. He also proposed and prepared the legislation under which President McKinley appointed the Isthmian Canal commission which investigated the Panama and Nicaraguan routes for the inter-oceanic canal. In the 57th congress he was chairman of the committee on patents.

REHAN, Ada, actress, was born in Limerick, Ireland, April 22, 1860; daughter of Thomas and Harriet Crehan. She immigrated to the United States with her parents in 1864, and settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., where she attended the public schools until 1873. She made her first public appearance on the stage in Newark, N.J., in 1873, taking the part of an actress in the

company of Oliver Doud Byron, then producing "Across the Continent." She succeeded so well that her parents decided upon her adopting the profession, which was followed by her older sisters as well. She studied for one year, and then played in support of Edwin Booth, Adelaide Neilson, John McCullough, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, John T. Raymond and Lawrence Barrett in the rôles of Ophelia, Desdemona, Celia, Olivia and other Shakesperian characters, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, and Louisville stock companies. She declined the offer of leading lady in Edwin Booth's company to engage with Augustin Daly in 1878, and in 1879 made her appearance under his management at Daly's theatre, New York city, as Nelly Beers in "Love's Young Dream" and as Lulu Ten Eyck in "Divorce." She became very successful in such comedy rôles as Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," Rosalind in "As You Like It;" the Countess Vera in "The Last Word;" and the principal female characters in "Cinderella at School;" "Needles and Pins;" "A Wooden Spoon;" "The Railroad of Love;" "After Business Hours;" "Our English Friends," and "The Country Girl." She achieved remarkable success in Daly's company in London and Paris, and remained under the one manager until his death in 1899, when she retired from the stage.

REHN, Frank Knox Morton, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1848; son of Professor Isaac and Abigail Francis (Zelly) Rehn; grandson of James and Susanna (Assy) Zelly, and a descendant of immigrants from Holland. He attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts under Christian Schussell, and engaged in portrait, landscape, marine, still-life and figure painting. He was married, Dec. 1, 1881, to Margaret Selby, daughter of George C. and Margaret (Rackliffe) Bower of Philadelphia, and removed to New York city, where he opened a studio. He exhibited at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design, New York city, and was awarded the first prize for marine painting at the St. Louis exposition in 1883; a prize of \$250 at a water-color competitive exhibition held in New York in 1885, a gold medal at the prize fund exhibition at New York in 1886, honorable mention at the Paris exposition, 1900, and a silver medal at the Pan-American, 1901, and South Carolina, 1902, expositions. He was made associate National Academician, a member of the American Water Color society, and the Society of American Artists. Among his famous paintings are: *The Turkish Harem; Looking down on the Sea from the Rocks at Magnolia, Mass.* (1885); *The Missing Vessel; The Close of a Summer Day* (1887); *Evening, Gloucester Harbor* (1887); and *the Derelict* (1892).

REICHEL, Charles Gotthold, Moravian bishop, was born in Hermsdorf, Silesia, July 14, 1751; son of the Rev. C. R. Reichel, a Lutheran minister. He was educated in the Moravian college at Nisby, and in the theological seminary at Gradenfeld, Germany, and came to the United States in 1784 to take charge of the boys' military boarding school at Nazareth, Pa., founded by Francis Christian Lembke in 1759. Under Reichel's administration the school was greatly increased, and he resigned the principalship in 1801 to receive consecration to the episcopacy of the Moravian church. He served as presiding bishop of the southern district, residing in Salem, N.C., until 1811, when he was transferred to the northern district, and resided in Bethlehem, Pa. He was present at the general synod at Herrnhut, Saxony, in 1818, after which he resigned his appointment and continued to live in Germany. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1811. He died at Niesky, Prussia, April 18, 1825.

REICHEL, Levin Theodore, Moravian bishop, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., March 4, 1812; son of Bishop Charles Gotthold Reichel (q.v.). He went with his parents to Saxony in 1818; was educated in the Moravian college at Nisby and in the theological seminary in Gradenfeld, Germany, and returned to the United States in 1834. He taught for three years at Nazareth Hall, Pa., and subsequently in the theological seminary at Bethlehem; served as preacher in Schöneck, Emmaus and Nazareth, and was principal of Nazareth Hall, 1849-53. He was pastor at Lititz, Pa., 1853-54, and served as president of the provincial board of the southern district, 1854-57, residing at Salem, N.C. He was president of the general synod at Herrnhut in 1858, and was made a member of the mission board, which position he continued to hold throughout his life. He was consecrated bishop, July 7, 1869, and as such visited the West Indies and Labrador. He was the founder and for several years editor of *Das Bruder Blatt*, the pioneer German Moravian publication in the United States, and is the author of: *History of Nazareth Hall* (1835); *The Moravians in North Carolina* (1837); *Missions-Atlas der Brüder-Kirche* (1860), and an unfinished history of the American branch of the Moravian church. He died near Herrnhut, Saxony, May 23, 1878.

REICHEL, William Cornelius, author, was born in Salem, N.C., May 9, 1824; son of the Rev. G. Benjamin Reichel, principal of the Salem Female academy, and grandson of Bishop Charles Gotthold Reichel (q.v.). He attended Nazareth Hall, Pa., and was graduated from the Moravian Theological seminary in 1844. He was tutor at Nazareth Hall, 1844-48; taught school in Beth-

lehem, Pa., 1848-58; was professor in the Moravian Theological seminary, 1858-62; principal of Linden seminary, Lititz, Pa., 1862-68, and professor of Latin and natural sciences in the Young Ladies' seminary, Bethlehem, Pa., 1868-76. He was ordained to the diaconate in 1862, and to the priesthood in May, 1864. He is the author of many books on the early history of the Moravian church, including: *History of Nazareth Hall* (1855); *History of the Bethlehem Female Seminary 1785-1858* (1858); *Moravianism in New York and Connecticut* (1860); *Memorials of the Moravian Church* (1870); *Wyalusing and the Moravian Mission at Friedenshuetten* (1871); *Names which the Leni Lenapé or Delaware Indians give to Rivers, Streams and Localities within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, with their Significations* (1872); *A Red Rose from the Olden Time* (1872); *The Crown Inn near Bethlehem, Pa., 1745* (1872); *The Old Sun Inn at Bethlehem, Pa., 1758* (1873); *A Register of Members of the Moravian Church 1727 to 1754* (1873); and a revised edition of John Heckewelder's *History of the Indian Nations* (1876). He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 15, 1876.

REID, David Settle, senator, was born in Rockingham county, N.C., April 19, 1813; son of Reuben Reid. He attended the public school; was admitted to the bar in 1834, and opened a law office in Wentworth. He was a member of the state senate, 1835-42; a Democratic representative from the third North Carolina district in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843-47; was defeated for governor of the state in 1848, by Charles Manly, Whig, and was governor for two terms, 1851-54, and was U.S. senator from North Carolina, from Dec. 11, 1854, to March 3, 1859, serving as chairman of the committee on patents and the patent office. He was a delegate to the Peace convention that met in Washington, D.C., in February, 1861. He married a daughter of the Hon. Thomas Settle (q.v.). He died in Wentworth, N.C., June 19, 1891.

REID, John Morrison, educator, was born in New York city, May 30, 1820; son of John and Jane (Morrison) Reid. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842, and was a teacher and principal of the Mechanics' Institute school, New York city, 1839-44. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1844; was pastor at Wolcottville, Conn., 1844-45; New Hartford, Conn., 1846; Jamaica, N.Y., 1847-49; Birmingham, Conn., 1849-50; Middletown, Conn., 1851-52; Seventh street, N.Y., 1853-54; Brooklyn, N.Y., 1855-56, and Bridgeport, Conn., 1857. He



was president of Genesee college, Lima, N.Y., 1858-64; editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1864-68; editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago, 1868-72; secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, 1872-88, and honorary secretary 1888-96; delegate to the general conference, 1856-88, and to the Ecumenical Methodist conference, London, England, 1881. He was married first, Nov. 14, 1844, to Ann Mason of New York city; and secondly, May 3, 1848, to Caroline S., daughter of Thomas B. Fanton of Redding, Conn. He received the degrees, A.M., from Wesleyan university in 1858, D.D., from the University of the City of New York in 1858, and LL.D. from Syracuse university in 1881. He is the author of: *Missions and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (2 vols., 1883); *Doomed Religions* (1883), and many religious tracts and pamphlets. He died in New York city, May 16, 1896.

REID, Robert Raymond, governor of Florida, was born in Prince William parish, S.C., Sept. 8, 1789. He was educated at South Carolina college, and in early life removed to Augusta, Ga., where he was admitted to the bar in 1810. He was judge of the Georgia superior court, 1816-18 and 1823-25; a Democratic representative in the 15th congress, completing the term of John Forsyth, elected to the U.S. senate, and in the 16th and 17th congresses, serving from Feb. 18, 1819, to March 3, 1823. He was mayor of Augusta, 1827-30; judge of the superior court for the district of East Florida, 1832-39; governor of the territory of Florida, 1839-41, and presiding officer of the state constitutional convention held at St. Joseph, Fla., from Dec. 3, 1838, to Jan. 11, 1839. He was married in 1811 to Anna Margaretta McLaws of Augusta, Ga.; secondly, May 8, 1829, to Elizabeth Napier Delphia Virginia Randolph of Columbia county, Ga.; and thirdly, Nov. 6, 1837, to Mary Martha, daughter of Capt. James Smith of Camden county, Ga. He died near Tallahassee, Fla., July 1, 1841.

REID, Sam Chester, author, was born in New York city, Oct. 21, 1818; son of Capt. Samuel Chester (q.v.) and Mary (Jennings) Reid. He shipped before the mast in 1834, and was attached to the U.S. survey of the Ohio river in 1838. He settled in Natchez, Miss., in 1839; studied law with Gen. John A. Quitman, and practised in Natchez, 1841-44, where he was U.S. deputy marshal. He removed to Louisiana in 1844, and served during the war with Mexico in Capt. Ben McCulloch's company of Texas Rangers, being mentioned for meritorious services and distinguished gallantry at Monterey. He was a member of the editorial staff of the *New Orleans Picayune* in 1849, and was a delegate to the national railroad convention at Memphis, Tenn.,

to decide upon a line to the Pacific. He declined appointment of U.S. minister to Italy in 1857, and during the civil war he was the Confederate war correspondent for a number of southern newspapers. He resumed his law practice in 1865, and was married in July, 1866, to Josephine Rowen of Kentucky. In 1874 he established the Mississippi Valley and Brazil steamship company at St. Louis, Mo. He lectured in the principal cities of the south on "The Restoration of Southern Trade and Commerce," and is the author of: *The U.S. Bankrupt Law of 1841, with a Synopsis and Notes* (1842); *The Scouting Expeditions of McCulloch's Texas Rangers* (1847); *The Battle of Chickamauga, a Concise History of Events from the Evacuation of Chattanooga* (1863), and *The Daring Raid of Gen. John H. Morgan in Ohio, His Capture and Wonderful Escape with Capt. T. Henry Hines* (1864). He edited: *The Case of the Private-Armed Brig-of-War, General Armstrong* (1857), and *Life and Times of Col. Aaron Burr, a Vindication*, which was never published, the manuscript being destroyed by fire in 1850. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 13, 1897.

REID, Samuel Chester, naval officer, was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 25, 1788; second son of Lieut. John and Rebecca (Chester) Reid, and grandson of Lord John Reid of Glasgow, Scotland, and of John Chester of Norwich. His father was an officer in the Royal navy; was taken prisoner at New London, Conn., in October, 1778, and afterward resigned his commission and espoused the American cause. Samuel Chester Reid went to sea in 1794, and entered the U.S. navy as midshipman on the sloop-of-war *Baltimore*, under Commodore Truxton. He was married in New York city, June 8, 1813, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Nathan Jennings of Fairfield, Conn. He was commissioned captain by President Madison, and given command of the brigantiae, *General Armstrong*, fitted out as a privateer and on Sept. 9, 1814, he ran the blockade of British war-ships off Sandy Hook, New York harbor. He arrived at the island of Foyal, Azores, and while there, the British brig-of-war *Carnation*, the frigate *Rosa*, and the ship-of-the-line *Plantagenet* entered the bay. After a fruitless effort to escape, Reid cleared his decks for action, and was attacked by the British in small



Samuel Chester Reid

boats, which he drove back. At midnight a second attack was made, and after a hand to hand fight, the British were repulsed with great slaughter, and retreated in their boats. In forty minutes, the British loss amounted to over 130 killed and 130 wounded. On Sept. 27, the *Carnation* weighed anchor and stood close in for the *General Armstrong*, opening a heavy fire. This fire was returned with wonderful effect, the maintopmast of the *Carnation* going by the board, the hull and rigging being much cut up, and the vessel forced to retire. The British fleet then determined to use its entire force against the *Armstrong*, and finding further resistance futile, Captain Reid set a fuse to his magazine and with his crew went ashore. Captain Lloyd perceiving the desertion of the *Armstrong* sent two armed boats to seize her just as she blew up. In the three engagements, the British loss was 210 killed and 140 wounded, while the American loss was but two killed and seven wounded. When Captain Lloyd demanded the American crew from the governor of Fayal as prisoners of war, Reid took refuge in a deserted convent, about half a mile in the interior, fortified it, ran up the American flag and the British fleet soon left for New Orleans. The news of the battle reached the United States in November, 1814, and was received with great demonstrations. The battle undoubtedly saved the newly acquired territory of Louisiana from falling into the hands of the British, for at this time the balance of the British naval force was waiting at Jamaica for the arrival of Lloyd's squadron to attack New Orleans, but the delay caused by the encounter with Captain Reid enabled General Jackson to prepare the city for defence, and resulted in the victory of Jan. 8, 1815. The battle of Fayal was the last naval engagement of the war of 1812, and on Nov. 15, 1814, Captain Reid with his officers and crew were landed at St. Mary, Fla. He received ovations at every city through which he passed from Savannah to New York, state legislatures passing resolutions of thanks for gloriously maintaining the honor of the American flag. New York state voted him a gold sword, which was presented, Nov. 25, 1816, by Governor Tompkins, and the citizens of New York city presented him with a silver service. He declined promotion to past captain in the navy, but accepted the position of harbor master of New York. He invented and erected the first marine telegraph between the highlands of the Navesink, N.J., and the Battery, New York city; re-organized and perfected regulations for governing the pilots of New York, designating the pilot boats by numerals; published a national code of signals for all vessels belonging to the United States, and established the lightship off

Sandy Hook. In 1826 he invented a new system of land telegraphs by means of which he satisfactorily demonstrated that a message could be sent from Washington to New Orleans in two hours. A bill was before congress for its adoption, when it was superseded by Morse's invention. Captain Reid also designed the United States flag with thirteen stripes to represent the thirteen original states, providing that the respective states be represented by a star in the union of blue, and suggested that the stars be formed into one grand star symbolizing the national motto "E Pluribus Unum." The design was accepted in a bill which became a law by the signature of President Monroe, April 4, 1818. The first flag, as designed by Captain Reid, was made in silk by Mrs. Reid and her young friends, each of whom embroidered her name in the centre of a star, and on April 13, 1818, it was hoisted on the flag-staff of the National House of Representatives. Captain Reid re-entered the U.S. navy in 1842, and was retired in 1856. His son was Sam Chester Reid (q.v.). One daughter, Mary Isabel, married Count Luigi Palma di Cesnola (q.v.), and another, Louise Gouverneur, married John Savage, the journalist (q.v.). He died in New York city, Jan. 28, 1861, his last words being: "Soon I shall solve the great mystery of life."

REID, Whitlaw, editor, was born near Xenia, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1837; son of Robert Charlton and Marian (Ronalds) Reid, and a grandson of James Reid, a Scotch covenantor, who emigrated to America in 1783, and after residence till 1800 in Western Pennsylvania and Fayette county, Kentucky, became a founder of the town of Xenia, Ohio. Whitlaw Reid was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859; taught school, 1856-58; edited the *Xenia News*, 1858-59; was correspondent for the *Cincinnati Gazette* and *Cleveland Herald* in Columbus, Ohio; city editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette* in 1861; war correspondent, 1861-62; served as aide-de-camp on the staffs of Thomas A. Morris and W. S. Rosecrans in the two Western Virginia campaigns, and was with Grant at the battle of Shiloh. He was Washington and war correspondent of the *Gazette*, 1862-68, and finally one of its proprietors and editors; served as



clerk of the military committee of the 37th congress, 1862-63; was librarian of the U.S. house of representatives, 1863-66, and engaged in cotton planting in Concordia Parish, La., 1866-67. He became an editorial writer on the New York *Tribune* by invitation from Horace Greeley in 1868; managing editor in 1869, editor-in-chief in 1872, and chief proprietor on the death of Mr. Greeley. He declined the office of U.S. minister to Germany tendered by President Hayes in 1877, and by President Garfield in 1881; served as U.S. minister to France by appointment from President Harrison, 1889-92; was chairman of the New York Republican state convention in 1892, and the Republican nominee for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison in 1892. He was appointed by President McKinley special ambassador of the United States to Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897; was a member of the Peace commission to Paris, negotiating the treaty with Spain in 1898, and special ambassador of the United States to the coronation of Edward VII. of England in 1902. He was chosen a life regent of the New York State university by the legislature in 1876, and its vice chancellor in 1902; was president of the Lotus club for fourteen years, and a member of the Century association, the University, Grolier, Metropolitan, Union League, Republican, Tuxedo and Riding clubs, and of the Ohio, New England, St. Andrew's and American Geographical societies. He was also a director of numerous financial and charitable corporations, an honorary member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum. He was married, April 26, 1881, to Elizabeth, daughter of Darius Ogden and Jane Templeton (Cunningham) Mills of New York. He is the author of: *After the War, a Southern Tour* (1867); *Ohio in the Civil War* (1868); *Schools of Journalism* (1870); *Newspaper Tendencies* (1874); *Town Hall Suggestions* (1881); *Two Speeches at the Queen's Jubilee* (1897); *Some Consequences of the Last Treaty of Paris* (1899); *Our New Duties* (1899); *Later Aspects of Our New Duties* (1899); *A Continental Union* (1900); *Our New Interests* (1900); *Problems of Expansion* (1900); a biographical and memorial sketch of Horace Greeley, and many other published speeches and contributions to periodical literature. He received the honorary degree A.M. from the University of the City of New York in 1872, and from Dartmouth in 1873, and LL.D. from Miami in 1890, from Princeton in 1899, from Yale at the Bi-Centennial in 1901, and from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1902.

REID, William Thomas, educator, was born near Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 8, 1843; son of George

Washington and Martha Elizabeth (Williams) Reid, and grandson of Stephen Holland and Mary (Prather) Reid and of William White and Lydia (Williams) Whitehurst Williams of Virginia. From his father's death in 1850 until 1859 he worked on his grandfather's farm. He attended Illinois college, 1859-61, enlisted in the 68th Illinois volunteers as sergeant in April, 1861, and served near Alexandria, Va. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1872, and was principal of the high school at Newport, R.I., 1868-71, meanwhile studying law, which he finally abandoned. He was married, Aug. 16, 1870, to Julia, daughter of Maro McLean and Elizabeth (Lathrop) Reel, of Jacksonville, Ill. He was assistant to Dr. Francis Gardner, head master of the Boston Latin school, 1871-73; superintendent of the public schools of Brookline, Mass., 1873-75, and principal of the Boys' high school at San Francisco, Cal., 1875-81. He was elected president of the University of California at Berkeley in 1881, succeeding Dr. John LeConte, and filled the office until 1885, when he resigned, and founded and opened the Belmont School in Belmont, San Mateo county, Cal.

REILLY, James B., representative, was born in West Brunswick township, Schuylkill, Pa., Aug. 12, 1845. He was graduated from the Pottsville high school in 1862; was admitted to the bar, Jan. 11, 1869, and established himself in practice in Pottsville. He was district attorney of Schuylkill county, 1871-75; a Democratic representative in the 44th and 45th congresses, 1875-79; a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880; law judge of his county, 1881-83, and a representative from the thirteenth district in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889-95. He was defeated for the 54th congress in 1894, by Charles N. Brown, Republican.

REILLY, James William, soldier, was born in Akron, Ohio, May 21, 1828; son of Thomas Reilly. He attended Mt. St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md.; was admitted to the bar, and in 1861 was elected a representative from Columbiana county in the Ohio legislature. He enlisted in the Ohio volunteers; was commissioned colonel, 104 Ohio; joined Gen. Lew Wallace's division at Covington, Ky., Sept. 2, 1862, and with him marched to Lexington. He served in the army of the Ohio under Gen. H. G. Wright and later under General Burnside, and in August, 1863, moved upon Knoxville, Tenn.; fought at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; was ordered to organize and command the eastern Tennessee recruits and formed them into the 1st brigade, 3d division, 23d army corps. He fought at the battle of Knoxville, Dec. 4, 1863; joined in the pursuit of Longstreet, and remained in eastern Tennessee until April, 1864, when under Schofield, he marched to Dalton, Tenn. The

army of the Ohio participated in Sherman's march to Atlanta, and July 30, 1864, during the operations before Atlanta, Colonel Reilly was promoted brigadier-general. When General Hood began to threaten Sherman's communications, Schofield was sent back with the 23d corps, and Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn., was attacked by Hood. General Reilly's brigade was in reserve and after the Confederates had entered the fortifications and routed some raw troops, Reilly charged, restored the Federal line, and captured 1000 prisoners and twenty-two colors. From that point the corps moved to Nashville where it joined Thomas and participated in the battle of December 15-16, General Reilly handling his brigade with valor and coolness. He commanded the third division in Cox's corps (the 23d) which he led in the battle of Bentonville, N.C., March 18, 1865. He resigned his commission, April 20, 1865, and practiced law in Wellsville, Ohio, where he was still living in 1903.

REILY, James, diplomatist and soldier, was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1811. He was graduated from Miami university, Ohio, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Houston, Texas. He was a representative from Harris county to the congress of the Republic, 1840-41; minister to the United States until the annexation of Texas, 1845, and commanded a Texas volunteer regiment during the Mexican war, 1846-47. He served as colonel of the 4th Texas cavalry, Confederate States army, participating in the invasion of New Mexico, 1862, and was sent on a diplomatic mission to Mexico in the same year. At Galveston, Texas, he was in command of Gen. W. C. Scurry's and H. H. Sibley's brigades, under Maj.-Gen. J. P. Magruder, when three companies of the 42d Massachusetts regiment, Col. Isaac S. Burrell, were taken prisoners, Jan. 1, 1863, and he prevented the Federal troops from taking possession of the city. His brigade, concealed by the woods, delayed the advance of General Grover from Red River to Madame Porter's plantation, March 13, 1863, previous to the capture of Port Hudson. While leading his regiment with conspicuous gallantry at Franklin, La., he was killed, April 13, 1863.

REINHART, Benjamin Franklin, artist, was born near Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 29, 1829. His first paternal ancestor in America came from Loraine to Pennsylvania in 1704. He took lessons in oil painting in Pittsburg, Pa., as early as 1844; attended the National Academy of Design in New York city, 1847-50; studied in Rome, Paris and Düsseldorf, 1850-53, making a speciality of historical and genre painting; opened a studio in New York city in 1853; resided in England, 1860-68, where he painted portraits of royalty, and celebrities; re-opened his studio in New

York city in 1868, and was elected an associate of the National Academy in 1871. He first exhibited at the National Academy in 1847, and his works, many of which were engraved, include: *Cleopatra* (1865); *Evangeline* (1877); *Poehontas* (1877); *Katrina Van Tassel* (1878); *Washington receiving the News of Arnold's Treason* (1875); *Consolation* (1875); *After the Crucifixion* (1875); *Nymphs of the Wood* (1879); *Young Franklin and Sir William Keith* (1884); *The Regatta* (1884); *The Pride of the Village* (1884); *Capt. Kidt and the Governor* (1884), and *Baby Mine* (1884). The subjects of his portraits include: The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Newcastle, the Countess of Portsmouth, Lady Vane Tempest, Lord Brougham, John Phillip, R.A., Thomas Carlyle, Lord Tennyson, Mark Lemon, Charles O'Connor, George M. Dallas, James Buchanan, Edwin M. Stanton, Gen. Winfield Scott, John C. Breckinridge, Stephen A. Douglas and Sam Houston. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1885.

REINHART, Charles Stanley, artist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 16, 1844; son of Aaron Grantley and Catherine (McHenry) Reinhart, and nephew of Benjamin Franklin Reinhart (q.v.). He attended Sewickley academy near Pittsburg; as a telegraph operator in the transportation department of the Army of the Potomac, 1861-64, and clerk in a steel manufactory in Pittsburg, 1864-67. He studied at the Atelier Suisse, Paris, in 1867, and at the Royal Academy, Munich, under Echter and Otto, 1868-70, and settled in New York city as an illustrator in 1870. He was married, Nov. 19, 1873, to Emilie, daughter of Emil Varet of New York city. He was employed by Harper and Brothers, 1871-77; worked independently in New York, 1877-81, and opened a studio in Paris in 1881, where he resided until 1891, when he returned to New York city. He was a member of the National Academy of Design, of the Society of American Artists, of the American Water Color society, the New York Etching, Players and Salmagundi clubs, and the Century association. He received honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1887 for *Washed Ashore*, and the first gold medal at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1888; the first gold medal and silver medals at the Paris Salon of 1889; first honor at the exposition at Adelaide, Australia, in 1887, and two medals at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., in 1893. He was best known as an illustrator in black and white, was the pioneer in the modern style of designing for books and magazine illustrations, and contributed illustrations to both foreign and home publications. His color work in oil includes: *Clearing Up* (1875); *Caught Napping* (1875); *Reconnoitring* (1876); *Rebuke* (1877); *September Morning* (1879); *Old Life Boat* (1880); *Coast of Normandy* (1882);

In a Garden (1883); *Mussel Fisher-woman* (1884); *Flats at Villerville* (1884); *Sunday* (1885); *English Garden* (1886); *Fisherman at Villerville* (1886); *Rising Tide* (1888), purchased by Paris exposition in 1889; *Awaiting the Absent* (1888), and his water colors, *Gathering Wood* (1877); *Close of Day* (1877); *At the Ferry* (1878) *The Spanish Barber* (1884). He died in New York city, Aug. 30, 1896.

REINKE, Amadeus Abraham, Moravian bishop, was born in Lancaster, Pa., March 11, 1822; son of Samuel Reinke, bishop at Bethlehem, Pa. He was graduated at the Moravian Theological seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., was sent as a missionary to Jamaica, West Indies, in 1844, and later engaged in a missionary exploratory tour on the Mosquito coast. He returned to the United States and was pastor at Salem, N.C.; Graceham, Md.; New Dorp, Staten Island; Philadelphia, Pa., and in New York city, 1865-88. He was a delegate to the General Moravian Synod of the World in Germany in 1869; was elected and consecrated bishop in the Moravian church at the synod in York, Pa., in 1870, and was president of the synod in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1888, where he was chosen a member of the provincial executive committee, and a delegate to the General Moravian Synod of the World, held in Herrnhut in 1889. He was the senior bishop of the Moravian church in the United States at the time of his death, which occurred in Herrnhut, Germany, Aug. 12, 1889.

REINKE, Samuel, Moravian bishop, was born in Lititz, Pa., Aug. 12, 1791. He was graduated at the Moravian Theological seminary at Nazareth, Pa., in 1810, in its first class, and filled various pastorates until 1858, when he was consecrated bishop in the Moravian church. In 1860, having become blind, he was forced to retire from active duties. An operation partially restored his sight, after which he occasionally preached and ordained ministers, and in 1870 assisted in the consecration of his son, Amadeus Abraham Reinke. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, 1875.

REMEY, George Collier, naval officer, was born in Burlington, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1841; son of William Butler and Eliza Smith (Howland) Remey, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter a native of Vermont; grandson of Nathaniel and Mathilda (Grigsby) Remey, and of Seth and Harriet (Emmons) Howland, and a descendant of the Pilgrim, John Howland, of the *Mayflower*, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1859, and was attached to the *Hartford*, East India squadron, 1859-61. He was commissioned lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1861, and served on the gunboat *Marblehead* at the siege of Yorktown, and operations on the York and the Pamunkey rivers succeeding; was on the blockade

and engaged in the siege of Battery Wagner, August and September, 1863; for a time during this period commanded the *Marblehead*; commanded the Naval battery on Morris Island; took part in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, where

he commanded the second division of boats in a night assault on the fort on the night of Sept. 8, 1863, was taken prisoner, and exchanged Nov. 15, 1864. He was promoted lieutenant commander, June 25, 1865, and was attached to the steamer *Mohongo*, Pacific squadron, the Naval academy, the sailing frigate *Sabine*, the *Tehuantepec*



and Nicaragua Ship Canal survey, the Naval observatory, the flagships *Worcester* and *Powhatan*, and commanded the *Frolic*, 1865-73. He was commissioned commander, Nov. 25, 1872. He was married, July 8, 1873, to Mary Josephine, daughter of Judge Charles Mason (q.v.). He served in the bureau of yards and docks and on other duty, 1874-76; commanded the *Enterprise*, 1877-78; was chief of staff on the flagship *Lancaster*, European station, 1881-83, and was stationed at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., 1884-86. He was promoted captain, Oct. 30, 1885; was captain of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., 1886-89; commanded the cruiser *Charleston*, 1889-92, Pacific and Asiatic squadrons; was captain of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1892-93, and commandant of same yard, 1896-98. He was promoted commodore, June 19, 1897; commanded the naval base, Key West, Florida, during the Spanish war, and afterward commanded the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1898-1900. He was promoted rear-admiral, Nov. 22, 1898; was commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, April, 1900, to March, 1902, and in 1903 was chairman of the light house board, and senior rear-admiral of the active list of the navy, the date of his retirement being Aug. 10, 1903.

REMINGTON, Eliphalet, manufacturer, was born in Suffield, Conn., Oct. 27, 1793; son of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Kilbourn) Remington. His father removed to Crane's Corners, Herkimer county, N.Y., in 1800, where he manufactured agricultural implements, and established a forge. Eliphalet worked in the shop and attained skill in forging gun-barrels. He was married, May 12, 1814, to Abigail, daughter of William and

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Lucy Paddock. The manufactory was removed to Iliou, N.Y., in 1828, and upon the death of his father, he continued the business alone, in 1845 bringing out a contract awarded Ames & Co. of Springfield, Mass., for several thousands of carbines for the U.S. army. In 1857 he added the manufacture of pistols, and in 1861 numerous government orders necessitated the enlargement of his works. Under the pressure of these demands his health broke down, and his sons Philo and Samuel took his place in the factory. He was president of the Iliou bank, and was interested in the local affairs of the city. He died in Iliou, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1861.

REMINGTON, Frederick, artist, was born in Canton, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1861; son of Pierre and Clara Remington; grandson of Seth and — (Cushing) Remington, and a descendant of John and Mary Remington, who settled in Newburyport, Mass., in 1634. He attended the Yale Art school, and the Art Students' league in New York city, and went to the far west, where he established a ranch. He devoted himself to drawing, using military and western subjects entirely, and illustrating for the leading magazines, and also became well known as a painter, sculptor and author. He was married, Oct. 1, 1883, to Eva Adelle, daughter of Lawton and — (Hoyt) Calen. He was one of the first to depart from the conventional methods of drawing a horse in motion. He made pictures of the Geronimo war, the Yaqui war, the outbreak of Sioux in '90, and the Spanish Cuban rebellion, and went to Cuba as a newspaper artist during the Santiago campaign. He was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design, and among his works in sculpture are: *The Broncho Buster*, *The Wounded Bunkie*, *The Buffalo Signal*, and *The Norther*. He is the author of: *Pony Tracks*; *Crooked Trails*; *Frontier Sketches*; *Sundown Leflare* (1899); *Men with the Bark On* (1900); *John Ermine of the Yellowstone* (1902).

REMSEN, Ira, educator, was born in New York city, Feb. 10, 1846; son of James Vanderbilt and Rosanna (Secor) Remsen; grandson of Garret and Martha (Vanderbilt) Remsen and of Theodore and Mary (Haring) Secor, and a descendant of Rein Jansen Vanderboeck (came to this country from the Netherlands in 1642, and settled first at Albany, N.Y., and shortly afterwards at Wallabout (or Flatbush), Long Island, and of John Haring (q.v.). He was a student at the College of the City of New York, and was graduated M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1867. He began the practice of medicine but soon gave it up for the study of chemistry. He went to Munich in 1867, where he heard the lectures of Liebig, and worked under Volhard, afterward professor of chemistry in the

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University of Halle; to Göttingen in 1868, where he came in contact with Wöhler, Hübner and Fittig, and received the degree Ph.D. in 1870; and to Tübingen in 1870 as an assistant of Fittig, holding the position for two years. He was professor of chemistry and physics in Williams college, 1872-76; professor of chemistry in Johns Hopkins university, 1876-1901; acting president, 1889-90, and upon the resignation of President Gilman in 1901, he became president. He was married, April 5, 1875, to Bessie Hillyer, daughter of William and Mary (Mellus) Mallory of New York city. In 1879 he founded and became editor of the *American Chemical Journal*. He was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1882, and was elected foreign member of the Chemical Society of London, and honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He declined several attractive calls, among them one to Chicago university, preferring to remain at Johns Hopkins, where most of his work was done. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1893, from Princeton in 1896, from Yale in 1901, and from Toronto in 1902. Among his many published articles embodying the results of original investigations in the field of pure chemistry are: oxidation of substitution-products of aromatic hydrocarbons; investigations on the sulphinides; on the decomposition of diazo-compounds by alcohols; on chemical action in a magnetic field; on the sulphophthaleins; on ozone and active oxygen; on the nature and structure of the double halides. His text-book publications are: *Principles of Theoretical Chemistry* (5 editions; also German and Italian translations); *Introduction to the Study of the Compounds of Carbon* (1885, many later editions), of which there is an English edition by Macmillan & Co., and German, Russian and Italian translations; *Introduction to the Study of Chemistry* (1886, and many later editions), of which there is an English edition, and German, French and Japanese translations; *The Elements of Chemistry* (1887, 2d ed., 1891), reprinted by Macmillan & Co., London, and translated into German and Japanese; *Inorganic Chemistry. Advanced Course* (1889, 3d ed., 1892), of which there is an English edition by Macmillan & Co., and German and Italian translations.



RENCHER, Abraham, statesman, was born in Wake county, N.C., Aug. 12, 1798; son of John Grant and Ann (Nelson) Rencher. His father came to America from Ireland, and was for many years high sheriff of Wake county, and

his mother was a near relative of Lord Nelson. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1822, received the degree of A.M. in 1831, and having obtained a license he formed a law co-partnership with Francis Lister Hawks (q.v.). He made his home in Pittsboro and soon rose to distinction. He was a Whig representative in the



21st-25th congresses, 1829-39, and in the 27th congress, 1841-42, declining re-election to the 26th and 28th congresses on account of ill-health. Under President Tyler's appointment he served as U.S. minister to Portugal, 1843-47. In 1852, as an elector on the Pierce and King ticket, he made a brilliant and effective campaign of the state. He declined the portfolio of the navy offered by President Buchanan, and served as governor of New Mexico, 1857-61. In 1836 he was married to Louisa Mary, daughter of Col. Edward (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Mallett) Jones, granddaughter of Peter and Eunice (Curtis) Mallett and great-granddaughter of Jeremiah Curtis of Stratford, Conn. They had four children: John Grant and William Conway both served in the Confederate army; Sarah married Col. Latham Anderson, U.S.A., and Eva married Robert Winston of Franklinton, N.C. Governor Rencher died at Chapel Hill, N.C., July 6, 1883.

RENFROW, William Cary, governor of Oklahoma, was born in Smithfield, N.C., March 15, 1845; son of Perry and Lucinda (Atkinson) Renfrow, and grandson of William Renfrow and of Cary Atkinson. He served in the Confederate army throughout the civil war, and at its close removed to Jackson county, Ark., where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1889 he removed to Norman, Oklahoma Territory, where he was president of the Norman State bank. He was appointed by President Cleveland governor of Oklahoma Territory and served as such from May 7, 1893, to May 24, 1897, when he resumed his banking business in Norman.

RENO, Conrad, lawyer, author, was born in Mt. Vernon Arsenal, near Mobile, Ala., Dec. 28, 1859; son of Gen. Jesse Lee and Mary Bradley

Blanes (Cross) Reno. He attended the schools of Baltimore, Md., Media, Pa., Lehigh university, and the law department of Harvard, and was graduated from Boston university, LL.B. in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and engaged in practice in Boston. He was married, April 13, 1887, to Susan Moore, daughter of the Rev. William T. and Maria (Dwight) Eustis of Springfield, Mass. He is the author of the industrial court bill, and the industrial partnership bill, intended to reconcile the conflicting interests of employees and stockholders of corporations, and to avert strikes and lockouts, and of: *State Regulation of Wages* (1891); *Non-Residents and Foreign Corporations* (1892); *Employers' Liability Acts* (1896; 2nd ed., 1903); *History of the Judicial System of New England* (1900), and contributions to legal and scientific periodicals.

RENO, Jesse Lee, soldier, was born in Wheeling, Va., June 20, 1823; son of Lewis Thomas and Rebecca (Quinby) Reno; grandson of Charles and Francis (Laughlin) Reno, and a descendant of John Renault who came to America about 1700. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Pennsylvania, and was graduated there and brevetted 2d lieutenant of ordnance, July 1, 1846. He served as assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet arsenal, N.Y., in 1846; took part in the Mexican war, being engaged with the Howitzer battery at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 19-29, 1847, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. He was promoted 2d lieutenant of ordnance, March 3, 1847; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, and captain, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico; was on special duty at Erie, Pa., in 1848, and assistant professor of mathematics in the U.S. Military academy from January to July, 1849. He was secretary of the board for preparing a "System of Instruction for Heavy Artillery," 1849-50; assistant to the ordnance board at Washington Arsenal, D.C., 1851-53, and on topographical duty, making a survey of the military road from the mouth of the Big Sioux river to Mendota, Minn., 1853-54. He was married, Nov. 1, 1853, to Mary Bradley Blanes, daughter of Trueman and Eliza (Blanes) Cross of Washington, D.C. He was promoted first lieutenant of ordnance, March 3, 1853; served on coast survey duty, April to July, 1854; as assistant ordnance officer at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., 1854-57; as chief of ordnance on the Utah expedition, 1857-59, and in command of the Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., from 1859 until its seizure by the Confederates in January, 1861. He was promoted captain of ordnance, July 1, 1860, for fourteen years' continuous service;

commanded the arsenal at Leavenworth, Kan., February to December, 1861; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 12, 1861; commanded a brigade in General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina from December, 1861, to April 1862, and participated in the capture of Roanoke island with its garrison and armament, Feb. 8, 1862, the combat at Newbern, N.C., March 4, 1862, and the action at Camden, April 19, 1862. He commanded a division in the department of North Carolina, April to August, 1862; was engaged in the movement to Newport News and the Rappahannock in August, 1862, and was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 18, 1862. He commanded the 9th corps in the Northern Virginia campaign, August to September, 1862, being engaged in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly and in the battle of South Mountain in the Maryland campaign, where he was killed while leading his men. On Sept. 13, 1862, the day after the Confederates forces evacuated Frederick, Md., General Reno called upon Barbara Fritchie, and received from her hands the large cotton flag which she had frequently waved from her attic window. This flag was brought to Boston with General Reno's body a few days afterward by his brother, Col. B. F. Reno, a member of his staff, and delivered to General Reno's widow, remaining in the possession of the family until it was loaned for safe keeping to the Massachusetts Commandary of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He died on South Mountain, Md., Sept., 14, 1862.

RENWICK, Edward Sabine, patent expert, was born in New York city, Jan. 3, 1823; son of James (q. v.) and Margaret Anne (Brevoort) Renwick. He was graduated at Columbia, A. B., 1839, A. M., 1842; engaged in civil and mechanical engineering and became superintendent of large iron works in Wilkesbarre, Pa. He was married, June 4, 1862, to Alice, daughter of Henry and Bridget (Seley) Brevoort of Lenox, Mass. He engaged as an expert in the trials of patent cases



in the U.S. courts 1839-97. In 1862, in consultation with his brother, Henry B. Renwick, he repaired the *Great Eastern* while afloat, replating a

fracture in the bilge eighty-two feet long and ten feet wide in the greatest width, and twenty-seven feet under water, which feat had been pronounced impossible by other experts. He invented many machines and mechanical devices, among them a wrought-iron railway-chair for connecting the ends of rails (1850); a steam cut-off for beam engines (1856); a system of side propulsion for steamers (1862), and many improvements in incubators and brooders (1877-86), besides being the principal joint inventor of the original self-binding reaping-machine (1851-53). He was elected a member of many scientific societies and of several New York clubs. He is the author of: *The Thermostatic Incubator* (1858), and *Practical Invention* (1893).

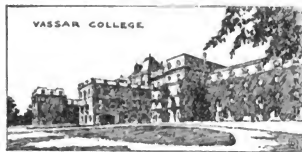
RENWICK, Henry Brevoort, engineer, was born in New York city, Sept. 4, 1817; son of Prof. James and Margaret Anne (Brevoort) Renwick. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1833; followed commercial pursuits for a time, and then practised civil and mechanical engineering. He entered the service of the U.S. government as an assistant engineer in 1837, served as first assistant astronomer of the U.S. boundary commission, 1840-42; was appointed examiner in the U.S. patent office in 1848, and the first U.S. inspector of steam vessels at the port of New York in 1853. He was married in June, 1852, to Margaret, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (McPherson) Janney of Alexandria, Va. While civil engineer in the government service he was engaged in many important works, including the breakwaters at Sandy Hook and Egg harbor, and the survey that settled the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. He devoted himself to consultation practice in the specialty of mechanical engineering in which he ranked as an authority, and was engaged to testify in the suits growing out of the invention of sewing machines, the McCormick reaper and the Bell telephone. He wrote with his father, *The Life of John Ray* (1841). He died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1895.

RENWICK, James, physicist, was born in Liverpool, Eng., May 30, 1790; son of William and Jennie (Jeffrey) Renwick, and grandson of James Renwick, who settled in New York city in 1783, and of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Jeffrey, a Scotch clergyman. He was graduated at Columbia college, New York city, A. B., 1807, A. M., 1810; was an instructor in natural and experimental philosophy and chemistry in Columbia college, 1812, and was married, Oct. 10, 1816, to Margaret Anne, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Whetten) Brevoort. He was professor of philosophy and chemistry at Columbia, 1820-53, and professor emeritus, 1853-63. He entered the service of the United States as topographical engineer with the rank of major in 1814, devoting his summers to this work, and

was appointed by the U.S. government one of the commissioners for the survey of the northeast boundary line between the United States and New Brunswick in 1838. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1817-20, and received the degree LL.D. from there in 1829. He contributed to the *New York Review*, the *Whig Review*, and the *American Quarterly Review*; translated from the French, Lallemand's "Treatise on Artillery" (3 vols., 1820), and edited with notes, American editions of Parker's "Rudiments of Chemistry" (1824); Lardner's "Popular Lectures on the Steam Engine" (1828); Daniell's "Chemical Philosophy" (2 vols., 1832), and Moseley's "Illustrations of Practical Mechanics" (1839). He is the author of: *Life of David Rittenhouse* (1839); *Life of Robert Fulton* (1845), and *Life of Count Rumford* (1848), in Sparks's "Library of American Biography"; "Outlines of Natural Philosophy" (2 vols., 1822-23); *Treatise on the Steam Engine* (1830); *Elements of Mechanics* (1832); *Applications of the Science of Mechanics to Practical Purposes* (1840); *First Principles in Chemistry* (privately printed for the use of his classes, 1838); *Life of DeWitt Clinton with Selections of his Letters* (1840); *Life of John Jay* (with Henry B. Renwick, 1841); *Life of Alexander Hamilton* (1841); *First Principles of Chemistry* (1841); *First Principles of Natural Philosophy* (1842). He died in New York city, Jan. 12, 1863.

RENWICK, James, architect, was born in New York city, Nov. 3, 1818; son of James (q.v.) and Margaret Anne (Brevoort) Renwick. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1839. A.M., 1839; engaged in civil engineering on the Erie railway, and became assistant engineer on the Croton aqueduct, superintending the construction of the distributing reservoir, Fifth avenue and Forty-Second street, now the site of the New York Public library. He furnished a plan for a fountain to be erected at the expense of the property owners in Union Square, New York, and another in the Bowling Green, both of which were accepted; was the successful competing architect for Grace church, New York city, completed in 1845; architect of Calvary P. E. church and of the Church of the Puritans in New York city; of the new building of the Smithsonian Institution, and of the Corcoran art gallery, in Washington, D.C.; of St. Patrick's cathedral, New York city, 1855-59, and of the two towers, 1887-88; of the group of buildings of Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn; of Booth's theatre, and the Young Men's Christian Association building, New York city; of the restoration of the old Spanish cathedral at St. Augustine, Fla., and of many other churches. He was married in April, 1850, to Anna Lloyd, daughter of William H. and Anna

(Breck) Aspinwall of New York. During his lifetime he made a collection of the paintings of old masters, and at his death bequeathed seventy-



four paintings and other objects of art to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, together with a bust of himself, on condition that they should all be placed in a special room and be known as the James Renwick collection. The trustees declined the gift in the December following his death, as the condition was impracticable. He died in New York city, June 23, 1895.

REPPLIER, Agnes, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1859; daughter of John and Agnes (Mathias) Repplier, and granddaughter of John and Catharine (Alghaier) Repplier and of Jacob and Mary (Shorb) Mathias. She attended the Sacred Heart convent, Torresdale, Pa., and early engaged in literature, contributing essays to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Scribner's*, *Harpers*, and other magazines. She received the degree of Litt. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902. She is the author of: *Books and Men* (1888); *Points of View* (1891); *Essays in Miniature* (1892); *Essays in Idleness* (1893); *In the Dozy Hours* (1895); *Varia* (1897); *Philadelphia, The Place and the People* (1898); *The Fire-side Sphinx* (1902).



Agnes Repplier.

RESTARICK, Henry Bend, first American missionary bishop of Honolulu and 210th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Somerset, England, Dec. 26, 1854; son of Edwin and Amelia Riall (Webb) Restarick. He attended King James Collegiate school, Bridge-water, Eng., and was graduated at Griswold college, Iowa, A.B., 1882. He was married, June 28, 1882, to May Lottie, daughter of Peter Baker of Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was ordained deacon at Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1881; priest at Davenport, Iowa, 1882; had charge of Trinity church,

Muscatine, Iowa, 1881-82, and was rector of St. Paul's church, San Diego, Cal., 1883-1903. He was elected first bishop of the missionary district of Honolulu by the House of Bishops assembled in special session at the parish house of Christ church, Cincinnati, April 17, 1902, and was consecrated, July 2, 1902, by Bishops Nichols, Kendrick and Johnson, assisted by Bishop Jagger, who preached the sermon. He is the author of: *Lay Readers* (1894); *The Love of God, or Addresses on the Last Seven Words* (1897), and various pamphlets and magazine articles.

REVELS, Hiram R., senator, was born in Fayetteville, N.C., Sept. 1, 1822. He was the son of free-born parents of mixed blood. Education being denied him under the laws of North Carolina, he removed to Indiana in 1844, attended the Friends seminary at Liberty and a theological school in Ohio, and was ordained a minister in the African Methodist Episcopal church. He engaged in missionary work among the Negroes of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri, and in 1860 settled in Baltimore, Ohio, as a minister and principal of a high school for Negro students. He assisted in organizing colored regiments in Maryland and Missouri, taught school in St. Louis, 1863-64, and in 1864 went to Vicksburg as chaplain of a colored regiment, assisting the provost-marshal in establishing order and industry among the freedmen. He accompanied the army to Jackson, Miss., where he preached to the emancipated slaves, organized several churches, and engaged in similar work in Kansas and Missouri, 1865-67. He settled at Natchez, Miss., in 1868, was chosen presiding elder in the African church, and served as a member of the city council and as state senator. On the reconstruction of the state he was elected U.S. senator from Mississippi with Adelbert Ames, and drew the short term expiring, March 3, 1871. He took his seat in the senate, Feb. 25, 1870, being the first colored man to sit in that body. He was president of the Alcorn Agricultural university, Rodney, Miss., 1871-83, and subsequently pastor of churches at Holly Springs, Miss., and at Richmond, Ind. He died at Aberdeen, Miss., while addressing the Mississippi conference, Jan. 15, 1901.

REVERE, Joseph Warren, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., May 17, 1812; son of John and Lydia Le Baron (Goodwin) Revere, and grandson of Paul (q.v.) and Rachel (Walker) Revere. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman, April 1, 1828; was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1834, and lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1841. He was married, Oct. 4, 1842, to Rosanna Duncan, daughter of Benjamin Waldo Lamb. He took part in the Mexican war, raised the first U.S. flag on the north side of the bay of San Francisco, and resigned from the U.S. navy, Sept. 20, 1850.

He entered the Mexican service as lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and was knighted by Queen Isabella of Spain for saving the lives of several of her subjects. He entered the U.S. service as colonel of the 7th New Jersey volunteers, Aug. 31, 1861; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 25, 1862, and led the 3d brigade, Sickles's division, Stoneman's corps, in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was transferred to the command of the 2d brigade in the 2d division, Sickles's corps, at Chancellorsville, where he was censured by Gen. Joseph B. Carr, commanding the division, and the command of the brigade was given to J. Egbert Farquhar of the 71st New York volunteers. He was court-martialed and dismissed from the service in May, 1863, but he succeeded in re-opening the proceedings and explaining the circumstances of his dismissal, and on Sept. 10, 1864, President Lincoln accepted his resignation from the army. He is the author of: *Keel and Saddle* (1872). He died in Hoboken, N.J., April 20, 1880.

REVERE, Paul, patriot, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1735; son of Apollon and Deborah (Hitchborne) Rivoire. His father, a native of Riancaul, France, emigrated to the island of Guernsey, and thence to Boston, Mass., in 1715, where he engaged in business as a goldsmith in 1722, and changed his name to Paul Revere. The son attended the North Grammar school, learned the goldsmith's trade under his father, and became skilful as an engraver. He served in General Winslow's expedition against Crown Point in 1756, as 2nd lieutenant of artillery, and was stationed at Fort William Henry on Lake George, from May to November, 1756. Returning to Boston he engaged in business as a gold-and-silver-smith. He produced many excellent copperplate engravings, including representations of the imposition and repeal of the stamp act, which achieved immediate popularity; illustrations of the "Boston Massacre," "Landing of the British Troops in Boston" (1774), and "A Warm Place—Hell," representing the seventeen members of the house who voted to rescind the circular of 1768 to the provincial legislature. He also executed several portraits of colonial celebrities. Many of his engravings appeared in the *Royal American Magazine*, and he illustrated Capt. James Cook's "New Voyage Round the World, 1768-71" (1774). He was a member of the famous Sons of Liberty, and was frequently commissioned to carry to New York and Philadelphia the sentiments of Massachusetts, and to propose uniting the colonies through a Continental congress. He was a member of the guard of twenty-five men appointed to watch the ship *Dartmouth*, laden with tea, and to prevent the landing of any of the cargo. A promise was obtained from the

owner of the *Dartmouth*, and of two other ships, that the cargo would be sent back to England. Governor Hutchinson upset this peaceful solution by refusing the ships clearance papers, and after a meeting held at the Old South Meeting house, Dec. 16, 1773, a band of men disguised as Indians, and led by Paul Revere, boarded the ships, and destroyed three hundred and forty-two chests of tea. He was sent to enlist the support of the southern provinces; carried the "Suffolk Resolves" to the Continental congress at Philadelphia, and carried to Portsmouth, N.H., the message that Parliament had forbidden the further importation of gunpowder and military stores. Acting on this intelligence, the "Sons of Liberty" surprised the fort and removed over one hundred barrels of gunpowder and fifteen cannon, Dec. 14, 1774. On April 18, 1775, Dr. Joseph Warren learned that troops were gathering on Boston Common, and confided to Revere his fears for the safety of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were at Lexington,



and for whose capture and that of the stores at Concord he believed the expedition organized. Revere at once volunteered to warn the patriots. Arrangements were made with Robert Newman, sexton of the North church, for the displaying of two lights from the belfry, if the troops departed by water, and of one if by land. He was rowed across the Charles river and arrived safely in Charlestown, where he waited until two signal lights shone out from the belfry. He procured a horse and started for Lexington by way of Medford, alarming the minute men along the route. He delivered his message to Hancock and Adams at the home of the Rev. Jonas Clark, and was joined by William Dawes and Samuel Prescott. When about half way to Concord, Revere and Dawes were captured by British scouts, but in the excitement that followed they were released, Prescott managing to escape and to give timely warning at Concord. On April 20, 1775, Revere was employed as a trusted messenger for the committee of safety. He repaired the cannon at Castle William that had been broken by the British; and in July, 1776, he was commissioned major of a regiment raised for town and harbor defence, and lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 27, 1776. He was a member of the unsuccessful expedition

to Castine, Maine, under Gen. Solomon Lovel, June 26, 1779, and after the war he resumed his trade in Boston, and established a foundry for casting church-bells and bronze cannon. He engraved and printed the first notes issued by congress and by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He inaugurated the method of rolling copper into large sheets, at Canton, Mass., and made the plates for frigate *Constitution*, and for Robert Fulton's steamboats. He assisted Governor Samuel Adams in laying the cornerstone of the Massachusetts state house, July 4, 1795, and was a founder of the Charitable Mechanics association in 1795, and its first president, 1795-99. He was twice married; first, Aug. 17, 1737, to Sarah Orne, and secondly, Nov. 10, 1773, to Rachel Walker, both of Boston. He died in Boston, Mass., May 10, 1818, and was buried in the Granary burial ground.

REVERE, Paul Joseph, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1832; son of Joseph Warren and Mary (Robbins) Revere, and grandson of Col. Paul and Rachel (Walker) Revere and of Edward Hutchinson and Elizabeth (Murray) Robbins. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852; engaged in mercantile pursuits, made trips into the mountain and lake regions, had the care of an extensive wharf in Boston, and defended the cause of laborers and women and children. He was married in 1859 to Lucretia Watson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. P. Lunt. He was commissioned major of the 20th Massachusetts volunteers, July 1, 1861; was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861, and with his brother, Dr. E. H. R. Revere, was confined in Henrico county prison from November, 1861, to February, 1862, and held with six others as hostages for a number of Confederate privateers under sentence of death by the U.S. court. He was paroled, Feb. 22, 1862, exchanged in May, 1862, and served in the Peninsular campaign until August, 1862, when he was granted sick leave. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and appointed assistant inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, Sept. 4, 1862; was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam, and was an invalid at home until April 14, 1863, when he was promoted colonel of the 20th Massachusetts volunteers. He received a mortal wound at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for his bravery in that battle. He died at Westminster, July 4, 1863.

REX, Charles D., educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1856. He matriculated at St. Charles college, Ellicott city, Md., Sept. 11, 1871, was graduated in December, 1876, and was a student at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., 1876-78. He also studied theology at the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, France, 1878-80, where

he took the vows of the order and was ordained priest in 1880. He continued his studies at Rome, 1880-82; was professor of classics at St. Charles college, 1883-84; treasurer of St. John's seminary, Brighton, in 1884, and later became professor of dogmatic theology. He succeeded the Rev. Fr. Hogan as superior of St. John's seminary in 1889, filling the office, 1889-94. He was president of St. Charles college, 1894-96, and died at Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 22, 1897.

REXFORD, Eben Eugene, author, was born in Johnsbury, N.Y., July 16, 1848; son of Jabez Burrows and Rebecca (Wilcox) Rexford; grandson of Rowell and Betsey Rexford and of Jacob and Susanna Wilcox. He was a student at Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis.; contributed to current periodicals from 1862, and was a member of the editorial staff of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia, from 1890, conducting the horticultural department. He also edited the floral department of *Home and Flowers*, Springfield, Ohio. He was married, Dec. 9, 1890, to Mrs. Harriet Harsh, daughter of Carl and Anna Bauman. He is the author of several well-known songs, including "Silver Threads Among the Gold" and "Only a Pansy Blossom." He is also the author of: *Brother and Lover*, poem of the war (1896, new ed., 1897); *Home Floriculture* (1898, rev. and enl., 1903); *John Fielding and His Enemy* (1898); *Grandmother's Garden* (1890); *Flowers, How to Grow Them* (1898); *The Swamp Secret* (1897); *Into the Light* (1899), and many contributions to periodicals.

REYNOLDS, Alexander Welch, soldier, was born in Clarke county, Va., in August, 1817. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st infantry, July 1, 1833; served in the Florida war, 1838-40, and as adjutant, 1840-41, and was on frontier and in garrison duty in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri, 1841-46. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 11, 1839, and assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, Aug. 5, 1847; served on quartermaster duty in Philadelphia, Pa., 1847-48, and in Mexico in 1848, and was promoted captain, March 15, 1848. He was engaged in conveying trains to Forts Washita and Towson, Indian Territory, and to Santa Fe, Mexico, 1848-52, and in settling his accounts at Washington, D.C., 1852-55. A deficiency could not be accounted for, and he was dismissed from the service, Oct. 8, 1855. He was reinstated as assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain in 1857, served on quartermaster duty, 1858-61, and having failed to report for several months was dropped from the army list, Oct. 4, 1861. He joined the Confederate army as captain of infantry in 1861; was appointed colonel of the 50th Virginia infantry in July, 1861; commanded the 4th brigade, made

up of the 3d, 31st, 43rd and 59th Tennessee volunteers and the 3rd Maryland battery in Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division, Pemberton's Confederate army, at Champion's Hill, Big Black Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg up to July 4, 1863; was promoted brigadier-general, Sept. 14, 1863, and commanded the 3d brigade, made up of the 59th and 60th North Carolina regiments and the 54th and 63d regiments, Virginia troops, in the division of C. L. Stevenson, Hood's corps, in the Atlanta campaign. He went to Egypt after the close of the civil war, was appointed colonel of staff in the Egyptian army, April 21, 1870, and took a prominent part in the Abyssinian war. He died in Alexandria, Egypt, May 26, 1876.

REYNOLDS, Daniel Harris, soldier, was born near Centerburg, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1832; son of Amos and Sophia (Houck) Reynolds, and a descendant of John Reynolds, who came to America prior to 1771 and settled in Loudoun county, Va. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan university; removed to Somerville, Tenn., in 1857, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He settled in practice at Lake Village, Chicot county, Ark., in May, 1858, and on March 25, 1861, was appointed captain in an Arkansas regiment. He served in McCulloch's division in the campaigns of Missouri and Arkansas, 1861-62; took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7-8, 1862, and in April was transferred with Price's army to Tupelo, Miss., the headquarters of General Beauregard, in command of the Army of the Mississippi. On June 27, 1862, General Bragg assumed command and began his invasion of Kentucky. Captain Reynolds took part in the battles of Iuka, Sept. 19; Corinth, Oct. 3-4, and Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general, March 5, 1864, and commanded his brigade in Cantey's and Walthall's division, Polk's corps, Army of the Mississippi, in the Atlanta campaign, and in Hood's Army of Tennessee in the invasion of that state, including the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864. He was several times wounded and his leg was amputated. He surrendered with the army of the West and returned to the practice of law in Lake Village, Ark., from which place he was a state senator, 1866-67. He was married, Nov. 24, 1868, to Martha Jane, daughter of Jeremiah and Eleanor (Waddell) Wallace of Lake Village, Ark., where he died, March 14, 1902.

REYNOLDS, Elmer Robert, ethnologist, was born near Dansville, N.Y., July 30, 1846; son of Dr. Allen Branch and Sarah Wanzer (Van Amburg) Reynolds, and grandson of Allen Reynolds, of Colonel Warren's regiment, of the Connecticut line, in the Revolutionary war. He removed with his parents to New Lisbon, Wis., in 1848, where he received his primary educa-

tion. He studied medicine at the Columbian university, Washington, D.C., and at the National College of Pharmacy. In 1861 he joined the Federal army, serving in the 10th Wisconsin light artillery, 1861-63. He entered the U.S. navy as a school teacher in 1866, serving in the Home station and in the Mediterranean squadron until 1876. He was married, May 15, 1871, to Dora, daughter of Conrad and Miranda Althouse of Ohio. He was a reporter on the *Daily Chronicle*, Washington, D.C., in 1876, and entered the civil service as examiner of pensions in 1877. He made extensive explorations of the aboriginal remains of Maryland and Virginia, extended his research to the remote tributaries of Chesapeake bay, made a map of the Indian towns of that region, and collected photographs of the Pamunkey Indian tribe of Virginia. He was lecturer on American archeology at the Catholic University of America, 1890-92. He was knighted by King Humbert of Italy in 1887, and received honors from Portugal, France, Denmark and Germany. He was a founder of the Anthropological society of Washington, D.C., and its secretary, 1879-81; an honorary member of the Trinity Historical society, Dallas, Texas, American Academy of Science, the Society of American Authors, British Society of Arts, and of many other important literary and scientific societies at home and abroad. He is the author of several monographs on ethnology, botany and geology. He received the degree Sci.D. from Albertus Magnus university, Wichita, Kan., and was made a member of the university senate in 1901, and professor in *partibus*.

REYNOLDS, Ignatius Aloysius, R.C. bishop, was born at Bardstown, Ky., Aug. 23, 1798. His parents removed from Maryland to Nelson county, Ky., before his birth, and he was prepared for the priesthood in St. Thomas Theological seminary at Bardstown, and at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md.; was ordained priest at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 24, 1823, and was a professor in St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., 1823-27, and president of the institution, 1827-30. He was professor in St. Thomas Theological seminary and pastor of the Cathedral at Bardstown, Ky., 1830-34, and during the cholera epidemic of 1833, devoted himself to the care of the sick and dying. He was rector of the only Roman Catholic church in Louisville, Ky., 1834-40, where he organized parochial schools and an orphanage; was in Europe, 1840-41, and was vicar-general of the diocese of Bardstown, and then of Louisville, under Bishop Flaget, 1842-44. He was made successor to Bishop John England, in the see of Charleston, S.C., in May, 1843, and was consecrated in St. Peter's cathedral, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19, 1844, by Archbishop Pur-

cell, assisted by Bishops Miles of Nashville, Tenn., and O'Connor of Pittsburg, Pa. He visited every part of his diocese annually. In 1845 he visited Europe to obtain pecuniary aid, and laid the foundation of the Cathedral of St. Finbar in Charleston in 1850, which he completed and consecrated in 1854. He was a member of the sixth council of Baltimore in 1846, of the seventh in 1849, and of the first national plenary council in 1852. He edited the *Works of Bishop England* (5 vols., 1849). He died in Charleston, S.C., March 9, 1855.

REYNOLDS, John, governor of Illinois, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 26, 1788; son of Robert and Margaret (Moore) Reynolds, who emigrated from Ireland to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1785. His parents removed to Tennessee during his infancy and from there to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1800. He labored on his father's farm, attended college in Tennessee, and studied law under John McCampbell in Knoxville, Tenn., 1810-12. He served on the Illinois frontier as a scout in the campaigns against the Indians, 1812-13, and began the practice



of law in Cahokia, Ill., in 1814, where he also engaged in surveying and selling lands. He was elected an associate judge of the state supreme court in 1818, subsequently succeeding Chief-Justice Phillips; represented St. Clair county in the Illinois legislature, 1826-29; was Democratic governor of Illinois, 1830-34; commanded the Illinois militia during the Black Hawk war in May and June, 1832; was a Democratic representative from Illinois in the 23d congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Slade, and in the 24th congress, serving from Dec. 1, 1834, to March 3, 1837. He was defeated for the 25th congress in 1836, and was re-elected to the 26th and 27th congresses, 1839-43. He was a member of the state financial committee appointed in 1838 to negotiate loans to carry on public improvements; visited England and the continent of Europe in behalf of the project in 1839; was a representative in the state legislature, 1846-48 and 1852-54, and speaker of the house, 1852-54. He was an anti-Douglas delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860, supported John C. Breckinridge for the presidency, and in 1861 urged upon the Democratic administration

the seizure of the treasure and arms in the custom-house and arsenal at St. Louis, Mo. He edited the *Daily Eagle*, Bellevue, Ill., for several years, and is the author of: *The Pioneer History of Illinois* (1848); *John Kelly*; *A Glance at the Crystal Palace and Sketches of Travel* (1854), and *My Own Times* (1855). He died in Bellevue, Ill., May 8, 1865.

REYNOLDS, John Fulton, soldier, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 20, 1820; son of John and Lydia (Moore) Reynolds; grandson of William and Catharine Ferree (Le Ferree) Reynolds and of Samuel and ——— (Fulton) Moore. William Reynolds,



a Scotch-Irish Protestant, came to America in 1762; settled in Pennsylvania, and served in the Revolutionary war. John Fulton Reynolds was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, July 1, 1841; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Oct. 23, 1841, and served in garrison duty, 1841-45; in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the war with Mexico, 1846-47. He engaged in the defense of Fort Brown, Tex.; was brevetted captain, Sept. 23, 1846, for gallantry at Monterey, and major, Feb. 23, 1847, for Buena Vista. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 18, 1846; served in garrison duty, 1848-52; as quartermaster of the regiment, 1850-52, and as aide-de-camp to Major-General Twiggs, 1852-53. He served in garrison in New York and on the Pacific coast, 1854-56; was promoted captain, March 3, 1855, and took part in the Rogue River expedition in 1856. He served in garrison and on frontier duty, 1856-58, in the Utah expedition and in the march to the Columbia river, 1858-59, and was stationed at Fort Vancouver, 1859-60. He was commandant of cadets, and instructor in artillery, infantry and cavalry tactics, at West Point, N.Y., 1860-61; was promoted lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the 14th infantry, May 14, 1861; was stationed at Fort Trumbull, Conn., July to September, 1861, and was appointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, Aug. 20, 1861. He commanded the 1st brigade of the Pennsylvania reserve corps, on the right of the lines before Washington, D.C., 1861-62, and in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1st, commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, Fitz-John Porter's 5th corps. In the second day's battle at Beaver Dam Creek

he had charge of the defenses and forces at and above Mechanicsville, and so valiantly did his brigade repulse D. H. Hill's attack, that the road and hillside were strewn with dead and wounded Confederates, and the main body of Hill's army withdrew. The following day, Porter's corps was ordered back to Gaines's Mill, and Reynolds was assigned to an unimportant post; but as soon as he found that the rest of the fifth corps was under fire, he hastened to their aid, and arrived just in time to give General Griffin much needed support. After severe fighting, Porter was dislodged and Reynolds was captured, June 28, 1862. The civil authorities at Fredericksburg, Va., where Reynolds was very popular, interceded at Richmond for his exchange, and Aug. 8, 1862, he was exchanged for General Barksdale. He joined the army in northern Virginia and was given command of the third division of Porter's corps, the division containing his old brigade. On Aug. 22, 1862, he was temporarily assigned to McDowell's corps, and on Aug. 28, engaged General Taliaferro near Gainesville, tried to assist King at Groveton and hastened to Manassas. He became engaged late in the afternoon of Aug. 29, and fought valiantly on the left of the line. At the request of Governor Curtin, he was assigned to the command of the Pennsylvania volunteer militia in September, 1862, during the first invasion of the state, thus missing the battle of Antietam. He returned to the Army of the Potomac, was promoted major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and succeeded General Hooker in the command of the first corps. He took part in the Rappahannock campaign, and at Fredericksburg on Dec. 13, 1862, made the principal attack, ordering Meade's division, supported by Gibbons, to the crest of the heights, a position he was unable to hold because poorly supported. After this battle, the command of the army was offered to Reynolds, but he declined the offer, believing that any commander would be hampered by orders from Washington. Hooker accepted the command and moved to Chancellorsville, leaving Sedgwick and Reynolds at Fredericksburg. On May 2, 1863, Reynolds was ordered to join Hooker at Chancellorsville, but his corps was not engaged in the fight, and on May 5, 1863, he urged Hooker to advance instead of retreating. After Meade had succeeded to the command of the army, he consulted with Reynolds in regard to massing the scattered corps at Pipe Creek and bringing on a general engagement. On June 27, Reynolds had three corps at Middletown pass and South Mountain pass, and started to move his troops in accordance with Meade's plans. On July 1, while at the head of the first and eleventh corps, he heard that Buford's cavalry was heavily engaged at Gettysburg,

He hurried forward with one small division, and ordered the rest to follow. On reaching the field, he immediately put his division into action and with Buford mapped out a plan of battle, and when his reinforcements arrived, led Meredith's "Iron Brigade" in an attempt to dislodge a Confederate force in a wood. He struck heavy, successive blows, turned the enemy's right, captured the commander and routed the brigade. Reynolds was killed by a sharp-shooter, while leading the charge, but not before his quick decision in selecting the field of battle had given the advantage of position to the Federal army. The members of his corps erected a bronze heroic statue of him (executed by John Q. A. Ward) on the field of battle, and his portrait by Alexander Laurie is in the library of the U.S. Military academy. The state of Pennsylvania placed a granite shaft on the spot where he fell, and in 1884 the Reynolds' Memorial association unveiled a bronze equestrian statue of him by John Rogers in Philadelphia, which statue was the gift of Joseph E. Temple. See "Reynolds Memorial Address" by Joseph G. Rosengarten (1880). He was killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

REYNOLDS, John Parker, agriculturist, was born in Lebanon, Ohio, March 1, 1820; son of John Parker and Laura Patience (Willson) Reynolds; grandson of Gilbert and Experience (Hurd) Willson of Bennington county, Vt., and great-grandson of Joseph Reynolds, a native of Dutchess county, N.Y., and a descendant of Jonathan Reynolds of Warren, R.I., who came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1650. He was graduated from Miami university, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841, and from the Cincinnati Law college, LL.B., 1840, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was married, Nov. 3, 1842, to Eliza Ann, daughter of William and Sarah Bebb of Hamilton, Ohio; practised law in Hamilton, 1841-48; conducted a stock and fruit farm in Winnebago county, Ill., and subsequently in Marion county, 1850-60. He was secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural society, Springfield, Ill., 1860-68; its president, 1871, and a member of its board of directors for twenty-seven years; president of the Illinois state sanitary commission, 1862-65; delegate to the Paris Universal exposition of 1867, when he served on the jury of agricultural implements and establishments; president of the Illinois state board of agriculture, Chicago, Ill., 1871-73; secretary and director of the interstate industrial exposition of Chicago, 1873-91; president of the Illinois state commission to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, 1876; chief state inspector of grain, 1877-82; and director-in-chief of the Illinois state commission for the World's Columbian exposition, 1891-93. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Miami

university in 1896, and was a frequent contributor to agricultural and scientific journals.

REYNOLDS, Joseph Jones, soldier, was born in Flemingsburg, Ky., Jan. 4, 1822. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Indiana and was graduated from there and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, July 1, 1848. He took part in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, May 11, 1846. He was assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. Military academy, 1846-47; of natural and experimental philosophy, 1847-49, and principal assistant professor of the same, 1849-55. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 3d artillery, March 3, 1847; served on frontier duty at Fort Washita, Indian Ty., 1855-56, and resigned from the army, Feb. 28, 1857. He was professor of mechanics and engineering in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1836-60, and a merchant at Lafayette, Ind., 1860-61. On April 27, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 7th Indiana volunteers, placed in command of Camp Morton at Indianapolis, Ind., was promoted brigadier-general of Indiana volunteers, May 10, 1861, and May 7 was commissioned brigadier-general of the U.S. volunteers. He served in western Virginia under McClellan and Rosecrans, and when in September, 1861, Rosecrans marched against Wise, Reynolds was left in command of the Cheat mountain district, which he defended in two lively combats, Sept. 12 and 14, preventing the diversion of Rosecrans from his campaign, and on Oct. 3, 1861, he attacked the Confederates at Greenbrier river. He resigned his commission, Jan. 23, 1862, and until the following November spent his time enlisting troops in Indiana. He was commissioned colonel of the 75th Indiana volunteers, Aug. 21, 1862; and on Sept. 17, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general, and attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He was promoted major-general, Nov. 29, 1862, and in June, 1863, when Rosecrans dislodged Bragg at Tullahoma, Tenn., Reynolds' division supported Col. J. T. Wilder's mounted infantry at Hoover's Gap and pushed Stewart back to the main body. At Chickamauga, Ga., he commanded the 4th division, 14th (Thomas's) corps, and at the opening of battle was placed on a crest with three other divisions, and when Longstreet broke through the Union line, these four divisions were cut off from the rest of the line and were the only part of Rosecrans's command to hold its ground in the face of Longstreet's desperate attack. Reynolds was made chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland, Oct. 10, 1863, and in this capacity took part in the battle of Chattanooga. In January, 1864, he was given command of the defenses of New Orleans, La., and on July 7, 1864, was made commander of the

19th army corps. He commanded the Mississippi river from its mouth to Memphis, Tenn., October to November, 1864; the military division of West Mississippi in November, 1864, the department of Arkansas from November, 1864, to April, 1866, and the 7th army corps from November, 1864, to August, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, having been reappointed to the U.S. army as colonel of the 26th infantry, July 28, 1866. He commanded the sub-district of the Rio Grande, Tex., the district of Texas and the 5th military district, 1867-68; was brevetted brigadier-general of the U.S. army, March 2, 1867, for Chickamauga and Mission Ridge respectively, served as assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Texas in December, 1868, and January, 1869, and as a member of the court of inquiry at Washington, D.C., January to February, 1869. He commanded the 5th military district, 1869-70; the department of Texas, 1870-72, was transferred to the 25th infantry, Jan. 8, 1870, and to the 3d cavalry, Dec. 15, 1870, and commanded Fort McPherson, Neb., from March, 1873, to May, 1873, and from August, 1873, to February, 1874. He was a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Naval academy in July, 1873, and of the court of inquiry at Washington, D.C., February to May, 1874; in command of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and of the district of South Platte, 1874-76, and of the Big Horn expedition, February to April, 1876, and was retired from active service for disability contracted in the line of duty, June 25, 1877. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Wabash college in 1893, and declined the nomination of U.S. senator from Texas in 1871. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, 1899.

REYNOLDS, Robert John, governor of Delaware, was born in Smyrna, Del., March 17, 1838; son of Robert W. Reynolds, who was defeated by four votes for governor of Delaware in 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Fairfield, N.Y., and engaged in farming in Petersburg, Del., in 1861, making a specialty of the cultivation of peaches. He was married in 1861 to Lavinia L., daughter of William E. Riggs of Newcastle county, Del. He was elected a member of the general assembly of Delaware, 1879-83, served as state treasurer, 1879-83, and as chairman of the Democratic state committee, 1883-87. He was elected governor of Delaware by the Democratic party, serving 1891-95. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1892, and resumed farming in 1895.

REYNOLDS, Thomas, governor of Missouri, was born in Bracken county, Ky., March 12, 1796. He was admitted to the bar in 1817; removed to Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law and was elected clerk of the state house of rep-

resentatives. He was a representative in and speaker of that body; attorney-general of the state, and chief-justice of the state supreme court. He removed to Fayette, Howard county, Mo., in 1829; represented Howard county in the state legislature, and was elected speaker in 1832. He was a circuit judge for several years, and in 1840 was elected governor of Missouri by the Democratic party serving, 1841-44. He died by his own hand at Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 9, 1844.



REYNOLDS, William, naval officer, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 18, 1815; son of John and Lydia (Moore) Reynolds. He was appointed acting midshipman in the U.S. navy, Nov. 17, 1831; was stationed at the Naval school, Norfolk, Va., 1836-67; promoted past midshipman, June 15, 1837; served on Capt. Charles Wilkes's exploring expedition, 1838-42, and was commissioned lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841. He was attached to the *Cumberland* and *Plymouth* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1843-45; to the steamer *Alleghany*, on the Mississippi river, in the Gulf of Mexico, at Brazil and in the Mediterranean, 1846-49; was on sick leave, 1850-57; naval store keeper at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, 1857-61; was returned to the active list, April 25, 1861; promoted commander, June 9, 1862, and commanded the *Vermont* at Port Royal, S.C., in November, 1862, and the *New Hampshire*, and the naval depot at Port Royal, 1863-65. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866, commanded the *Lackawanna* of the North Pacific squadron, 1866-69; served as senior officer of the ordnance board, 1869-70, and was promoted commodore, June 10, 1870. He was chief of the bureau of equipment, 1870-75; acting secretary of the navy, during the temporary absence of Secretary Robeson, 1873-74; was promoted rear-admiral, Dec. 12, 1873, and commanded the Asiatic station on the flagship *Tennessee*, 1875-77. In 1877 ill health forced him to return to the United States, and he was placed on the retired list, Dec. 10, 1877, and died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 5, 1879.

REYNOLDS, William Morton, clergyman, was born in Fayette county, Pa., March 4, 1812; son of Col. George (a Revolutionary soldier) and Mary (Babe) Reynolds. He was graduated at the Theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1828, and at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1832; was principal of the preparatory department of Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., 1833-35; financial agent of the college in 1835; was licensed to preach by the Western Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran church in 1835, and ordained in 1836. He was pastor of the

Lutheran congregation at Deerfield, N.J., 1835-36, and professor of Latin in Pennsylvania college, 1836-50. He was married in June, 1838, to Anna Maria, daughter of John Swan. He was the first president of Capitol university, Columbus, Ohio, 1850-53; principal of a female seminary, Easton, Pa., and of a classical academy, Allentown, Pa., 1853-57; president of Illinois State university, 1857-60; principal of a female seminary in Chicago, Ill., 1860-64; was admitted to the diaconate and ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois in 1864, and was rector of various parishes in the diocese of Illinois until his death. He received the degree D.D. from Jefferson college in 1850. He founded and became editor of the *Evangelical Magazine* in 1840; edited the *Linnean Record and Journal* in 1845, and established and edited the *Evangelical Review*, 1849-62. He was also the chief editor of the hymn book of the general synod in 1850, and an active member of its liturgical committee for several years. He published *American Literature*, an address (1845); *The Captivi of Plautus*, with introduction and notes (1846); *Inaugural Address as President of Capitol University* (1850); *Historical Address before the Historical Society of the Lutheran Church* (1848); *Inaugural Address as President of Illinois State University* (1858); and translated with introduction and notes, *History of New Sweden*, by Israel Acrelius (1874). He died in Oak Park, Ill., Sept. 5, 1876.

REZE, Frederic, R.C. bishop, was born near Vienenberg, diocese of Hildeshiem, Germany, Feb. 6, 1791; son of John Gotfried and Caroline (Alrutz) Reese and was baptized John Frederic Courad Reese (Reese). Being left an orphan he was apprenticed to a tailor, and subsequently engaged in that trade until 1813, when he was drafted into the military service of his country. He served in the English Hanoverian campaigns, 1813-14, being a dragoon under General Blücher at Waterloo. He was prepared for the priesthood in the College of the Propaganda at Rome, and ordained at Rome by Cardinal Zurla, prefect of the Propaganda in 1822, his name being thereafter written Frederic Reze. He served on the African mission, 1822-24, when ill-health forced him to retire. He accompanied Bishop Edward D. Fenwick to the United States in 1825, became his secretary, and labored in the diocese of Cincinnati, devoting himself specially to the Germans. He was sent to Europe by Bishop Fenwick in 1827, to secure German priests and financial aid, and returned in 1828 with several missionaries, having been successful and instrumental in founding the Leopoldine society in Vienna, Austria, for helping poor missions in America. He went on a mission to the Indians in Wiscon-

sin and Michigan in 1830, having been appointed vicar-general of these states; became administrator of the diocese of Cincinnati on the death of Bishop Fenwick in 1832, and on Feb. 25, 1833, was appointed the first bishop of the diocese of Detroit, established, March 8, 1833. He was consecrated at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 6, 1833, by Bishop Rosati, assisted by Bishop Flaget and Coadjutor-Bishop David, and was the first bishop of German birth in the United States. He attended the 2d provincial council of Baltimore in 1833, and during his bishopric founded St. Philip's college in Detroit, established academies there and at Green Bay, which he placed under the order of the Poor Clares, and opened schools for the Indians. He also introduced the Redemptorists into the United States. Although successful in his work he met with innumerable difficulties in his diocese, and becoming ill from a disease of the brain he was called to Rome and given a coadjutor in 1837, in the person of Peter Paul Lefevre (q.v.). Bishop Reze continued to perform some duties at Rome, 1837-49, and was placed in the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, at Lappenberg, Germany, in 1849. He died in Hildesheim, Germany, Dec. 30, 1871.

RHEA, John, representative, was born in Ireland, about 1753. He came to the United States with his father, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian minister in 1769; settled in Pennsylvania, and removed to eastern Tennessee, then a part of the state of North Carolina, in 1778. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1780, A. M. 1783, was a member of the Patriot force in the battle of King's Mountain in October, 1780, and was clerk of the county court of Sullivan county in the proposed state of Franklin, and subsequently in North Carolina, 1785-90, serving in the North Carolina house of commons and in the state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States, 1789. He was a delegate from Sullivan county to the constitutional convention of Tennessee, 1796, serving on the committee that drafted the constitution of the new state. He was attorney-general of Greene county, 1796; a representative from Washington district in the lower house of the Tennessee legislature and doorkeeper of the house, 1796-97, and a legislation elector to select presidential electors in 1796. He was a Democratic representative from Washington district in the 8th-12th congresses, 1803-13, and from the first Tennessee district in the 13th, 15th, 16th, and 17th congresses, 1813-15 and 1817-23, serving for many years as chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads. He was appointed U.S. commissioner to treat with the Choctaw Nation in 1816; was an intermediary between General Jackson and President Monroe in the memorable correspond-

ence preceding the war in Florida, 1818, and is the author of the "Rhea Letter" written to James Monroe in 1831 during President Jackson's administration. He was actively connected with the progress of higher education in Tennessee, being appointed a charter trustee of Greeneville college, 1794; of Washington college, 1795, and of East Tennessee college, 1807. He died in Sullivan, Tenn., May 27, 1832.

RHEA, John S., representative, was born in Russellville, Logan county, Ky., March 9, 1855. He attended Bethel college, Russellville, and Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va.; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1873, and established himself in practice at Russellville. He was prosecuting attorney of Logan county, 1878-84; Democratic presidential elector in 1884 and 1888, and a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1892 and 1896, proposing at the latter the name of Senator J. C. S. Blackburn for presidential nominee. He was Democratic representative from the third Kentucky district in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897-1903, and was re-elected to the 58th congress in November, 1902, for the term expiring in 1905.

RHEA, William Francis, representative, was born in Washington county, Va., April 20, 1859; son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth Rhea. He attended the Oldfield school; worked on a farm, and was a student in King college, Bristol, Tenn., 1875-78. He was married in November, 1878, to Mary Chester, daughter of V. and Mary (Chester) Keebler of Bristol, Va. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and began practice in Bristol; was judge of the county court of Washington county, 1881-85; state senator, 1885-89, and judge of the city court of Bristol, 1890-95 when he resigned, and resumed the practice of law in Bristol. He was a Democratic representative from the ninth district of Virginia in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899-1903, and was a candidate for re-election to the 58th congress, but was defeated by Campbell Slemph. After the election Congressman Rhea published the statement that if a certificate of election should be issued by the Virginia state board to himself based on the exclusion of the votes of precincts Pattison and Mendota, he should decline to accept it, believing that the votes belonged to his opponent.

RHEES, Benjamin Rush, educator, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8, 1860; son of John Evans and Annie (McCutchen) Rhees; grandson of Morgan John and Grace (Evans) Rhees, and of William Moore and Eliza (St. John) McCutchen, and a descendant of Morgan John Rhees, who came to Philadelphia from Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1794. He was graduated from Amherst college in 1883, and from Hartford Theo-

logical seminary in 1898. He was Walker instructor in mathematics at Amherst, 1883-85; pastor of the Middle Street Baptist church, Portsmouth, N.H., 1889-92; associate professor of New Testament interpretation at the Newton Theological Institution, Newton Centre, Mass., 1892-94; full professor, 1894-1900, and in 1900 became president of the University of Rochester, succeeding David Jayne Hill (q.v.). He was married, July 6, 1899, to Harriet Chapin, daughter of President L. Clark Seelye of Smith college. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1897 by Amherst for special work and thesis; the honorary degree of LL.D. by Amherst in 1900, and that of D.D. by Colgate in 1901. He is the author of: *The Life of Jesus of Nazareth, a Study* (1900); and many articles on biblical subjects in the leading journals and periodicals.

RHEES, William Jones, bibliographer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1830; son of Dr. Benjamin Rush and Margaret Grace (Evans) Rhees, and grandson of the Rev. Morgan John and Ann (Loxley) Rhees or Rhys, and of Evan Rice and Grace (Wallis) Evans. The Rev. Morgan John Rhys, a native of Glamorganshire, Wales, immigrated to the United States in 1794, and after residing in Philadelphia, Pa., purchased, in connection with Dr. Benjamin Rush, a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, which he called Cambria, and formed Cambria county. He founded



Beulah as the capital of this tract, with a number of Welsh colonists in 1798, but subsequently settled in Somerset county, Pa., where he served as judge, appointed by Governor Mifflin. William Jones Rhees was graduated at the Central High school, Philadelphia, Pa., A.B., 1847, A.M., 1852; became a clerk and draughtsman in the office of the Holland Land company at Meadville, Pa., in 1847, and a clerk in the census office in Washington, D.C., in 1850, where he had charge of the division of social statistics and miscellaneous printing until 1853. He served as secretary of the executive committee of the United States for the Industrial Exhibition in London, 1851; was private secretary to Professor Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, 1853-88; chief clerk of the Institution from 1853, and at various times (1884-87) acting secretary of the Institution. He was married, Nov. 13, 1856,

to Laura O., daughter of Isaac and Mary A. (Everett) Clarke of Washington, D.C.; and secondly, Sept. 20, 1866, to Romenia F. Ellis of Boston, Mass. He was one of the three original founders of the Young Men's Christian association, serving in all its offices from librarian to president, and was a delegate to and secretary of many national conventions. He was also one of the founders of the Sons of the American Revolution; organized a lecture bureau in 1856 for the Y.M.C.A., securing the service of eminent speakers, and conducted Professor John Tyndall's lecture tour of the United States in 1872. He was a trustee of the public schools of Washington, 1863-68, 1873-74 and 1878-79, and invented and patented the Rhees ruler and pencil-case slate in 1868. He had charge of the publications of the Smithsonian Institution; edited *The Scientific Writings of James Smithson* (1879), and is the author of: *Manual of Public Libraries, Institutions and Societies in the United States and British Provinces of North America* (1859); *Guide to the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum* (1859, and many later editions); *Manual of Public Schools of Washington* (1863-66); *The Smithsonian Institution: Documents Relative to its Origin and History* (1879 and 1901); *James Smithson and his Bequest* (1880); and various *Catalogues of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution* (1862-1903).

RHETT, Robert Barnwell, statesman, was born in Beaufort, S.C., Dec. 14, 1800; son of James and Marianna (Gough) Smith. He received an academic education; was admitted to the bar in 1824; was a representative from the

Beaufort district in the state legislature in 1826; attorney-general of the state in 1832, and in 1837 substituted the surname Rhett from a colonial ancestor for his patronymic Smith. He was a States' Rights representative from the seventh district of South Carolina in the 25th-30th congresses, 1837-49, and was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the

vacancy caused by the death of John C. Calhoun, serving from Jan. 6, 1851, to Aug. 31, 1852, and resigning during the vacation of congress from Aug. 31, to Dec. 6, 1852, on account of the death of his wife. While in the senate he urged the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union, even if the state stood alone

in the movement. He took no active part in public affairs after his resignation until December, 1860, when he was a member of the South Carolina secession convention, and prepared the declaration of her people in convention, giving to the world her reasons for seceding. He was chairman of the South Carolina delegation to the congress of seceded states that met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861, and was made chairman of the committee appointed to frame a constitution for a permanent government. To this instrument he proposed the amendments in relation to the protective policy; the presidential term; the modification of the removal from office or civil service reform, and the mode provided for future amendments. It was his casting vote that elected Jefferson Davis provisional president of the Confederate States, although he was personally opposed to his candidacy, and he was chairman of the committee to notify the president elect and to present him to the convention for inauguration. He was chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in the provisional congress, and favored the immediate demand from foreign nations of recognition of the Confederate States of America as an independent government, in which he was opposed by the administration. On the removal of the seat of government to Richmond and the organization of the government under a permanent constitution, Feb. 22, 1862, he appears to have taken no part either in the administrative or legislative departments. He owned the *Charleston Mercury*, in which he advocated his extreme states' rights views, and his son, Robert B. Rhett, Jr., conducted the paper during the civil war. Senator Rhett removed to St. James parish, La., from whence he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1868, apparently his last public act. He died in St. James Parish, La., Sept. 14, 1876.

RHIND, Alexander Colden, naval officer, was born in New York city, Oct. 31, 1821; son of Charles and——(Colden) Rhind. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., Sept. 3, 1838; attended the naval school, Philadelphia, Pa., 1844-45; was advanced to passed midshipman, July 2, 1845, and was attached to Commodore Conner's squadron during the Mexican war, participating in the capture of Alvarado and Tabasco. He was commissioned master, April 20, 1853; lieutenant, Feb. 17, 1854; commanded the *E. B. Hall* on the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and on April 29, 1862, captured and destroyed the batteries on the north and south Edisto; engaged in a shore fight at Seabrook's plantation, when with his crew and a Pennsylvania company, he defeated a mounted force of Confederates, for which he received the thanks of the navy department; was promoted lieutenant-commander,



July 16, 1862, and commanded the *Seneca* on the South Atlantic blockading squadron late in 1862. He was promoted commander, Jan. 2, 1862, and in Du Pont's attack on Charleston, S.C., April 7, 1863, he commanded the *Keokuk*, which made the nearest approach to Fort Sumter, and was struck ninety times, nineteen shots piercing her armor at or below the water line, and several passing through her two turrets and disabling the forward gun early in the action. Rhind with difficulty kept the ironclad afloat till the next morning, when she sank at the lower anchorage. In this engagement Commander Rhind was wounded. He succeeded Capt. Charles Steedman in the command of the double-ender gunboat *Paul Jones*, and participated in several engagements with Fort Wagner and in the boat attack on Fort Sumter in July, 1863, being subsequently transferred to the command of the *Wabash*, flagship



U.S.S. WABASH.

of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He commanded the steam gunboat *Agaveam* on the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864; was on duty in the James river, May to October, 1864, and actively engaged with the Confederate batteries at Deep Bottom, for which he received the thanks of the navy department, Sept. 7, 1864. On Dec. 23, 1865, with a crew of volunteers, he successfully performed the perilous duty of navigating the powder-ship *Louisiana* under the walls of Fort Fisher, where it was exploded with the expectation of destroying the fort. He escaped with his crew to the *Wilderness*, and steaming to a safe distance witnessed the harmless explosion, after which the naval fleet stood in toward the fort in close order of division, the ironclads leading; and after the guns were silenced, the Confederate garrison took refuge in their bombproofs. He commanded the receiving ship *Vermont* at New York, 1866-67; the naval rendezvous at New York in 1868; the U.S. navy yard, New York, 1869-70; was promoted captain, March 2, 1870, and commanded the *Congress* on the European station, 1872-73. He served as light-house inspector, 1876-79; was promoted commodore, Sept. 30, 1876; was president of the board of inspection, 1880-82; governor of the Naval Asylum in 1883; was promoted rear-admiral, Oct. 30, 1893, and retired, Oct. 31, 1893. He died in New York city, Nov. 8, 1897.

RHOADS, James Evans, educator, was born at Marple, Delaware county, Pa., Jan. 21, 1828;

son of Joseph and Hannah (Evans) Rhoads. He was educated at the Westtown school, Pa.; graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and for a short time had charge of the Philadelphia dispensary. He was resident physician of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1852-54, and conducted a general practice in Germantown, Philadelphia, 1854-62. In 1860 he married Margaret W. Ely, of New Hope, Pa. After 1862 he devoted himself to philanthropy and was for many years secretary of the associated executive committee on Indian affairs, and for several years was president of the Indian Rights association. In 1876 he was appointed editor of the *Friends' Review*, and served as the first president of Bryn Mawr college, 1883-94. He also held the professorship of ethics at Bryn Mawr, 1883-94, and was president of the board of trustees from 1883 until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1890. He died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Jan. 2, 1895.

RHOADS, Samuel, delegate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1711; son of John Rhoads, and grandson of John Rhoads who emigrated from Derbyshire, England, and settled in Philadelphia. He learned the carpenter's trade and became a builder. He was a member of the city council in 1741; of the provincial assembly, 1761-64 and 1771-74, and served as commissioner to the Indians at Lancaster, Pa., and in the West. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-75; was elected mayor of Philadelphia in 1774; was a founder and a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1751-81; a director of the Philadelphia library and an early member of the American Philosophical society. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1784.

RHODES, James Ford, historian, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, May 1, 1848; son of Daniel Pomeroy and Sophia (Lori) Rhodes. He attended the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio; was a special student at the University of the City of New York, 1865-66, and attended the University of Chicago, 1866-67. In 1867-68 he studied in Paris and Berlin, and later made a tour of inspection of the iron and steel works of Germany and Great Britain. Upon his return to Cleveland in 1868, he engaged in the coal and iron industry. He was married, Jan. 4, 1872, to Ann, daughter of Jonathan F. and Maria Card of Cleveland. He devoted his leisure time to historical research, and in 1885 retired from business and engaged entirely in literary pursuits. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and president of the American Historical association in 1899. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Adelbert college, Western Reserve university in 1893, and by Harvard

and Yale in 1901. His *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850* (4 vols., 1850-64) was awarded the Loubat prize of 3000 marks for American history by the Berlin Academy of Science in 1901 and new edition was issued in 1900.

RICAUD, James Barroll, jurist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11, 1808. He attended St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., was admitted to the bar, and established himself in practice at Chestertown, Md. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1834-36; state senator, 1836-44; presidential elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1836, and on the Clay and Freling-huysen ticket in 1844, and a Native American representative from Maryland in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855-59. He was re-elected to the state senate in 1860, but resigned in 1864 on being appointed judge of the circuit court. He died at Chestertown, Md., Jan. 24, 1866.

RICE, Alexander Hamilton, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Newton Lower Falls, Mass., Aug. 30, 1818; son of Thomas and Lydia (Smith) Rice. His father was a paper manufacturer at Newton Lower Falls. He attended the

public schools of Newton; was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., A. B., 1844, A. M., 1847, and began business in Boston, Mass., with Wilkins, Carter and Company, as a paper dealer and manufacturer, which business developed into the Rice, Kendall Company. He was a member of the Boston school committee; a member of

the board of public institutions, and a member and president of the common council of Boston. He was the first Republican mayor of the city of Boston, 1856-57, and during his administration the territory known as the Back Bay district was developed, the City Hospital was started and the Public Library building was finished and dedicated. He was president of the Boston board of trade for several years, and was a Republican representative in the 36th-39th congresses, 1859-67, serving as chairman of the committee on naval affairs, 1863-65. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention of 1866, and to the Republican national convention of 1868. He was governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1876-78, inclusive. He was twice married; first, in 1844, to Augusta E., sister of Judge McKim of the Suffolk county

probate court, and secondly, to Angie Erickson Powell of Rochester, N. Y. He was a member of the American Archeological society; a fellow of the American Geographical society of New York; a member of the American Historical association; a trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, of the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, and honorary chancellor of Union university, 1881. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1876. He died in Melrose, Mass., July 22, 1895.

RICE, Charles Allen Thorndike, journalist and reformer, was born in Boston, Mass., June 18, 1851. He studied in Germany under the supervision of his stepfather, Professor Koppler, a well-known scholar of Darmstadt, and was graduated from the University of Oxford, A. B., A. M. Returning to the United States, he studied law at Columbia Law school, New York city. In 1876, having inherited a large fortune, he purchased the *North American Review* and became its editor, making the magazine non-partisan, securing able contributions from authorities on both sides of every political, religious, or social question, and soon building up a large circulation. He organized and managed an expedition to Central America for the purpose of unearthing the buried antiquities of that country, which work was begun by John L. Stephens (q. v.), and carried on by Ephraim Squires. He enlisted the assistance of Pierce Lorillard, who furnished funds for the enterprise, and after securing the co-operation of the French government, he sent out, under the lead of M. Charnay, the expedition, which was very successful. For his management of the enterprise, Mr. Rice was made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. In 1884 he founded *Le Matin*, conducted it on the American plan and made it one of the leading morning journals of Paris. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative from New York city in the 50th congress in 1886, and his defeat caused him to draft a ballot reform bill. He was the first to recommend the Australian system of voting in the United States; declined the Republican nomination for mayor of New York city in 1888, and in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison, U. S. minister to Russia, but died before sailing for St. Petersburg. He wrote the introduction to the American edition of Charnay's "Account of the Discoveries in Central America"; edited *Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln* (1886), and contributed to "Ancient Cities of the New World" (1887). He died in New York city, May 16, 1889.

RICE, David, clergyman, was born in Hanover county, Va., Dec. 29, 1733. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1761; studied



theology and was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hanover, Va., 1763-68, and pastor of congregations in Bedford county, Va., 1768-83. He moved to Kentucky in October, 1783, and organized the first religious congregation in Mercer county, Ky., and the first school. He organized and was chairman of the conference held in 1785 for the purpose of instituting a regular organization of the Presbyterian church in the new territory; was founder of Transylvania academy, and a member of the state constitutional convention in 1792. He was married to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Blair. He is the author of: *Essay on Baptism* (1789); *Lecture on Divine Decrees* (1791); *Slavery Inconsistent with Justice and Policy* (1792); *An Epistle to the Citizens of Kentucky Professing Christianity* (1805); *A Second Epistle* (1808), and *A Kentucky Protest Against Slavery* (1812). He died in Green county, Ky., June 18, 1816.

RICE, Edwin Wilbur, editor, was born in Kingsborough, N.Y., July 24, 1831; son of Ebenezer and Eliza Ann (Port) Rice; grandson of Ebenezer and Martha (Throop) Rice, and a descendant of the Rices (Royces) of Massachusetts Bay colony. He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857; studied law, 1854-55, and attended Union Theological seminary in New York city, 1855-57. He was a student missionary of the American Sunday-school union, 1853, and subsequently of the American Tract society; taught school in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1857-58, meanwhile declining the superintendency of colportage for the upper Mississippi valley; was a Sunday-school missionary at La Crosse, Wis., 1859-60; ordained by the Presbyterian and Congregational convention of Wisconsin, Sept. 5, 1860, and was engaged in Sunday-school mission work in St. Louis, Mo., and La Crosse, Wis., 1861-64, and as superintendent of the American Sunday-school union at Milwaukee, Wis., 1864-70. He was assistant secretary of missions and assistant editor of the periodicals of the American Sunday School union at Philadelphia, Pa., 1871-77; editor of its periodicals, 1877-79, and of all its periodicals and publications from 1879, and chairman of its executive committee from 1880, in which capacity he accomplished the liquidation of the society's debt, amounting to about \$250,000. He was married, Jan. 23, 1861, to Margaret E., daughter of Richard and Eliza (Williams) Williams of Potter, N.Y.; and secondly, Aug. 13, 1868, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Alfred and Hannah Judd (Belden) Gardner of New Britain, Conn. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Union college in 1884, and on May 25, 1899, at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Sunday-school union, was presented with a silver loving cup in recognition of

his forty years of service. He edited the *Sunday School World* and the *Youths' World* from 1871; a series of lesson papers from 1872; prepared the *Scholar's Handbooks on the International Lessons* (1873-89); edited the *Union Companion and Quarterly* from 1875, Kennedy's "Four Gospels" (1881), and Paxton Hood's "Great Revival of the Eighteenth Century" (1882). He is the author of geographical and topographical articles in Philip Schaff's "Bible Dictionary" (1880); *Pictorial Commentaries on Mark* (1881); *Historical Sketch of Sunday Schools* (1886); *People's Commentary on Matthew* (1887; rev. ed., 1897); *People's Lesson Book on Matthew* (1888); *Stories of Great Painters* (1888); *People's Commentary on Luke* (1889); *People's Commentary on John* (1891); *Our Sixty-six Sacred Books* (1891); *People's Dictionary of the Bible* (1893); *People's Commentary on Acts* (1896); *Handy Helps for Busy Workers* (1899); *The Heavenly City* (1899); *History of International Lessons for Thirty-three Years* (1902), and a *History of the American Sunday School Union*.

RICE, Elliott Warren, soldier, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16, 1835. His parents removed to Martinsville, Ohio, and he attended the Ohio university; was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where his brother, Samuel Allen Rice (q.v.), had located. He enlisted in the 7th Iowa volunteers, Col. J. G. Lauman, as a private in 1861, participating in the battle of Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, and was rapidly promoted through the various ranks to colonel, taking part at Shiloh, Corinth, Oct. 3-4, 1863, and in all the important battles of the southwest, commanding his regiment in the 1st brigade, 2d division, Army of West Tennessee. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, June 20, 1864, commanded the 1st brigade and for a time the 2d division, 16th Army corps, in the Atlanta campaign, and the 1st brigade, Corse's 4th division, Logan's 15th corps, in Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, was mustered out of the service, Aug. 24, 1865, and resumed the practice of law in Oskaloosa, subsequently removing to Sioux City, Iowa, where he died, June 22, 1887.

RICE, Harvey, educationist, was born in Conway, Mass., June 11, 1800. His father was a farmer, and in 1817 the son left the farm with his parents' permission and devoted his earnings to the preparation for college. He was graduated from Williams college in 1824, and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he re-opened St. Clair academy as a classical school. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and practised law in Cleveland, 1826-28, as a partner with his preceptor, Reuben Wood. In 1828 he purchased the *Inde-*

pendent News Letter, changed the name to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and edited the paper, 1828-29. He was a Democratic representative from Cuyahoga county in the state legislature, 1830-31; agent at Millersburg for the sale of Western Reserve school lands in the Virginia military district, completing in three years (1833-



Henry Rice

36) the sale of 50,000 acres, and paying nearly \$150,000 to the state treasury, as a school fund for the exclusive benefit of the children of the Western Reserve. He was clerk of the court of common pleas at Cleveland, and of the supreme court, 1833-40; the unsuccessful candidate for the 25th and 26th congresses, 1836 and 1838; state senator, 1852-54, and introduced the bill for a new system for the public schools of Ohio, and the establishment of school libraries. He was a member of the city council in 1857, serving as chairman of the committee that established the Cleveland Industrial school, and the same year projected the Perry monument for the public park. In 1862 he was a commissioner to conduct the first draft made in the country. In 1867 he erected, at his own expense, a monument at Mission park, Williamstown, Mass., commemorative of the origination by Samuel J. Mills in 1806 of the American Board of Foreign Missions; and on July 22, 1898, the citizens of Cleveland unveiled a bronze statue to the memory of Dr. Rice as the "Father of the Ohio School System." The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Williams college in 1871. He was president of the Early Settlers' association of Cuyahoga county at the time of his death. He is the author of: *Mount Vernon and Other Poems* (1859); *Nature and Culture* (1875); *Pioneers of the Western Reserve* (1892); *Select Poems* (1885), and *Sketches of Western Life* (1898). He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1891.

RICE, Henry Mower, senator, was born in Waitsfield, Vt., Nov. 29, 1816; son of Edmund and Ellen (Durkee) Rice; grandson of Jedediah and Jemima (Hastings) Rice and of Sylvanus and Jemima (Willard) Hastings, and a descendant of Edmund Rice, born in Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, 1594, settled at Sudbury, Mass., 1639; and died at Marlboro, 1663. Henry M. Rice removed to Michigan in 1835, and was employed on the survey of the Kalamazoo and Grand rivers, and of the Sault Sainte Marie canal in 1837. In

1839 he went to Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory, and was employed as post-sutler at Fort Atkinson, 1840-42. He became agent among the Winnebago Indians for P. Chouteau, Jr., & Company, of St. Louis, in 1843, and besides establishing trading posts from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North, procured the removal of the Chippewas from Lake Superior to the Mississippi. He removed to Upper Town, Minn., and continued fur-trading. He married, March 29, 1849, Matilda, daughter of Gilbert and Rachel (Newbold) Whitall, of Richmond, Va. He succeeded Henry H. Sibley as a delegate in the 33d congress in 1853, and was re-elected in 1854 to the 34th congress, serving from Dec. 5, 1853, to March 3, 1857. During his first term he secured the passage of an act authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a state constitution. He was elected with James Shields, the first U.S. senator from the state of Minnesota, and drew the long term, serving from May 12, 1858, to March 3, 1863. During his senatorial term he secured to the state an extensive grant of lands which formed the basis of the railroad system of Minnesota. He was treasurer of Ramsey county in 1878; was the founder of Bayfield, Wis., and of Munising, Mich., and presented a tract of land (Rice Park) to the city of St. Paul. He died in San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 15, 1894.

RICE, James Clay, soldier, was born in Worthington, Mass., Dec. 27, 1829. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857; engaged in teaching in Natchez, Miss., 1854-55; was admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1855; prepared for admission to the New York bar in the office of Thomas Sedgwick in New York city in 1856, and in which city he practised, 1857-61. He enlisted as a private in the 39th New York volunteers (Garibaldi Guards) and was promoted lieutenant and captain, serving in the reserve division in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. On the organization of the 44th New York volunteers he became its lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently colonel. In the seven days' battles before Richmond, under McClellan, in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 16-Sept. 2, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, he commanded his regiment in the 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th Army corps. He succeeded Col. Strong Vincent in the command of 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th Army corps, at Gettysburg, where on the second day he performed an important service, by holding the extreme left of the line against repeated attacks in the defence of Round Top against a flank movement. For his services at the battle of Gettysburg he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 17, 1863. He served in the advance on Mine Run in November, 1863, and in the Wilderness campaign, May, 1864. He was killed in Warren's assault at Spottsylvania, Va., May 11, 1864.

RICE, John Holt, clergyman, was born at New London, Bedford county, Va., Nov. 28, 1777; son of Benjamin and Catharine (Holt) Rice; grandson of the Rev. David (College of New Jersey, 1761) and Mary (Blair) Rice, and a descendant of Thomas Rice, who emigrated from England and settled in Virginia at an early period. He received his early education under Parson Holt and the Rev. James Mitchel; attended Liberty Hall academy, Lexington, Va.; engaged in teaching a private school; was a tutor in Hampden-Sidney college, Va., 1796-99 and 1800-04; studied medicine one year; prepared for the ministry under the Rev. Archibald Alexander, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Hanover, Sept. 12, 1803. He was pastor at Cub Creek, Charlotte county, Va., 1804-12; of the first separate Presbyterian church, Richmond, Va., 1812-23; began the publication of *The Christian Monitor* in 1815; edited the *Virginia Evangelical and Literary Magazine*, 1818-29; declined the presidency of the College of New Jersey in 1822, and was professor in the Union Theological seminary at Hampden-Sidney college, 1824-31. He was a member of the Virginia Bible society and a founder of the American Bible society in 1816; attended the general assemblies of the Presbyterian church in 1816, 1819, 1820, 1822 and 1827, serving as moderator in 1819, and visited the northern states in the interests of the seminary and on lecturing tours. He was married, July 9, 1802, to Anne Smith, daughter of Major Morton of Virginia. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1819, and is the author of: *Memoir of the Rev. James B. Taylor* (1830); *Historical and Philosophical Considerations on Religion addressed to James Madison* (1832), and of numerous sermons and essays. William Maxwell published his memoir in 1835. He died in Hampden-Sidney, Va., Sept. 3, 1831.

RICE, John Hovey, representative, was born at Mount Vernon, Maine, Feb. 5, 1816; son of Nathaniel and Jane (Swasey) Rice. He received a common school education, and in 1832 was clerk in the registry of deeds at Augusta, Maine, where he subsequently engaged in mercantile business and studied law. He served as aide-de-camp to General Bachelor in the "Aroostook war" in 1838, growing out of the northeastern boundary dispute with Great Britain, and was deputy-sheriff of Kennebec county in 1840. He removed to Piscataquis county, Maine, in 1843, where he became interested in the mercantile and lumbering business. He was married in 1847 to Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Gilman Moody and Dorah (Crosby) Burleigh of Dexter, Maine; she died in December, 1898, leaving three children. He was admitted to the bar in 1848,

and began practice, and was county attorney, 1852-60. He was a delegate to the first Republican national convention at Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1856; a Republican representative from the fourth Maine district in the 37th, 38th and 39th congresses, 1861-67, declining nomination to the 40th congress, and customs collector, by appointment of President Johnson, at the port of Bangor, Maine, 1867-71. He resumed the practice of law in Washington, D.C., with Edward Jordan, 1872-84, and in the latter year removed to New York city, where he was engaged in incorporation and law business, until he retired in 1899, and then took residence in Chicago, Ill., where he was still living in 1903.

RICE, Luther, educationist, was born in Northborough, Mass., March 25, 1783; son of Amos and Sarah (Graves) Rice; grandson of Jacob and Hannah (Howe) Rice, and a descendant of Deacon Edmund Rice and of Edward, his son, who settled in Sudbury, 1638, and incorporated Marlborough, 1636, having been born in Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire. His parents were members of the Congregational church. He spent six months in 1799 in Georgia, purchasing timber for shipbuilding; worked on his father's farm; prepared for college at Leicester academy, 1804-07, and was graduated from Williams college, Mass., A. B., 1810, A. M., 1813, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1812. While in college, with Mills and Richards, he became interested in foreign missions, and while at the seminary he joined Judson, Nott, Mills, Newell and Richards in the preparation of a memorial to the General Association of Evangelical Ministers in Massachusetts, which resulted in the formation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and of kindred organizations in other churches. He was ordained, Feb. 6, 1812, at Salem, Mass.; served as foreign missionary to India, 1812-13, and with Mr. and Mrs. Adoniram Judson, his companions, he embraced the Baptist faith, and was baptized in Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1812. Returning to Boston in 1813, he was dismissed by the A. B. C. for F. M., and became agent to the Baptist Missionary convention, 1813-26, traveling over the United States in the cause of foreign missions. In 1817 he conceived the idea of founding a college in the city of Washington, D.C., for the education of "gospel ministers" for the Baptist church, and in connection with the school of theology, he projected schools of classical culture, science, philosophy and law. In 1819, in company with Obadiah B. Brown, Spencer H. Cone and Enoch Reynolds, he formed a literary association for the purpose of buying 46½ acres of land immediately adjoining the city of Washington, for which they paid \$7,000. The construction of Columbian college building was

commenced in 1820, a charter was procured from congress, Feb. 9, 1821, and the building was completed in 1822. Mr. Rice was a member of the organized board of corporators; treasurer of the college, 1821-26, and a member of the board of trustees, 1821-27. He declined the presidency of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., and a similar call to Georgetown college, Ky. The degree A. M. was given him by Brown university in 1814. He was unmarried. He died at the house of his friend, Dr. Mays, while on a collecting tour through the South, and a marble slab marks his grave in Point Pleasant churchyard, Edgefield district, S. C. He died, Sept. 25, 1836.

RICE, Nathan Lewis, clergyman, was born in Garrard county, Ky, Dec. 29, 1807; son of Gabriel and Phebe (Garrett) Rice. He worked on his father's farm; taught school to prepare for college; matriculated at Centre college, Ky., 1825, but did not graduate; taught Latin in the preparatory department of Centre college, 1825-27, and was licensed to preach in 1828 by the Transylvania presbytery. He was a student in the Princeton Theological seminary, 1829-31; was ordained by the presbytery of Louisville, Ky., June 8, 1833, and was pastor at Bardstown, Ky., and principal of a seminary for girls, 1833-41, at the same time editing the *Western Protestant*. He was stated supply at Woodford and Paris, Ky., 1841-44; pastor of the Central church, Cincinnati, Ohio, and professor in the Theological seminary, 1845-53; pastor of the Second church, St. Louis, Mo., 1853-59, meantime editing the *St. Louis Presbyterian* and serving as moderator of the general assembly held at Nashville in 1855. He was pastor of the North church, Chicago, Ill., 1859-61, and professor of didactic theology at the Chicago Theological seminary, 1859-61; pastor of the Fifth Avenue church, New York city, 1861-67; retired to a farm near New Brunswick, N. J., 1867-68; was president of Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., 1869-73, and professor of didactic and polemic theology at the Danville Theological seminary, Ky., 1874-77. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Jefferson college in 1844. He is the author of: *Baptism: Universal Salvation* (1845); *Slavery* (1845); *Romanism the Enemy of Free Institutions and of Christianity* (1851); *The Signs of the Times* (1855); *Baptism: The Design, Mode and Subjects* (1855); *Our Country and the Church* (1861); *Preach the Word: a Discourse* (1862); *The Pulpit, its Relation to our National Crisis* (1863), and *Discourses* (1862). He died in Chatham, Ky., June 11, 1877.

RICE, Samuel Allen, soldier, was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1838. His parents removed first to Pittsburg, Pa., and thence to Martinville, Ohio. He was a student in the Ohio university, and graduated at Union college, New

York, in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1852, and settled in practice at Oskaloosa, Iowa, becoming attorney for Mahaska county in 1853. He was attorney-general of Iowa for two terms, 1856-60, and entered the Federal army as colonel of the 33d Iowa volunteers, Aug. 10, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 4, 1863, for bravery at Helena, Ark., and served in the department of Arkansas in command of the 1st brigade, 3d division, army of Gen. Frederick Steele, during the campaigns of 1863-64, until wounded at Jenkins's Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864. He died at Oskaloosa, July 6, 1864.

RICE, Samuel Farrow, jurist, was born in Union district, S. C., June 2, 1816; son of Judge William and — (Herndon) Rice. He was graduated at South Carolina college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838, settling in the same year in Talladega, Ala., where he purchased and edited (1838-44) a newspaper. He represented Talladega in the legislature, 1840 and 1841, and was made state printer in 1841. He was unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 29th congress in 1844 and for the 30th congress in 1846, was an elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in 1849 and was an unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 51st congress in 1850. In 1853 he removed to Montgomery, Ala.; was associate justice of the supreme court, 1854-55 and chief-justice, 1855-58. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1859, and a state senator, 1861-65. He was married to the daughter of Maj. P. E. Pearson. He died in Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 3, 1890.

RICE, Wallace (de Groot Cecll), author, editor and critic, was born in Hamilton, Canada, Nov. 10, 1859; son of John Asaph and Margaret Van Slycke (Culver) Rice; grandson of Hanson and Lucy (Sherman) Rice, and of Lewis Halsey and Ann Eliza (Sebring) Culver; great-grand-nephew of the Rev. Luther Rice (q. v.); great-grandson of Isaac Sherman, Marlborough (Mass.) Minute Men; great-grandson of Amos Rice, captain in the 6th Worcester County (Mass.) volunteers; of Thomas Sebring, captain in the New Jersey line, and of Abraham Wood, clerk of the Northborough (Mass.) Minute Men, of the Revolutionary armies; and a descendant of Deacon Edmund Rice and Tamazin, his wife, who came from Berkhamstead, Herts, in 1638, and settled in Sudbury, Mass., to become one of the first settlers of Marlborough, Mass., in 1656. His parents were Americans temporarily residing in Canada at the time of his birth, removing with him to Chicago, Ill., in 1861. He attended the grammar school of Racine college, and entered Harvard with the class of 1883, but was not graduated. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in November, 1884, and began practice. He

married, Aug. 8, 1899, Minna Hale Angier of Chicago. In February, 1890, he entered upon newspaper work, and later became a member of the (literary) critical staff of the principal Chicago periodicals; literary adviser to A. C. McClurg & Co., and to the Fleming H. Revell company of Chicago, and lecturer on contemporaneous verse. He is the author of: *Under the Stars, and Other Songs of the Sea* (with Barrett Eastman, 1898); *Heroic Deeds* (1898); *Flying Sands* (1898); *Ballads of Valor and Victory* (with Clinton Scollard, 1901), and *Animals* (1901). He is the editor of: *Poems of Francis Brooks, with Prefatory Memoir* (1898); *Poems of Rudyard Kipling, with Introductory Essay* (1899); *The Basia of Joannes Secundus, with Appreciation* (1901); *The Younger Poets of the Old World* (1902), and *The Younger Poets of the New World* (1902). He wrote and read the Memorial Ode for the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Racine college, which was celebrated, June 10, 1902, at Racine, Wis.

RICE, William North, educator, was born in Marblehead, Mass., Nov. 21, 1845; son of William and Caroline Laura (North) Rice, and grandson of William and Jerusha (Warriner) Rice, and of William and Laura (Hyde) North. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., A.B., 1865, and from the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale university, Ph.D., 1867. He was professor of geology and natural history at Wesleyan university, 1867-84; traveled abroad and studied at the University of Berlin, 1867-68; was librarian of Wesleyan, 1868-69, and appointed professor of geology in 1884. He joined the New York East conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1869; was assistant to the U.S. fish commission at Portland, Maine, and at Noank, Conn., 1873-74; engaged in geological and zoological investigation in Bermuda, 1876-77, and was assistant geologist of the U.S. Geological survey, 1891-92. He was married, April 12, 1870, to Elizabeth Wing, daughter of Loranus and Elizabeth Ann (Fuller) Crowell of Lynn, Mass. He was elected a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Geological Society of America; was one of the original members of the American Society of Naturalists, and in 1891 was its president. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Syracuse university in 1886. He was associate editor of the *Alumni Record of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.* (1873); editor of *Dana's "Revised Text Book of Geology"* (1897); and is the author of: *Geology of Bermuda* (1884); *Science Teaching in the Schools* (1889, 2d ed., 1894); *Twenty-five Years of Scientific Progress and other Essays* (1894),

and many articles on geological, biological, educational and religious subjects in scientific and religious periodicals.

RICE, William Whitney, representative, was born at Deerfield, Mass., March 7, 1826; son of Benjamin and Lucy (Whitney) Rice; grandson of Caleb and Sally (Abbott) Rice and of Phinehas and Bethiah (Barrett) Whitney, and a descendant of John Whitney, who came to America from England in 1635, and settled in Watertown, Mass., and of Edmund Rice, 1638, who settled in Sudbury, Mass. He was educated at Gorham academy, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin college in 1846. He was preceptor at the Leicester academy, Mass., 1847-51; studied law in Worcester, Mass., with Emory Washburn and George F. Hoar; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began practice in Worcester. He was judge of insolvency for the county of Worcester in 1858; mayor of the city in 1860; district-attorney for the middle district of Massachusetts, 1869-74, and a member of the state legislature in 1875. He was elected a Republican representative from Massachusetts to the 45th congress, as successor to George F. Hoar, and re-elected to the 46th-49th congresses, serving, 1877-87. He then resumed the practice of law in Worcester, Mass. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bowdoin college in 1886. He was married, Nov. 21, 1855, to Cornelia A. Moen, daughter of Augustus R. and Sophie A. Moen. She died in Worcester, Mass., June 16, 1862. He was married secondly, Sept. 28, 1875, to Alice Miller, daughter of Henry W. and Nancy (Merrick) Miller of Worcester, Mass. She died in Washington, D.C., in March, 1900, at the home of her sister, Mrs. George F. Hoar. William Whitney Rice died in Worcester, Mass., March 1, 1896.

RICH, Charles, representative, was born in Warwick, Mass., Sept. 13, 1771; son of Thomas Rich, who removed to Shoreham, Vt., with his family, and erected saw and grist mills and cleared a farm. Charles enjoyed few school advantages, but was a studious reader of all the books procurable in his neighborhood. He was married in 1791 to a daughter of Nicholas Wells. He was a Democratic representative from Shoreham in the Vermont legislature for eleven consecutive terms; county judge six years, and a representative in the 13th congress, 1813-15, and in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th congresses, 1817-24. Upon his death in 1824, Henry Olin (q.v.) completed his term in the 18th congress. He died in Shoreham, Vt., Oct. 15, 1824.

RICH, Isaac, philanthropist, was born at Wellfleet, Mass., Oct. 24, 1801; son of Robert and Eunice (Harding) Rich, and grandson of Reuben and Hannah (Gross) Rich. Though born in humble circumstances he was of a distinguished

family, Richard, the first of his American ancestors, having been a man of rank who married the daughter of Thomas Roberts, governor of New Hampshire. Richard's son John, brother-in-law of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence, married Mary Treat, granddaughter of Robert Treat, for thirty years governor of Connecticut. Isaac Rich was the oldest of eleven children, and began life as a fisher boy. Before attaining his majority he established himself in Boston, where a kinswoman had married the Hon. Lemuel Shaw, chief justice of the commonwealth. He himself married Sarah Andrews, of Boston. Though starting without capital, by remarkable personal powers, diligence in business and fidelity to moral and religious principles, he in later years came to be recognized even by the federal government as standing at the head of all mercantile houses in his line in the United States. Under the influence of Dr. Wilbur Fisk, he became the most generous patron of liberal education that New England up to that time had known. To the academy at Wilbraham and to Wesleyan university and to the Boston Theological seminary, he gave at least \$400,000. Then he executed a will which bequeathed to Boston university, of which he was a chief founder, a larger sum than at that time had ever been bequeathed or given by any American for the promotion of university education. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1849-72, and in 1868 erected its library building at a cost of \$40,000, besides contributing to the endowment fund more than \$100,000. He was a trustee and benefactor of Wesleyan academy at Wilbraham, 1853-72, and of the Boston Theological seminary from its beginning in 1866 to 1871. He was the first charter member of the corporation of Boston university, and first president of its board of trustees. To it he gave generous sums at the outset, and at his death the residue of his estate, officially estimated at \$1,700,000. Rich Hall, one of the principal buildings of the university, was named in his honor. He died in Boston, Jan. 13, 1872.

RICH, John T., governor of Michigan, was born in Conneautville, Pa., April 23, 1841; son of John Williams and Jerusha (Treadway) Rich; grandson of John and Esther (Williams) Rich and of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wright) Treadway, all of Shoreham, Addison county, Vt. His ancestors came from Massachusetts to Vermont, and are understood to have been of English descent on both sides. His parents removed to Michigan in 1848, locating at Elba, Lapeer county, where he was educated in the public schools, and subsequently became a

farmer and lumber merchant. He was married, March 12, 1863, to Lucretia M. daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Lason) Winship of Atlas, Genesee county, Mich., and had no children. He was a member and chairman of the board of supervisors of Lapeer county, 1868-71; a Republican representative in the state legislature, 1873-80; speaker of the house, 1877 and 1879, and state senator, 1881-82. He resigned from the senate, March 21, 1881, having been elected at a special election on March 11, a representative from the seventh district of Michigan to the 47th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Omar D. Conger, serving, 1881-83. He was defeated for re-election in 1882; was commissioner of railroads of Michigan, 1887-91; governor of Michigan, 1893-96; U.S. collector of customs at the port of Detroit, 1898, and held various positions of minor importance.

RICHARDS, Cornelia Holroyd (Bradley), author, was born in Hudson, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1822; daughter of George and Sarah (Brown) Bradley, and a sister of Alice Bradley Haven (q.v.). She was graduated at the Hampton Literary institute in 1841; wrote under the pen name of Mrs. Manners; was married, Sept. 21, 1841, to the Rev. William Carey Richards (q.v.), and is the author of: *At Home and Abroad, or How to Behave* (1853); *Pleasure and Profit, or Lessons on the Lord's Prayer* (1853); *Aspiration, an Autobiography* (1856); *Sedgemoor, or Home Lessons* (1857); *Hester and I, or Beware of Worldliness* (1860); *Springs of Adion* (1863); and *Cousin Alice*, a memoir of her sister, Alice B. Haven (1871). She died in Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1892.

RICHARDS, DeForest, governor of Wyoming, was born in Charlestown, N.H., Aug. 6, 1846; son of the Rev. Jonas DeForest Richards (q.v.) and Harriet Bartlett (Jarvis) Richards, and a descendant of the Richards family, who landed at Cape Cod in 1630, and of the Jarvis family, who settled in Massachusetts Bay colony about 1640. He was graduated from Kinball Union academy, Meriden, N.H., 1863; was a student at Phillips Andover academy, 1863-64, and removed to Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., where his father purchased a cotton plantation and with his son engaged in planting and merchandising. He was elected a representative in the state legislature under the reconstruction measures, August, 1867; was sheriff of Wilcox county, 1868-71; county treasurer, 1872-76, and engaged in the tanning business and in manufacturing shoes, 1876-78, and in merchandising, 1878-85. He was married at Englewood, N.J., June 1, 1871, to Elise J. Ingersoll, a native of Camden, Ala., her father a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and her mother a descendant of an old Carolina family of Huguenot descent. In 1885



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he removed to Chadron, Neb., and in 1886 organized and became vice-president of the First National bank at Chadron and treasurer of Dawes county. The same year he organized the First National bank of Douglas, Wyo., of which he was made president. He removed to Douglas, where he engaged in banking, mining and stock-raising. He was a member of the Wyoming constitutional convention of 1890; mayor of Douglas one term; commander of the Wyoming national guard; a state senator, 1892-93; Grand Master of Masons, 1895-96, and governor of Wyoming, 1898-1902. He died in 1903.

RICHARDS, Ellen Henrietta, educator, was born in Dunstable, Mass., Dec. 3, 1842; daughter of Peter and Fanny Gould (Taylor) Swallow. She was graduated from Vassar college, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873, and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, S.B., 1873. She was married, June 6, 1875, to Professor Robert Hallowell Richards (q.v.) She was instructor in the Woman's laboratory at the Institute, 1876-84; was appointed chemist of the Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Co., was assistant chemist of the State Board of health for ten years, and chemist for ten years, and became interested in the domestic application of chemical principles. She was elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (being for twenty years the only woman member), and of other scientific bodies. She is the author of: *Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning* (1882); *First Lessons in Minerals* (1885); *Food Materials and their Adulterations* (1886); *Home Sanitation* (1887); *The Cost of Living* (1889); *Air, Water and Food* (1900); *Dietary Computer* (1901).

RICHARDS, Jonas De Forest, educator, was born in Hartford, Vt., Dec. 28, 1809; son of Joel and Miriam (Smith) Richards, and grandson of Jonas Richards. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839, and at Andover Theological seminary, 1840. He was married, Aug. 9, 1843, to Harriet Bartlett, daughter of William Jarvis of Weathersfield, Vt. He was ordained, May 26, 1841, and was pastor at Charlestown, N.H., 1841-51; at Chester, Vt., 1853-57; at Weathersfield, Vt., 1857-63, and principal of the Female seminary, College Hill, Ohio, 1863-65. He removed to Wilcox county, Ala., in 1865, where he was elected state senator, and was interested in large cotton plantations. In 1869 he accepted the chair of natural sciences and astronomy in the University of Alabama, and became acting and alternate president of that institution, preceding the administration of William Russell Smith (q.v.). He died in Mobile, Ala., Dec. 2, 1873.

RICHARDS, Joseph Havens Cowles, educator, was born in Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1851;

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son of the Rev. Henry Livingstone and Cynthia (Cowles) Richards; grandson of Dr. William Samuel and Isabella (Mower) Richards of Granville, Ohio, and of Rensselaer Watson and Laura (Kilbourne) Cowles of Worthington, Ohio; great-grandson of Col. William Richards of New London, Conn., who fought at Bunker Hill, and died in 1831, and a descendant of John Richards, first mentioned in the records of Eele River, Plymouth, Mass., 1637. Being born shortly after the conversion of his father (up to that time a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Columbus, Ohio), to the Roman Catholic faith, Havens was brought up in that faith; attended the Catholic schools of Jersey City, N.J., was a student at Boston college, 1869-72; was admitted into the Society of Jesus, 1872, and was graduated from Woodstock college, Md., 1878. He was professor of physics at Georgetown college, 1878-83, and studied theology at Woodstock college, Md., 1883-87, being ordained priest in 1885. He was president of Georgetown university, D.C., 1888-98, after which he engaged in religious work in Frederick, Md., Los Gatos, Cal., and other places.

RICHARDS, Laura Elizabeth, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 27, 1850; daughter of Dr. Samuel Gridley and Julia (Ward) Howe (q.v.). She was named for Laura D. Bridgman (q.v.). She was educated at private schools in Boston, and was married in 1871 to Henry Richards of Gardiner, Maine, where she subsequently made her home. She became widely known as a writer of stories for the young, the titles of which include: *Sketches and Scraps* (1881); *Five Mice in a Mousetrap* (1883); *The Joyous Story of Tolo* (1885); *Tolo's Merry Winter* (1887); *Queen Hildegard* (1889); *Captain January* (1890); *In My Nursery* (1890); *Hildegard's Holiday* (1891); *Hildegard's Home* (1892); *When I was Your Age* (1893); *Glimpses of the French Court* (1893); *Melody* (1893); *Marie* (1894); *Nautilus* (1895); *Jim of Hellas* (1895); *Five-Minute Stories* (1895); *Hildegard's Neighbors* (1895); *Narcissa* (1896); *Some Say* (1896); *Isle Heron* (1896); *Three Margarets* (1897); *Hildegard's Harvest* (1897); *Rosin, the Bea* (1898); *Margaret Montfort* (1898); *Love and Rocks* (1898); *Quickkilver Sue* (1899); *Peggy* (1899); *Rita* (1900); *For Tommy* (1900); *Snow White* (1900); *Fernby House* (1901); *Geoffrey Strong* (1901); *Mrs. Tree* (1902); *The Hurdy-gurdy* (1902).

RICHARDS, Matthias Henry, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1841; son of the Rev. John William and Andora (Garber) Richards. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863, B.D., 1864; and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1864. He was married, June 14, 1866, to Sallie M., daughter of the Hon. Moses McClean of

Gettysburg; she died, Dec. 12, 1898. He was a tutor at Pennsylvania college, 1891-63; pastor at South Easton, Pa., 1864-65; at Greenwich, N.J., 1865-68; professor of English language and literature at Muhlenberg college, Pa., 1868-73; pastor at Indianapolis, Ind., 1873-76, and returned to his professorship at Muhlenberg in 1876, serving in that capacity, and as secretary of the faculty till 1898. He was instructor and lecturer at Chautauqua, Mount Gretna, Pa.; was also secretary of the Allentown school district for fifteen years, and a member of the Pennsylvania German society. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Pennsylvania college in 1899. He was editor of *Church Lesson Leaves* and *The Helper*, 1890-96; a member of the staff of the *Lutheran*, 1884-98, and its associate editor, 1896-98; editor of the *Church Messenger*, 1886-93. He died in Allentown, Pa., Dec. 11, 1898.

RICHARDS, Robert Hollowell, educator, was born in Gardiner, Maine, Aug. 26, 1844; son of Francis and Anne Hollowell (Gardiner) Richards; grandson of John Richards and of Robert Hollowell Gardiner. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, B.S., 1868; was assistant instructor there, 1868-71; became professor of mineralogy in 1871, and later professor of mining engineering and metallurgy. He was married in 1875 to Ellen Henrietta, daughter of Peter and Fanny Gould (Taylor) Swallow. He introduced laboratory methods as a means of learning mining and metallurgy, and invented a jet aspirator for chemical and physical laboratories in 1873; a prism for studio surveying in 1890; an ore separator for the Lake Superior Copper mills in 1881; a separator for Virginia iron ores in 1900, and a vortex classifier for separating ores. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and was its president in 1886. He contributed largely to the *Transactions* of that body and to the *American Journal of Science*, and is the author of: *Ore Dressing* (1903).

RICHARDS, Thomas Addison, painter, was born in London, Eng., Dec. 3, 1820; son of the Rev. William Richards, and a brother of William Carey Richards (q.v.). He came with his parents to the United States and settled in Hudson, N.Y., 1831, soon after removing to Georgia, where the son received his early education. He studied art in the National Academy of Design, New York city, 1845-47, and was elected an associate of the academy in 1848, and a national academician in 1851. He established a studio in New York city; served as the first director of the Cooper Union School of Design for Women, 1858-60, and in 1867 was elected professor of art in the University of the City of New York. He married Mary Anthony of Providence, R.I., in 1857, who died

in 1894. He was corresponding secretary of the National Academy of Design, 1852-1900, and received the honorary degree A.M. from the University of the City of New York in 1878. He traveled extensively in the United States and in Europe, and became well known as an author and illustrator. He made many illustrations for Appleton's "Handbook of Travel," and published: *The American Artist* (1838); *Georgia Illustrated* (1842); *The Romance of American Landscape* (1854); *Summer Stories of the South* (1852), and *Pictures and Painters* (1870). Among his paintings are: *Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude* (1854); *The Indian's Paradise—a Dream of the Happy Hunting Ground* (1854); *Love Oaks of the South* (1858); *The French Broad River, N.C.* (1859); *Sunnyside* (1862); *The River Rhine* (1869); *Warwick Castle* (1869); *Chatsworth, England* (1870); *Lake Thun, Switzerland* (1871); *Italian Lake Scene* (1873); *Lake in the Adirondacks* (1875); *Lake Winnipiseogee* (1876); *Lake Brienz, Switzerland* (1879); *Edisto River, S.C.* (1886). He died in Annapolis, Md., June 29, 1900.

RICHARDS, William Alford, governor of Wyoming, was born at Hazel Green, Wis., March 9, 1849; son of Truman Perry and Eleanor (Swinerton) Richards; grandson of Daniel and Ruth (Ticknor) Richards and of James and Lucy (Carpenter) Swinerton, and a descendant of John Richards of Elele River, Plymouth, 1632-52; then of New London, Conn., 1652-87. He attended the schools of his native place and Galena, Ill., and in 1885 removed to Wyoming, where he engaged in stock raising. He was surveyor-general of Wyoming, 1889-93; governor, 1895-99, and on March 4, 1899, was appointed assistant commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D.C.

RICHARDS, William Carey, author, was born in London, Eng., Nov. 24, 1818; son of the Rev. William Richards, who immigrated to the United States with his family in 1831, and became pastor of the Baptist church in Hudson, N.Y. William, who was a brother of Thomas Addison Richards (q.v.), was graduated at Hamilton institution (Colgate university) in 1840; and was married, Sept. 21, 1841, to Cornelia Holroyd, daughter of George and Sarah (Brown) Bradley of Hudson, N.Y. He engaged in literary and educational work in Georgia, 1840-49, and in Charleston, S.C., 1849-51; edited the *Orion* and *The School-fellow*, and was associated with the *Southern Quarterly Magazine*. He became associate pastor of the First Baptist church at Providence, R.I., in 1855; was ordained in July, 1855; was pastor of the Brown Street Baptist church in Providence, R.I., 1855-63, and engaged in lecturing on physical science, 1862-65. He was pastor of the Baptist church in Pittsfield, Mass., 1865-68; pro-

fessor of chemistry in the Berkshire Medical college for two years, and pastor at Chicago, Ill., 1876-77, resuming his scientific lecture work in 1877. He received the degree Ph.D. from Madison (Colgate) university in 1869. He was associated in the editorship of the *Chicago Standard*, 1876-80, contributed frequently to magazines, and is the author of: *Shakespeare Calendar* (1850); *Harry's Vacation, or Philosophy at Home* (1854); *Electron* (1858); *Science in Song* (1865); *Great in Goodness, a Memoir of George N. Briggs, Governor of Massachusetts* (1866); *Baptist Banquets* (1881); *The Lord is My Shepherd* (1884); *The Mountain Anthem* (1885); *Our Father in Heaven* (1886), and college and anniversary poems. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1892.

RICHARDS, William Trost, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1833; son of Benjamin M. and Annie Richards. He was educated in the common schools of Philadelphia; studied art under Paul Weber of Philadelphia, and in



William T. Richards

Florence, Rome and Paris, 1855-56. He was married, June 6, 1856, to Anna, daughter of Charles French and Sarah Ann (Maue) Matlack of Philadelphia, Pa., and in the same year opened a studio in Philadelphia. He visited Paris a second time in 1867, where he remained until 1878, when he opened a studio in London, England, and exhib-

ited his works at the Royal academy and in the Grosvenor Gallery. In 1880 he returned to Philadelphia, Pa., where he became an associate of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1860; an honorary member of the National Academy of Design in 1861, and of the American Water Color society in 1875. He received a medal at the Centennial exposition in 1876; the Temple silver medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1885, and a bronze medal at the Paris exposition of 1889. He belonged to the school of extreme pre-Raphaelites during his early years, and his work of that period shows a painstaking study of detail in landscape. He devoted his later years to marine painting, and is represented in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York; Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C.; Metropolitan Museum, Newark, N.J., and the Schaub Gallery, Hamburg, Germany. His oil paintings include: *Tulip Trees* (1859); *Midsummer* (1862); *Woods in June*

(1864); *Mid-Ocean* (1869); *On the Wissahickon* (1872); *Sea and Sky* (1875); *Land's End* (1880); *Old Ocean's Gray and Melancholy Waste* (1885); *February* (1887), and *A Summer Sea* (1887). Among his water colors are: *Cedars on the Sea-Shore* (1873); *Paradise, Newport* (1875); *Sand-Hills, Coast N.J.* (1876); *King Arthur's Castle, Tintagel, Cornwall* (1879); *Mullion Gull Rock, Tintagel, Cornwall* (1882); *The Unresting Sea* (1884); *Cliffs of Morch, Land's End* (1885); *A Summer Afternoon* (1886); *Cliffs of St. Colomb* (1887), and *A Break in the Storm* (1887).

RICHARDSON, Abby Sage, author, was born in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 14, 1837; daughter of William and Abigail Sage; granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Ingalls) Sage, and a descendant of David (who emigrated from Wales in 1632 and settled in Middletown, Conn.) and Mary (Willcox) Sage. She was taken to Manchester, N.H., in 1842, receiving a liberal education in the public schools. In 1847 she removed to New York city. During the earlier part of her career she gave lectures on English literature and became a well-known Shakespearean scholar. She was married about 1860 to Daniel MacFarland, a lawyer, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1868. In November, 1869, she was married to Albert Deane Richardson (q.v.), then on his death bed. Later in life she became prominent as a dramatist, her works in this line being as follows: *Americans Abroad* and *A Woman's Silence*, adapted from the French of Sardou; *Prince and Pauper*, dramatized from Mark Twain's book, and *The Colonial Girl* and *The Pride of Jennico*, dramatized in collaboration with Grace Livingston Furniss. She contributed frequently to periodicals; edited *Songs from the Old Dramatist* (1872); *Old Love Letters*; or, *Letters of Sentiment written by Persons Eminent in English Literature and History* (1882); *Abelard and Heloise: A Medieval Romance*; with the *Letters of Heloise* (1883); and is the author of: *Garnered Sheaves* (1871), a collection of her husband's writings with a memoir; *Stories from Old English Poetry* (1871); *The History of Our Country* (1875), and *Familiar Talks on English Literature* (1881). She died while on a visit to Rome, Italy, Dec. 5, 1900.

RICHARDSON, Albert Deane, journalist, was born in Franklin, Mass., Oct. 6, 1833; son of Elisha and Harriet (Blake) Richardson, and grandson of Timothy and Julia (Deane) Blake. He was brought up on a farm and attended the academy at Holliston, Mass., editing the academy paper and contributing both prose and verse to the *Waverly Magazine* and other Boston publications. He taught school two terms in Medway, Mass., and in 1851 went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he first taught a village school and subsequently became a reporter on the *Pittsburg Journal*. He

also attempted some dramatic writing at this time, several of his farces being purchased by Barney Williams, and this departure brought him an offer to go on the professional stage, which he, however, refused. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832, where he was a local editor on the *Sun*; went on a journalistic trip to Niagara Falls in 1833, and there formed the acquaintance of Junius Henri Browne, who became his life-long friend. He was subsequently detailed to report the celebrated "Matt Ward" trial in Kentucky, the sale of his published report exceeding 20,000 copies; was employed on the Cincinnati *Unionist*, 1854, and afterward edited the Cincinnati *Columbia*, declining its entire management in 1855. He was married in April, 1855, to Mary Louise Pease of Cincinnati. In 1857 he severed his connection with the *Gazette* and went to Kansas, where he served as secretary of the territorial legislature; engaged in political life, and contributed regularly to the *Boston Journal*. He accompanied Horace Greeley and Henry Villard to Pike's Peak in 1859, and the same year revisited New England and made an extended tour of the southwestern territories, corresponding meanwhile with the *New York Sun* and other newspapers. He subsequently made a second trip to Pike's Peak as special correspondent of the *Tribune*, in company with Col. Thomas W. Knox, with whom he established and edited the *Western Mountaineer*. He traveled through the Southern states as secret correspondent of the *Tribune*, 1860-61; and afterward as a war correspondent. On May 3, 1863, with Junius H. Browne, also of the *Tribune*, and Colburn of the *New York World*, he joined the party of thirty-four men who attempted to pass the Vicksburg batteries on two barges lashed to a steam-tug. He was taken prisoner and confined at Salisbury, N.C., but finally escaped, and after a journey of 400 miles arrived in Tennessee in 1865. During his imprisonment his wife and infant son had died and he himself had contracted pneumonia, and was obliged to visit California for the benefit of his health in the spring of 1865 and again in 1869. He was married in November, 1869, while on his death-bed, to Abby Sage. He is the author of: *The Field, the Dungeon and the Escape* (1865); *Beyond the Mississippi* (1866), and *Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant* (1868). See "Garnered Sheaves" (1871), by Abby Sage Richardson (q.v.). Mr. Richardson was shot and fatally wounded in the *Tribune* office, New York city, by Daniel MacFarland, Nov. 26, 1869, and died, Dec. 2, 1869.

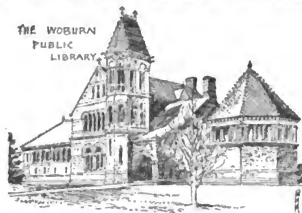
RICHARDSON, Charles Francis, author, was born in Hallowell, Maine, May 29, 1851; son of Dr. Moses Charles and Mary Savary (Wingate) Richardson; grandson of Moses Davis and Sarah (Collins) Richardson and of Francis and Martha

(Savary) Wingate, and a descendant of William Richardson, who was born in England about 1630 and settled in Newbury, Mass., about 1640. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, and engaged in journalism. He was an editor of the *New York Independent*, 1872-78; of the *Sunday School Times* in Philadelphia, Pa., 1878-80; and of *Good Literature* in New York city, 1880-82; and was elected professor of English language and literature at Dartmouth college in 1882. He was married, April 12, 1878, to Elizabeth Miner, daughter of Jesse and Ellen Elizabeth (Miner) Thomas of Wilkesbarre, Pa. The honorary degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1895. He is the author of: *A Primer of American Literature* (1878); *The College Book* (1878); *The Cross* (1879); *The Choice of Books* (1881); *American Literature, 1607-1885* (1886-88); *The End of the Beginning* (1896).

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing, librarian, was born in Woburn, Mass., Feb. 9, 1860; son of James Cushing and Lydia Bartlett (Taylor) Richardson; grandson of Benjamin B. and Abigail (Cushing) Richardson and of Philip and Nancy (Le Baron) Taylor, and a descendant of Samuel Richardson, one of the founders of Woburn, Mass., in 1642. He was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1883, and from the Hartford Theological seminary in 1883. He was librarian and associate professor at Hartford Theological seminary, 1883-90, and was appointed librarian of Princeton university in 1890. He was married, June 30, 1891, to Grace Duncan, daughter of Z. Stiles and Sarah (Duncan) Ely of New York city. He was appointed a member of the New Jersey State Library commission; was president of the New Jersey Library association, and first vice-president of the American Library association. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him by Washington and Jefferson college in 1887, and that of A.M. by Princeton university in 1896. He was editor of the American chapter in Berner's "Jahresberichte d. Geschichtswissenschaft," and is the author of: *Bibliographical Synopsis of the Ante-Nicene Fathers* (1887); *Influence of the Golden Legend on the Culture-History of the Middle Ages* (1887); *Faust, and the Clementine Recognitions* (1894); *In Praise of Libraries* (1900); *Classification, Theoretical and Practical* (1901); and revised translations of Eusebius's "Life of Constantine" (1890); Jerome's and Gennadius's "Lives of Illustrious Men" (1892), and a critical edition of the same (1896).

RICHARDSON, Henry Hobson, architect, was born in Priestley's Point, St. James parish, La., Sept. 29, 1838; son of Henry D. and Catherine Caroline (Priestley) Richardson. He was gradu-

nated from Harvard, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1872, and studied architecture in Paris, France. On his return to the United States he formed a partnership with Charles D. Gambrell in New York city. On the death of his partner in 1876, he removed to Brookline, Mass. Among the more noted buildings designed by him are: The church of the Unity, Springfield, Mass.; Brattle Street church, Boston, 1871; Trinity church, Boston, 1877; the Cleney buildings, Hartford, Conn.; the Ames Memorial library, North Easton, Mass.; the State capitol, Albany, N.Y., Sever and Austin halls, Harvard university; public libraries at Woburn, Quincy, Malden and Burlington,



Mass., the stations along the Boston and Albany railroad; the Board of Trade building in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the court house at Pittsburg, Pa., both left unfinished. He died in Brookline, Mass., April 28, 1886.

RICHARDSON, Israel Bush, soldier, was born in Fairfax, Vt., Dec. 26, 1815; a descendant of Israel Putnam. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1841; was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 3d infantry, Sept. 30, 1841, and served in the Florida war, 1841-42; in garrison and on frontier duty, 1842-45; in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the war with Mexico, 1846-47. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1846; engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, siege of Vera Cruz, battle of Cerro Gordo, skirmish of Oka Laka, battles of Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 30, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and major, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec. He served in Mississippi, Texas and New Mexico, 1848-54; was promoted captain, March 5, 1851, and resigned from the service, Sept. 30, 1855. He engaged in farming near Pontiac, Mich., 1855-61, and in 1861 volunteered his services and was appointed brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861. He was commis-

sioned colonel of the 2d Michigan infantry, May 25, 1861, and commanded the regiment in the defenses of Washington, May to July, 1861. He commanded the 4th brigade, 1st division, McDowell's army, in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he covered the retreat; commanded the 1st division, 2d corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, and took part in the battle of Seven Pines, May 31-June 1, 1862; and the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 25-July 1, 1862. He was promoted major-general of U.S. volunteers, July 4, 1862; and commanded the 1st division in the Maryland campaign, taking part in the battle of South Mountain (Boonsboro), Sept. 14, 1862; and the battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), Sept. 17, 1862, where he was mortally wounded and carried to Pry's house, McClellan's headquarters. He won the name of "fighting Dick". He died at Pry's house, Sharpsburg, Md., Nov. 3, 1862.

RICHARDSON, James Burchell, governor of South Carolina, was born at the family mansion in Craven (now Clarendon) county, S.C., Oct. 28, 1770; son of Gen. Richard and Dorothy (Sinkler) Richardson; and grandson of Charles Richardson. Gen. Richard Richardson was chief in command in a campaign against the Indians, and afterward served in the war of the Revolution. James B. Richardson was married to Ann Cantey Sinkler. He engaged in planting and was also a breeder and runner of thoroughbred horses, his name being frequently mentioned in this connection in the *Turf Register*. He was an active politician, served in both houses of the state legislature, being president of the senate, and was governor of South Carolina, 1802-04. He died at his mansion, April 28, 1836.

RICHARDSON, James Daniel, representative, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., March 10, 1813; son of John Watkins and Augusta Mary (Starnes) Richardson; grandson of James and Mary (Watkins) Richardson, and of Daniel and Harriet Starnes, and a descendant, on the paternal side, of Virginia ancestors. He attended the public schools and Franklin college, but left the latter institution in 1861 to enter the Confederate army as a private; was promoted adjutant of the 43d Tennessee infantry regiment, and served, 1862-65. He was married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Alabama, daughter of Eldred Phippen of Greene county, Ala. He studied law and established himself in practice in Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1867; was a representative and speaker in the state legislature, 1871-72; state senator, 1873-74; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1876, 1896 and 1900, and permanent chairman of the Kansas City convention of 1900. He was chosen the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33d degree of the Ancient

and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, the Mother Council of the World. He was a Democratic representative from the fifth Tennessee district in the 49th-53th congresses, 1885-1905, and became the leader of the minority in the house of representatives, and a member of the committee on ways and means in the 50th and 57th congresses. He edited and compiled "Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

RICHARDSON, John Manly, soldier, was born at "Bloom Hill" Sumter district, S.C., March 13, 1831; son of William Guignard and Emma Corbet (Buford) Richardson and grandson of Capt. William Richardson (q.v.) and of William and Frances (June) Buford. He was a student at the South Carolina Military academy, at the University of Virginia, and was graduated at Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass., B.S., 1854, and served while at Harvard as assistant in mathematics in the



John M. Richardson

Lawrence Scientific school. He was married first to Levenia Eugenia, daughter of John Ragan King of South Carolina, and secondly to his cousin, Elizabeth Buford (Richardson) Gaddy, widow of Dr. John T. Gaddy and daughter of the Rev. John Smythe Richardson. He was one of the founders (1856) with Col. Charles A. Mc-

Daniel, of the Bowdon Collegiate institute, Ga., and later became professor of mathematics in the Hillsboro, N.C., Military academy, resigning in 1861 to enter the Confederate States army. He was commissioned major of the 11th N.C. volunteers, army of Northern Virginia, July 3, 1861, which regiment later became the 21st N.C. infantry. He was forced to resign on account of illness, January, 1862, and in February accepted the superintendency and chair of mathematics in the Georgia Military institute, Marietta. On the restoration of his health in the fall of 1863 he resigned his position and declining a professorship in the University of Alabama accepted (Nov. 2, 1863) an appointment as officer on the general staff of the Confederate States army. He was so severely wounded at Winchester Sept. 19, 1864, as to necessitate the amputation of his left leg. He was president of collegiate institutes Bowdon, Ga., 1868-69; Carrollton, Ga., 1870-77; Sulphur Springs, Tex., 1877-80; Leesburg, Tex., 1880-85; and in 1886 took charge of the

institute at Daingerfield, Tex., which position he was soon compelled to resign on account of failing health. He published two military works during the civil war, and after retiring from active educational work devoted much time to writing for the periodical press on legal, social, political, literary and scientific subjects. He died in Daingerfield, Tex., Feb. 4, 1898.

RICHARDSON, John Peter, governor of South Carolina, was born at Hickory Hill, Sumter district, S.C., April 14, 1801; son of John Peter and Floride (Peyre) Richardson; grandson of Richard Richardson (q.v.), and nephew of James B. Richardson (governor of South Carolina, 1802-04). He was graduated at the College of South Carolina in 1819 and was admitted to the bar in 1821, practising in Fulton, S.C., and also engaging in planting. He was married to Juliana, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Eveleigh) Richardson, of Sumter, S.C. He represented his district as an anti-nullifier in the state legislature, and was also a judge of the circuit court. He was a state-rights Democratic representative in the 24th congress, completing the term of Richard Manning, deceased, and was re-elected to the 25th congress, serving, 1836-39. He was governor of South Carolina, 1840-42; a delegate to the Southern convention at Nashville, June and November, 1850; president of the Southern Rights association in 1851, and a member of the state conventions of 1852 and 1860, voting against secession on the first ballot. He died in Fulton, S.C., Jan. 24, 1864.

RICHARDSON, John Smythe, jurist, was born at "Bloom Hill," Sumter district, S.C., April 11, 1777; son of Capt. William (q.v.) and Ann Magdalen (Guignard) Richardson. He was educated in Charleston; studied law under John J. Pringle; was admitted to the bar in 1799, and settled in practice in the Sumter district. He represented Clarendon county in the state legislature in 1810, originating the general suffrage bill, which later became a part of the state constitution, and served as speaker of the house in 1810, resigning to accept the attorney-generalship of the state. He was elected a law judge, Dec. 18, 1818; declined the nomination of the Republican party for representative in congress in 1820; was president judge of the court of appeals of South Carolina, 1841-46, and of the court



of errors, 1846-50, succeeding David Johnson. He was married about 1803, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lucretia (Buford) Coutrier, widow of Thomas Coutrier of Berkeley district, and daughter of William and Frances (June) Buford of Williamsburg district, formerly of Virginia. After his death his remains were taken to his home, Bloom Hill, Sumter district, and laid at rest among his ancestors. His widow died in 1859, and was buried by his side. He died in Charleston, S.C., May 8, 1850.

RICHARDSON, John Smythe, representative, was born at "Bloom Hill", Claremont county, Sumter district, S.C., Feb. 29, 1828; son of the Rev. John Smythe and Sophia (Hyatt) Richardson; grandson of Judge John Smythe (q.v.), and Elizabeth (Buford) Coutrier Richardson and of Capt. Charles Hyatt, a sea captain whose family resided in Providence, R.I. He was graduated from the College of South Carolina in 1850; was married, Dec. 11, 1850, to Agnes Davison, daughter of Davison and Catherine DuBose (McCray) McDowell; was admitted to the bar in 1852, and settled in practice in Sumter, S.C. He also engaged in planting, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army as captain of infantry, serving under Col. J. B. Kershaw, until after the first battle of Manassas, where he was wounded. He was then transferred to the 23d South Carolina regiment as adjutant, serving until the end of the war, and surrendering with Johnston at Greensboro, N.C. He represented Sumter county in the state legislature, 1865-76, and was appointed agent of South Carolina in 1866, to apply for and receive the land-scrip donated by congress. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876; was defeated the same year as the Democratic candidate for representative in the 45th congress, and elected a representative from the first South Carolina district to the 46th and 47th congresses, serving, 1879-83. He was master in chancery for Sumter county, 1884-93, and died at "Shady Side," near Sumter, S.C., Feb. 24, 1894.

RICHARDSON, Joseph, representative, was born in Billerica, Mass., Feb. 1, 1778; son of Joseph and Martha (Chapman) Richardson; grandson of Samuel and Hannah (Walker) Richardson, and a descendant of Thomas Richardson, who emigrated from England with his brothers Ezekiel and Samuel in the fleet with Winthrop in 1630, and settled first in Charlestown, and then in Woburn, Mass. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1802, A.M., 1805, studied theology under Dr. Cumings, and was licensed to preach by the Andover association in 1803. He taught school in Charlestown, Mass., 1804-06; was ordained to the Unitarian ministry, July 2, 1806; was married, May 23, 1807, to Ann, daughter of

Dr. Benjamin and Silence (Stickney) Bowers of Billerica, Mass., and was pastor of the First Unitarian church in Hingham, Mass., 1806-71, where he survived every person that was a member of his congregation at his settlement. The

Rev. Calvin Lincoln was installed as his colleague in 1855, and the church edifice, built in 1681, is probably the oldest in the United States.

He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1820; represented Plymouth county in the Massachusetts legislature, 1822-23; was a state senator in 1823, 1824 and 1826, and served as chairman of the committee on parishes in both houses. He was a representative from Massachusetts in the 20th and 21st congresses, 1827-31; declined re-election in 1830, and was succeeded by John Quincy Adams. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown university in 1817. He is the author of: *The American Reader*; *The Young Ladies' Selection of Elegant Extracts*; *A Narrative of the Proceedings in the North Parish, with an Appendix* (1807); *Vindication of the Proceedings of the First Church and Parish of Hingham in settling Rev. Joseph Richardson* (1807); and *A Sermon at the Close of Fifty Years*. He died in Hingham, Mass., Sept. 25, 1871.

RICHARDSON, Richard, patriot soldier, was born in eastern Virginia, near Jamestown, in 1704; son of Charles Richardson. He was a land surveyor, emigrating to Sumter district, S.C., in 1725, where he conducted a plantation, commanded the colonial militia in the district, and was elected a member of the council of safety in 1775. He was married first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Canteley, and secondly to Dorothy, daughter of James and Margaret Sinkler. Upon the revolt among the loyalists of the state he used the militia in restoring order, and for his services received the thanks of the Provisional congress and a commission as brigadier-general. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress that framed the constitution of South Carolina in 1776, and while defending the city of Charleston against the British under Clinton in 1780, was taken prisoner, and sent to St. Augustine where he withstood the alluring promises of Cornwallis, conditioned on his espousing the cause of the Royalists. He was held by the British a prisoner of war a few months, when broken in health, he was sent to his home to die. Colonel Tarleton when on a raid through Carolina in 1781 burned his house and opened his grave to be assured of



the patriot's death. His son, James B. Richardson, was governor of South Carolina, 1802-04. Richard Richardson died on his plantation near Salisbury, S.C., in September, 1780.

RICHARDSON, William, patriot, was born in eastern Virginia, July 13, 1743; son of Edward (a sea-captain) and Elizabeth (Poinsett) Richardson. His father, a native of England, married and made his home in Virginia, continuing his sea voyages. William removed to Charleston, S.C., in early manhood, and engaged in business with success. He was married to Ann Magdalen, daughter of Gabriel and Frances (de Lessiline) Guignard, refugees from France. Some years later he removed from Charleston to his plantation "Bloom Hill" on the Wateree river, Sumter district. He was a member of the committee to carry into effect the Continental association, and a member of the first provincial congress of South Carolina. He was appointed captain in the first regiment of riflemen and served until the fall of Charleston in 1780, when he was captured and paroled to his plantation, being exchanged in May, 1781. Upon exchange he was appointed by Governor Rutledge, commissary-general, and his plantation became the depot of supplies for the state troops. He died at "Bloom Hill," S.C., Feb. 17, 1786.

RICHARDSON, William, representative, was born at Athens, Ala., in 1845; son of William and Anne Maria (Davis) Richardson, and grandson of Capt. Nicholas and Mary (Hargrove) Davis. His father and maternal grandparents were natives of Virginia. William Richardson entered the Confederate army as a private, 1861, rose to the rank of captain, and was wounded in the battles of Chickamauga, Shiloh and Murfreesboro. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, elected representative from the county of Limestone to the lower branch of the general assembly of Alabama, and in 1867 began the practice of law in Huntsville, Ala. On Dec. 18, 1872, he married Elizabeth Benagh, daughter of Ambrose B. Rucker of Lynchburg, Va. Mrs. Richardson died, Oct. 24, 1891. Captain Richardson was judge of the probate and county court of Madison county, Ala., 1875-86; was nominated by acclamation, July 3, 1900, and elected a Democratic representative in congress from the eighth Alabama district to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, resigned, and was re-elected to the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901-05.

RICHARDSON, William Adams, cabinet officer, was born in Tyngsboro, Mass., Nov. 2, 1821; son of the Hon. Daniel and Mary (Adams) Richardson, and a descendant of Ezekiel Richardson, the immigrant, 1630. He attended Groton academy, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1843, A.M., 1846; studied law with his

brother Daniel in Lowell, Mass.; was graduated at the Harvard Law school, 1846; was admitted to the bar at Boston, Mass., July 8, 1848, and began practice in partnership with his brother. He was married in 1849 to Anna M. Marston of Machiasport, Maine. He was associated with Judge Joel Parker in the revision of the general statutes of Massachusetts, 1850-59; was judge of the probate court for Middlesex county, Mass., 1856-58; judge of probate and insolvency courts for Middlesex county, 1858-72; declined a commission as judge of the superior court of Massachusetts in April, 1869, to accept the assistant secretaryship of the U.S. treasury, from President Grant, and on March 17, 1873, succeeded Mr. Boutwell as secretary of the treasury. During his administration the Geneva award of \$15,000,000 was transferred from London to Washington. He resigned the treasuryship in June, 1874, to accept a seat on the bench of the U.S. court of claims, and in 1885 he was appointed by President Arthur, chief justice of the court. He formed a plan for enlarging the jurisdiction of the probate courts, which was passed by the Massachusetts legislature; was a law lecturer at Georgetown college and at Columbian university, and was an overseer of Harvard, 1863-75. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbian in 1873; by Georgetown in 1881; by Howard in 1882, and by Dartmouth in 1886. He is the author of: *The Banking Laws of Massachusetts* (1855); *Supplement to the General Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts* (1860-62); *Practical Information Concerning the Debt of the United States* (1872); *National Banking Laws* (1872); and prepared and edited: *A Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States* (1881); *History of the Court of Claims* (1882-85). He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 19, 1896.

RICHARDSON, William Merchant, jurist, was born in Pelham, N.H., Jan. 4, 1774; son of Capt. Daniel and Mary (Merchant) Richardson. He was graduated at Harvard in 1797, engaged in teaching school in Leicester and Groton, Mass., and was married in 1798 to Betsey, daughter of Peter Smith of Pelham. He studied law under Judge Samuel Dana, with whom he practised in Groton until 1812. He was a Federalist representative in the 12th and 13th congresses, serving



William A. Richardson

RICHARDSON

from Jan. 23, 1812, to April 18, 1814, when he resigned and removed to Portsmouth, N.H. He became U.S. attorney for the district of New Hampshire in 1814, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire by Governor Plumer, serving, 1816-38. He also served as chairman of a commission to revise the laws of the state in 1826, and received the degree LL.D. from Dartmouth college in 1827. He is the author of: *The New Hampshire Justice* (1824); *The Town Officer* (1824); and was co-reporter of the *New Hampshire Superior Court Cases* 1819-44). He died in Chester, N.H., March 3, 1838.

RICHARDSON, Wilson Gaines, educator, was born in Maysville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1825; son of Thomas Gaines and Sarah (Perry) Richardson; grandson of Richard and Sarah (Gaines) Richardson and of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Lentlers) Perry of Woodford county, Ky. His maternal grandfather was one of seven brothers, who went out in one of Virginia's regiments and fought through the Revolution. He was graduated from the University of Alabama, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; was tutor in ancient languages at the university, 1846-49; adjunct professor of ancient languages and English literature, 1849-50; traveled in Europe, 1851-54 and was professor of Latin and French at the University of Mississippi, 1854-59, and at Oakland college, Miss., 1859-62. He enlisted as a private in the Lamar rifles in the civil war, was shot through the thigh at Gaines's Mill, was appointed paymaster, C.S. navy by President Davis, assigned to the ship *Selma*, was taken prisoner in the battle of Mobile Bay and confined for six months on Ship Island. He was principal of the female institute at Oxford, Miss., 1865-66; professor of ancient languages and French at Davidson college, N.C., 1866-74; professor of Latin and French at Central university, Ky., 1874-78; and professor of languages at Austin college, Texas, 1878-81. He attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1882-81; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick, N.J., April 30, 1884, and was pastor at Staunton, Tenn., 1884-86. He was married Feb. 4, 1857, to Louisa Vinson, daughter of Dr. Robert Lewis and Martha (Bush) Kennon of Jackson, Miss.; and after her death was married, Feb. 10, 1876, to Mrs. Anne Herring McAfee, of Harrisburg, Va. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Hiram college in 1876. He is the author of: *Catalogue of the Library of the University of Alabama* (1848); *Latin Pronunciation in American Colleges* (1875) and revised and edited the "Encyclopedia of the New West" (1881). He died at Staunton, Tenn., July 5, 1886.

RICHMAN, Irving Berdine, historian, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, Oct. 27, 1861; son of Dewitt Clinton and Mary (Berdine) Richman;

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grandson of Evert and Mary (Scott) Richman, and of Jacob Cook and Matilda (Hawk) Berdine, and a descendant of Holland ancestors on his father's side and of English on his mother's. He was graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1883, and engaged in the practice of law in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1885. He was married, June 8, 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Alexander and Cyrena (Bisbee) Green of Muscatine, Iowa. In 1889 he was elected a representative in the state legislature of Iowa, presided as temporary chairman of the state convention that nominated Horace Boies for governor, and in 1891 was re-elected to the legislature. He was appointed by President Cleveland, U.S. consul-general at St. Gall, Switzerland, serving as such, 1893-98. After his return to the United States he began preparation for the writing of his notable history of Rhode Island, James Bryce, M.P., having recommended this commonwealth as deserving of special study and philosophical treatment. He is the author of: *John Brown Among the Quakers and Other Sketches* (1894 and 1896); *Appenzell. A Swiss Study* (London, 1895), and *Rhode Island: Its Making and Its Meaning:—A Survey of the Annals of the Commonwealth from its Settlement to the Death of Roger Williams, 1636-1683*, with an introduction by James Bryce, M.P., D.C.L. (1902), and contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *Harvard Law Review*, and other periodicals.

RICHTER, Henry Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born in Neuenkirchen, Oldenburg, Germany, April 9, 1838; son of John Henry and Anna Maria Elisabeth (Albers) Richter. He emigrated to the United States in 1854, and attended St. Paul's school and Mt. St. Mary's seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio; was graduated from the American college at Rome in 1865, and was ordained there, June 10, 1865, by Cardinal Patrizzi. He returned to Cincinnati; was vice-president and professor of dogma, philosophy and liturgy at Mt. St. Mary's seminary, 1865-70, and rector at St. Laurence and chaplain of the academy of Mt. St. Vincent 1870-83. On the erection of the diocese of Grand Rapids, May 19, 1882, he was chosen as its first bishop; was appointed, Jan. 30, 1883, and was consecrated, April 22, 1883, by Coadjutor Bishop Elder, assisted by Bishops Borgess of Detroit and McCloskey of Louisville, Ky.

RICKARDS, John Ezra, governor of Montana, was born in Delaware City, Del., July 23, 1848; son of David Townsend and Mary Rickards, and a descendant of Huguenots and Scots. Both his grandparents were commissioned officers in the Revolutionary war. John E. Rickards left the public school at Middletown, Del., in 1862, and became clerk in a store in Wilmington, Del. In 1870 he removed to Pueblo, Col., and thence to

San Francisco, Cal., 1879, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1882 he took up real estate and insurance and continued his mercantile interests in Butte City, Mont., where his public career began as an alderman. He was a member



of the city council of Butte, 1885-87; representative from Silver Bow county in the upper house of the territorial legislature, 1887, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1889. He was the first lieutenant-governor of the state, 1889-93, and the election of two Republican U.S. senators was due to his decision as president of the joint convention of the two houses, his action being afterward ratified by the U.S. senate. He was governor of Montana, 1893-97, and supervisor of census for the district of Montana, 1900. He was a lay member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888 and 1892. He was married first, July 5, 1876, to Lizzie M., daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Wilson of Newark, Del. She died in San Francisco in 1881, and he married secondly, in 1883, Mrs. Eliza A. (Ellis) Boucher of Canada. He had nine children, and was residing in Butte, Mont., in 1903.

RICKETTS, James Brewerton, soldier, was born in New York city, June 21, 1817. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1839; promoted 2nd lieutenant of 1st artillery, July 1, 1839, and 1st lieutenant, April 21, 1842. He served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48; engaged in the battle of Monterey, Sept. 20-25, 1846, and held the Rinconada pass, during the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847. He served in Florida against the Seminoles in 1852; was promoted captain, Aug. 3, 1852, and served on frontier and garrison duty, 1852-61; in the defence of Washington, D.C., April-July, 1861, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, and held as prisoner of war, 1861-62. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., July 21, 1861, for gallantry at Bull Run, and commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.V. He joined in the operations in the Shenandoah valley in June, 1862, and in the Northern Virginia campaign, Aug.-Sept., 1862, commanding the 2nd division, 3d army corps, Army of Virginia, at Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, and in the actions at Rappahannock station and Thoroughfare Gap, where his division was detached and ordered to delay Longstreet's advance. He commanded the 2nd division, 1st army corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign, Sept.-Nov. 1862, taking part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was promoted

major, U.S.A., June 1, 1863, and commanded the 3d division, 6th army corps, under General Grant in the Richmond campaign, March-July 1864, in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg. He was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., for gallantry at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864, and took part in the defence of Maryland against General Early's raid, commanding the 3d division, under Gen. Lewis Wallace, at the battle of Monocacy. He commanded the 6th army corps, Army of the Shenandoah, at Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, Va., where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted major-general of U.S. volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864, for gallant conduct during the rebellion, and particularly in the battles of the campaign under General Grant; the Monocacy under General Wallace; and Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah campaigns under General Sheridan. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for Cedar Creek, and major-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, during the rebellion. He commanded a district in the department of Virginia, 1865-66, and was mustered out of volunteer service, April 30, 1866, and retired from active service, Jan. 3, 1867, for disability from wounds received in battle. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 27, 1887.

RICORD, Frederick William, author, was born in Guadeloupe, W.I., Oct. 7, 1819; son of Dr. Jean Baptiste (1777-1837), a native of Paris, France, who fled to Italy during the French revolution, settled in Baltimore, Md., was graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1810, and in the same year married Elizabeth Stryker (1788-1865), daughter of the Rev. Peter Stryker of New Utrecht, L.I., and was in the West Indies making botanical researches when Frederick William was born. The son was a student at Hobart and Rutgers colleges, studied medicine and law in Geneva, N.Y., and removed with his mother to Newark, N.J., in 1845, where he conducted a classical school, 1847-59. He was also librarian of the Newark Library association, 1849-69; a member of the board of education of Newark, 1852-69, and its president, 1867-69; state superintendent of the public schools of New Jersey, 1860-63; sheriff of Essex county, N.J., 1865-67; mayor of Newark, N.J., 1870-73; associate judge of the county court, 1875-79, and librarian of the New Jersey Historical society for many years. The honorary degree A.M. was conferred upon him by Rutgers in 1845, and by the College of New Jersey in 1861. He edited several volumes of *The Colonial Documents of New Jersey* published by the historical society, and is the author of: *History of Rome* (1852); *An English Grammar* (1853); *Life*

of *Madams de Longueville*, from the French of Victor Cousin (1854); *The Henriade*, from the French of Voltaire (1859); *English Songs from Foreign Tongues* (1879); *The Self-Tormentor*, from the Latin of Terentius, with more English Songs (1885), and compiled the greater part of the volume treating of New Jersey in "Memorial History of New York." He had in manuscript at his death another translation of Terentius, a collection of original poems, and more *Songs from Foreign Tongues*, and had in preparation *The Governors of New Jersey and History of New Jersey*. He died in Newark, N.J., Aug. 12, 1897.

RIDDLE, Albert Gallatin, author and representative, was born in Monson, Mass., May 28, 1816; son of Thomas and Minerva (Merrick) Riddle. He removed with his parents to Geauga county, Ohio, in 1817; received a common school education, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was married, Jan. 22, 1845, to Caroline C., daughter of Judge Barton F. Avery of Chardon, Ohio. Mr. Riddle practiced law at Chardon, was prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, 1840-46; a representative from Trumbull and Geauga counties in the state legislature, 1848-50, and organized the first Free Soil convention in the state. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850; was prosecuting attorney in 1856; defended the Oberlin slave rescuers in 1859, and was a Republican representative from the nineteenth Ohio district in the 37th congress, 1861-63, where he advocated the arming of slaves, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He was U.S. consul at Matanzas, 1863-64, and settled in Washington, D.C., in 1864, where he practiced law. He was largely instrumental in restoring the friendship of Secretary Chase and the President, and in thus securing the re-nomination of Lincoln in 1864. He was retained by the state department to aid in the prosecution of John H. Surratt for the murder of President Lincoln; was law-officer of the District of Columbia, 1877-99, and was in charge of the law department of Howard university for several years. He is the author of: *Students and Lawyers* (1873); *Bart Ridgely, a Story of Northern Ohio* (1873); *The Portrait, a Romance of Cuyahoga Valley* (1874); *Alice Brand, a Tale of the Capitol* (1875); *Life, Character, and Public Services of James A. Garfield* (1880); *The House of Ross* (1881); *Castle Gregory* (1882); *Hurt and his Bear* (1883); *The Sugar Makers of the West Woods* (1885); *The Hunter of the Chagrin* (1882); *Mark Loan, a Tale of the Western Reserve* (1883); *Old Norberry, and the Pioneers* (1884); *Speeches and Arguments* (1886); *Life of Benjamin F. Wade* (1885); *The Tory's Daughter* (1888); *Recollections of War Times 1860-65* (1895). He died in Washington, D.C., May 15, 1902.

RIDDLE, David Hunter, educator, was born in Martinsburg, Va., April 14, 1805; son of William and Susanna (Nourse) Riddle; grandson of James Riddle (a native of Donegal, Ireland) and of James and Sarah (Fouace) Nourse, and a descendant through his maternal grandfather from a Huguenot family (Fouace) driven from Caen, Normandy, in 1685. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, 1823, and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1828; was ordained by the presbytery of Winchester, Dec. 4, 1828, and was pastor of the Kent Street church, Winchester, Va., 1828-33; of the Third church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1833-57, and of the First Reformed Dutch church, Jersey City, N.J., 1857-62. He was president and professor of mental and moral science at Jefferson college, 1863-65; professor of mental and moral science, 1865-68; pastor at the college church, Canonsburg, Pa., 1863-68, and pastor at Martinsburg, W. Va., 1868-79. He was married in 1838 to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Matthew and Mary (Blaine) Brown of Canonsburg, Pa. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Marshall college, Pennsylvania, in 1843, and that of LL.D. by Rutgers college, New Jersey, in 1863. He died in Martinsburg, West Va., July 16, 1888.

RIDDLE, George, elocutionist, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 22, 1851; son of Edward and Charlotte (Cutter) Riddle; grandson of James and Mary (Gray) Riddle and of Edward and Elizabeth (Nutting) Cutter. He was prepared for college at the Chauncy Hall school in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard in 1874. He made his first appearance as a reader in Boston in 1874, and his debut as an actor at Norwich, Conn., in December, 1874, as Romeo, which rôle he played the following year in Boston, Mass., supported by Mrs. Thomas Barry and a stock company. He afterward played Titus to the Brutus of Edwin Booth; was subsequently engaged as a member of the Boston Museum stock company, which was followed by an engagement as leading juvenile of a Montreal stock company, and by a season at the Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa. He was an instructor in elocution at Harvard, 1878-81, and appeared in the title rôle of "Æliupus Tyrannus" of Sophocles at Harvard in May, 1881, which was the first production in the United States of a Greek play in the original. He gave Shakespearean and other readings in the principal cities in the United States after 1881, the most successful of which were "Midsummer-Night's Dream" with Mendelssohn's music, and "Hamlet" and "Macbeth". He contributed to the newspaper press and the *Youth's Companion* and edited: "George Riddle's Readings" (1889), and "A Modern Reader and Speaker" (1899).

RIDDLE, George Read, senator, was born in Newcastle, Del., in 1817; a descendant of George Read, the signer. He was educated at Delaware college, studied engineering, and was engaged in locating and constructing railroads and canals in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, 1840-48. He was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1848; settled in practice in Newcastle; served as deputy attorney-general of Newcastle county, 1848-50; was a commissioner to retrace Mason and Dixon's line in 1849; a Democratic representative from Delaware in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851-55, and was defeated for the 34th congress in 1854. He was chairman of the committee on engraving and of the special committee on the Peruvian Guano question in the 32d and 33d congresses. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1844, 1848 and 1856, and was elected to the U. S. senate in 1864, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James A. Bayard, serving from Feb. 2, 1864, until his death in Washington, D.C., March 29, 1867.

RIDDLE, Matthew Brown, educator, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 17, 1836; son of David Hunter (q.v.) and Elizabeth Blaine (Brown) Riddle; grandson of the Rev. Matthew (q.v.) and Mary (Blaine) Brown; great-grandson of Matthew Brown, a Revolutionary soldier, and great-grandson of John Brown, whose father, John Brown of Priesthill, Scotland, the martyr covenanter, known as the "Christian Carrier," was shot in 1685 by Graham of Claverhouse, at Priesthill, in the presence of his wife and little son, John. Mr. Riddle was graduated from Jefferson college, A.B., 1852, A.M., 1855, and from the New Brunswick Theological seminary in 1859. He was adjunct professor of Greek at Jefferson college, 1857-58; was licensed to preach, May 26, 1859, and served during the civil war as chaplain of the 2d regiment of New Jersey militia. He was married, Aug. 21, 1862, to Anna M. Walther of Heidelberg, Germany. He was pastor at Hoboken, N.J., 1862-65; Newark, N.J., 1865-68; professor of New Testament exegesis at Hartford Theological seminary, 1871-87, and professor of New Testament exegesis at Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., from 1887. He was an original member of the American Company for New Testament Revision in 1871 and of the assembly's committee for revising the proof texts of Westminster Standards, and also of the Committee for Revising the Confession of Faith (1890). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Franklin and Marshall college in 1870, and by the College of New Jersey at the Sesqui-centennial celebration in 1896, and that of LL.D. by the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1894. He translated and edited the epistles to the Romans, Galatians,

Ephesians and Colossians in the American edition of Lange's Commentary (1869, new edit., 1886); edited the gospels of Mark and Luke for the American edition of Meyer's commentary (1884); revised and edited Edward Robinson's "Greek Harmony of the Gospels" (1885), and Robinson's "English Harmony" (1886). He contributed to Schaff's "Popular Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament" (1878-83); and to Cox's edition of the "Ante-Nicene Fathers" (3 vols.), to Schaff's "Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers" (3 vols.), and with the Rev. John E. Todd, prepared the notes on the International Sunday-School Lessons for the Congregational Publishing society of Boston, 1877-81; and from 1894 wrote on the Lessons from the New Testament in the *Sunday School Times*, Philadelphia. In 1903 he was one of the two surviving members of the American company who prepared the "Standard Edition of the Revised New Testament" (1901); the other being Ex-President Timothy Dwight of Yale.

RIDDLEBERGER, Harrison Holt, senator, was born in Edinburg, Va., Oct. 4, 1844; son of Madison and Susan (Shryock) Riddleberger and grandson of Jacob and Amelia (Heiskel) Shryock. He studied under a private tutor, and in March, 1863, raised a company for the Confederate army and entered the service as 2d lieutenant of infantry. He took part in the Richmond, Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns; was promoted captain, and transferred to the cavalry; was captured, and held as a prisoner of war from July, 1864. He returned to Edinburg in April, 1865, where he became editor of *The Tenth Legion Banner*. He married Nov. 29, 1866, Emma V., daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Samuels) Belew of Edinburg. He represented Shenandoah county in the Virginia legislature, 1871-75. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and settled in practice in Woodstock. He served as commonwealth's attorney for Shenandoah county, 1876-80; was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1876, and on the Readjuster ticket in 1880; a member of the Virginia senate, 1876-81, where he served as chairman of the committee on Federal relations, and as a member of that on courts of justice. He became editor of the *Virginian*, a Republican newspaper, published in Woodstock in 1881, having previously edited the *Shenandoah Democrat*. He was elected to the United States senate in 1881, and served in that body, 1883-89, all of the time as chairman of the committee on manufactures, and as a member of the committee on naval affairs, on the District of Columbia and on education and labor. He labored actively for the rejection of the proposed extradition treaty with Great Britain, for which he received resolutions of thanks from Irish societies of the United States. He died in Woodstock, Va., Jan. 24, 1890.

RIDEING

RIDEING, William Henry, editor, was born in Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 17, 1833; son of William and Emma Rideing. Losing both parents early in boyhood, he joined relatives in Chicago, where he remained until 1870. In 1870 he procured temporary employment as secretary to Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and held for long periods editorial positions on the Newark (N.J.) *Journal* and the Boston *Journal*. He was an assistant editor of the New York *Tribune* from 1871-74, and for two years (1875-77) was special correspondent of the New York *Times* with the Wheeler exploring expedition. In that capacity he traveled about 4,000 miles in the saddle through the then unsettled regions of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. He became associate editor of the *Youth's Companion* in 1881, a position which he still retained in 1903, and in 1888 was made managing editor of the *North American Review* without interrupting his relations with the *Companion*. He was married in March, 1887, to Margaret Elinor, daughter of C. E. and Ellen Backus of Worcester, Mass. He is the author of: *American Authors* (1875); *A Saddle in the Wild West* (1879); *The Alpenstock* (1879); *Boys Coastwise* (1884); *Young Folk's History of London* (1884); *A Little Upstart*, a novel (1895); *Thackeray's London* (1885); *Bohhood of Living Authors* (1887); *In the Land of Lorna Doone* (1895); *The Captured Crusader* (1896); *Bohhood of Famous Authors* (1897); *Boys in the Mountains and on the Plains*; *At Haverden with Mr. Gladstone*, and many contributions to periodicals.

RIDGAWAY, Henry Bascom, clergyman and educator, was born in Talbot county, Md., Sept. 7, 1830; son of James and Mary (Jump) Ridgaway, and grandson of Thomas Ridgaway and of Abnuleis Jump. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., A.B., 1849; admitted to the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1850, and was married, Feb. 22, 1855, to Rosamond, daughter of Merritt and Rosamond (Cushman) Caldwell of Carlisle, Pa. He labored in Maryland; was pastor of High Street church, Baltimore, 1855-57; Portland, Maine, 1858-60; St. Paul's church, New York city and vicinity, and in Cincinnati, 1860-80. He was professor of historical theology in Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill., 1882-84, and held the presidency and professorship of practical theology there from 1884 until his death. He received from Dickinson the degree of D.D. in 1868 and that of LL.D. in 1889. His travels included a trip to the Holy Land, 1873-74, and one around the world in which he was accompanied by his wife, 1892-93. The first is partly described in *The Lord's Land: A Narrative of Travels in Sinai and Palestine* (1876). His other publica-

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tions include the biographies of: *Alfred Cookman* (1871); *Bishop Edward S. Janes* (1882); *Bishop Beverly Waugh* (1883); *Bishop Matthew Simpson* (1885). He died in Evanston, Ill., March 30, 1895.

RIDGELEY, Charles Goodwin, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1784. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., Oct. 19, 1799; served in the Tripolitan war under Preble, 1804-05, and was the recipient of a sword and a vote of thanks for gallantry. He was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 2, 1807; master commandant, July 24, 1813, and captain, Feb. 28, 1815. He commanded the brig *Jefferson* on Lake Ontario, in 1814, and the *Eric* and *Independence* in the Mediterranean squadron, 1815-17, and served as flag officer of the West Indian squadron, 1827-30, engaged in protecting the commerce of the United States and in suppressing piracy. He commanded the navy yard at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1832-39, and was flag officer, Brazil squadron, 1840-42. He died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8, 1848.

RIDGELY, Charles, governor of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6, 1760; son of John and Achsah (Ridgely) Holliday Carman; grandson of Charles Carman of Reading, England, and of Col. Charles Ridgely. He was baptized Charles Ridgely Carman, but was adopted by his uncle, Capt. Charles Ridgely, whose fortune he inherited in 1790, on condition that he should assume his name. He was married, Oct. 17, 1782, to Priscilla, daughter of Caleb and Priscilla (Still) Dorsey of Howard county, Md. He was a member of the Maryland senate, brigadier-general of the 11th Maryland brigade in 1791, and governor of Maryland, 1815, 1816 and 1817. He was the owner of 400 slaves, all of whom became free by the terms of his will. He died at Hampton, Baltimore county, Md., July 17, 1829.

RIDGELY, Daniel Boone, naval officer, was born near Lexington, Ky., Aug. 1, 1813. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., April 1, 1828, promoted passed midshipman, June 14, 1834, and commissioned lieutenant, Sept. 10, 1840. He served on the sloop *Albany* during the Mexican war, and witnessed the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz, and the other Mexican ports; was attached to the United States naval observatory, Washington, D.C., 1850-52; to the sloop *Germantown* in the West Indies in 1854; was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1853;



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commanded the *Atalanta* on the Paraguayan expedition, 1857-58; the *Santiago de Cuba* in the West Indies, 1861-63, where he was successful in capturing several blockade runners; was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and commanded the *Shenandoah* in the bombardments of Fort Fisher, December, 1864, and January, 1865. He commanded the *Poishatan* of the Pacific squadron from 1865, until transferred to the *Lancaster* in 1867. He was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866, and was a member of the board of naval examiners at Philadelphia, Pa., 1867-68. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1868.

RIDGELY, Henry Moore, senator, was born in Dover, Del., in 1778; son of Dr. Charles Ridgely (1738-85). He was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice in Dover. He was married to Sally Ann, daughter of Gov. Cornelius P. and Ruhamah (Marim) Comegys of Kent county, Del. He was a Federalist representative from Delaware in the 12th and 13th congresses, Nov. 4, 1811, to March 2, 1815, and was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nicholas Van Dyke, serving from Jan. 23, 1827, to March 3, 1829. He died in Dover, Del., Aug. 7, 1847.

RIDGELY, Nicholas, jurist, was born in Dover, Del., Sept. 30, 1763; son of Dr. Charles Ridgely (1738-1785), a native of Dover, who practised medicine there, 1758-85; frequently sat in the Delaware legislature after 1765; was presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Kent county, and previous to the Revolutionary war, of the quarter sessions, and was a delegate to the convention that framed the state constitution in 1776. Nicholas received a liberal education, and engaged in the practice of law in Dover, 1783-1801. He served as attorney-general of the state, as a representative in the state legislature, and as chancellor of the state of Delaware, 1801-30. He died in Georgetown, Del., April 1, 1830.

RIDGWAY, Robert, ornithologist, was born in Mount Carmel, Ill., July 2, 1850; son of David and Henrietta James (Reed) Ridgway, and grandson of Richard and Sarah Ridgway and of Joseph and Eliza (Bell) Reed. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age turned his attention to natural history. He served as zoologist to the U. S. geological exploration of the 40th parallel under Clarence King in California, Nevada, southern Idaho, and Utah, 1867-69; was occupied chiefly with government work, 1869-80, and was curator of the ornithological division of the U. S. National museum from July 1, 1880. He was married, Oct. 12, 1875, to Julia Evelyn, daughter of Horace and Elizabeth (Nichols) Perkins of New York city. He was one of the founders of the American Ornithologists' union in 1883; its vice-president, 1883-98, and its pres-

ident, 1899-1900. He received the degree M. S., from the Indiana State university in 1884; was a member of the permanent ornithological committee of the first international congress at Vienna in 1885, and an honorary member of the second congress Ornithologique International at Budapest in 1891. He became a corresponding member of the Zoological society of London, and of the Academies of Science of New York, Davenport, Ia., and Chicago, Ill.; a foreign member of the British Ornithologists' union; an honorary member of the Nuttall Ornithological club of Cambridge, Mass., the Brookville, Ind., Society of Natural History, the Ridgway Ornithological club of Chicago, Ill., and a member of the committee of patronage of the International Congress of Zoology at London. He published more than 200 descriptive papers of new species and races of American birds, many of which appeared in the "Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum"; several catalogues of North American and other birds contained in the museum, and is the joint author with Professor Spencer F. Baird and Dr. Thomas M. Brewer of: *A History of Northern American Birds* (3 vols., 1874), and *The Water Birds of North America* (2 vols., 1884), in which he wrote large portions of the technical parts. He also published: *Report on Ornithology of the Fortieth Parallel* (1877); *A Nomenclature of Colors for Naturalists* (1886); *Manual of North American Birds* (1887); *The Ornithology of Illinois* (2 vols., 1889-1895), and *The Birds of North and Middle America* (8 vols., 1901).

RIDPATH, John Clark, educator, was born in Putnam county, Ind., April 26, 1840; son of Abraham and Sarah (Matthews) Ridpath of Montgomery county, Va.; grandson of John and Mary (Cox) Ridpath and of Anderson and Naomi (Heavin) Matthews, and a descendant of the Ridpaths of Berwick-on-Tweed and of Samuel Matthews, colonial governor of Virginia. He attended the common schools; engaged in teaching school and in tutoring, to assist in defraying the expense of a college education, and was graduated from Indiana Asbury (DePauw) university, A. B., 1863, A. M., 1866. He was married, Dec. 21, 1862, to Hannah Roxana, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Sill) Smythe of Greencastle, Ind. He was instructor in languages at the academy at Thorntown, Ind., 1862-64; principal of the academy, 1864-66; professor of languages in Baker university, Baldwin city, Kan., in 1866, and principal of the public schools in Lawrenceburg, Ind., 1867-69. He was professor of English literature and normal instruction in Indiana Asbury university, 1869-71; professor of belles-lettres and history, 1871-79, and vice-president, 1879-81. He secured the DePauw endowment from Washing-

ton C. DePauw for the university, which adopted its patron's name in 1882; continued there as vice-president and professor of history and political economy, 1882-85, and from the latter year until his death, devoted himself to literary work. He was defeated as a Democratic candidate for representative in congress from Indiana in 1896. He received the degree LL.D. from Syracuse university in 1880; was associate editor of the "People's Cyclopaedia", 1879-95; edited the *Arena* at Boston, Mass., 1897-98; was literary director of the Jones Brothers Publishing company, 1898-1900, and compiled the *Library of Universal Literature* (1898). He is the author of: *Academic History of the United States* (1874-75); *Grammar School History of the United States* (1876); *Popular History of the United States* (1877); *Inductive Grammar of the English Language* (1879); *Monograph on Alexander Hamilton* (1880); *Life and Work of Garfield* (1881); *Cyclopaedia of Universal History* (4 vols., 1880-85); *Monograph on the Trial of Guiteau* (1882); *Monograph on the Epoch of Integration* (1883); *History of Texas* (1884); *Monograph on History and Historical Study* (1885); *Life and Work of W. C. De Pauw* (unpublished, 1888); *Great Races of Mankind* (4 vols., 1888-94); *Monograph on Beyond the Sierras* (1888); *Monograph on the True Evolution* (1889); *Monograph on the Citizen Soldier* (1890); *Monograph on the Man in History* (1892); *Monograph on the Suppression of the Intellectual Life* (1892); *Christopher Columbus, the Epoch, the Man, and the Work* (unpublished, 1892); *Columbus and Columbia* (1893); *The Life and Work of James G. Blaine* (1893); *Epic of Life, a poem* (1893); *Famous Paintings of the World* (1894); *Life and Memoirs of Bishop William Taylor* (1894-95); *Napoleon Bonaparte* (1895), and *The Life and Times of William E. Gladstone*. He died in New York city, July 31, 1900.

RIGGS, Elias, linguist and missionary, was born in New Providence, N.J., Nov. 19, 1810; son of the Rev. Elias Riggs, College of New Jersey, A.B., 1795, A.M., 1798, and pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Providence, N.J., 1807-25. Elias, jr., was graduated at Amherst, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1832. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Sept. 20, 1832; and was a foreign missionary at Athens, Greece, 1832-34; Argos, Greece, 1834-38; Smyrna, Turkey, 1838-53, and Constantinople, Turkey, 1853-56. He visited the United States in 1856; served as instructor in sacred literature at Union Theological seminary, 1857-58; declined a professorship there, and returned to Constantinople, where he worked, 1858-1901. He was an expert linguist, and a member of the committees that translated the Scriptures into the Turkish language, the translation being pub-

lished in 1878, and their revised work in 1886. He received the degree D.D. from Hanover college, Ind., in 1853, and LL.D. from Amherst in 1871. He is the author of: *A Manual of Chaldean Language, etc.* (1832, rev. ed., 1858); *The Young Forester, a Brief Memoir of the Early Life of the Swedish Missionary Fjeldet* (1840); *Translation of the Scriptures into the Modern Armenian Language* (1853); *Grammatical Notes on the Bulgarian Language* (1844); *Grammar of the Modern Armenian Language with a Vocabulary* (1847, 2d. ed., 1856); *Grammar of the Turkish Language as written in the Armenian Character* (1871); *Translation of the Scriptures into the Bulgarian Language* (1871); *Suggested Emendations of the Authorized English Version of the Old Testament* (1873); *A Harmony of the Gospels in Bulgarian* (1880); *Suggested Modifications of the Revised Version of the New Testament* (1883); *A Bible Dictionary in Bulgarian* (1884); and many minor publications including, tracts, hymns, and collections of hymns in the Greek, Armenian and Bulgarian languages. He died in Constantinople, Turkey, Jan. 17, 1901.

RIGGS, John Davis Seaton, educator, was born in Washington, Pa., Jan. 29, 1851; son of Edward and Charlotte Ann (Seaton) Riggs, and grandson of John and Mary (Phillips) Riggs, and of George Clark and Esther (Shotwell) Smith Seaton. His early education was received in the public schools of Rockford, Ill. He was a student at Shurtleff college from April, 1867, until December, 1868; then attended the University of Chicago, one term; engaged in business at Rockford, Ill., 1869-75; was graduated from the University of Chicago, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881, and was principal of the commercial department of Salt Lake academy, Utah, 1878-79. He was married, Sept. 3, 1879, to Mary Esther, daughter of Osborn and Amanda (Rice) Chaney of Rockford, Ill. He was principal of the preparatory department of the University of Chicago, 1879-86; joint principal of the University academy, Chicago, 1886-87; organized and was principal of the Granville (Doane) academy, Denison university, Ohio, 1887-96, and in the latter year was elected president of Ottawa university, Kansas. He was made a member of the state board of education of Kansas; president of the Kansas College Presidents' association, and a corresponding member of the Kansas State Historical society. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of South Dakota in 1890, upon the completion of a course in general literature and the presentation of a thesis on "Suture in Reform", and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Ewing college, Illinois, in 1901. He is the author of: *In Latinum (Caesar)* (1890), and *In Latinum (Cicero)* (1892).

RIGGS, Kate Douglas Wiggin, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1859; daughter of Robert Noah and Helen (Dyer) Smith; granddaughter of Jones and Lydia (Knight) Dyer, and of Noah and Hannah (Wheaton) Smith, all of Maine. She spent her childhood in Hollis, Maine; attended Abbot academy, Andover, Mass., and in 1876 removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where she studied kindergarten, and after teaching in Santa Barbara college for a year, she organized in San Francisco the first free kindergartens for poor children on the Pacific slope in 1878, and



in 1880, with her sister, Nora Archibald Smith, started a training school in connection with them. She was married in 1880 to Samuel Bradley Wiggin of San Francisco, and removed in 1888 to New York city, where Mr. Wiggin died the following year. In 1895 she was married to George Christopher Riggs, but continued to write under the name of Kate Douglas Wiggin. Her published works include: *The Birds' Christmas Carol* (1886); *Kindergarten Chimes* (1888); *A Summer in a Cañon* (1889); *The Story of Patsy* (1889); *Timothy's Quest* (1890); *Polly Oliver's Problem* (1893); *A Cathedral Courtship and Penelope's English Experiences* (1893); *The Village Watch-Tower* (1895); *Marm Lisa* (1896); *Penelope's Progress* (1898); *Penelope's Experiences in Ireland* (1901); *The Diary of a Goose-Girl* (1902); *Rebecca* (1903). She also wrote with her sister, *The Story Hour* (1890); *Children's Rights* (1892); and *The Republic of Childhood* (3 vols., 1895-96); and edited with her two volumes of poetry for children and young people, *Golden Numbers* and the *Poetry Ring* (1902). She also set to music *Nine Love Songs and a Carol* (1896).

RIGGS, Stephen Return, missionary, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, March 23, 1812; son of Stephen and Anna (Baird) Riggs; grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Cook) Riggs and of Moses Baird, and a descendant of Edward Riggs, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1633. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., A.B., 1834; attended the Western Theological seminary at Allegheny, Pa., 1835-36; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Steubenville in September, 1836, and ordained by the presbytery of Chillicothe in April, 1837. He was married, Feb. 16, 1837, to Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas

and Martha Arms (Taylor) Longley of Hawley, Mass. He was sent as a missionary among the Sioux Indians by the A.B.C.F.M. in 1837, and was stationed for a few months at the Lake Harriet mission, near Fort Snelling. He associated with the Rev. T. S. Williamson at Lac-qui-Parle mission (1837-42), where he learned the Dakota language, and started and conducted a mission station at Traverse des Sioux (1843-46), returning to Lac-qui-Parle in the latter year. He was in charge of the Hazelwood mission near the mouth of the Yellow Medicine river, 1854-62, where he was aided by his son Alfred, a graduate of Knox college. The Indian massacre under Little Crow, Aug. 18, 1862, forced him to flee with his family, and they reached St. Paul, Minn. He received the degree D.D. from Beloit college, and that of LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1873. He published: *The Dakota First Reading Book* (with Gideon H. Pond, 1839); *Wovapi Mitawa* (1842); *Dakota Tawoonape or Dakota Lessons* (1850); *Dakota Vocabulary* (1852); *Tahkoo Wakan or the Gospel among the Dakotas* (1869); *The Bible in Dakota*, with the Rev. T. S. Williamson (1879), and *Mary and I, or Forty Years Among the Sioux* (1880). He also edited: *A Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language, collected by the Members of the Dakota Mission* (1852, which became Vol. IV of the Smithsonian Contributions; rev. ed., 1883); and *Hymns in the Dakota Language* (1842), with the Rev. J. P. Williamson (1863, rev. ed.). He died in Beloit, Wis., Aug. 24, 1883.

RIIS, Jacob August, author, was born at Ribe, Denmark, May 3, 1849; son of Niels Edward and Caroline (Lundholm) Riis. He was a student at the Latin school in his native place; learned the trade of carpenter, and was married, March 5, 1876, to Elizabeth Dorothea, daughter of Niels Nielsen of Herning, Denmark. In 1870 he removed to New York city, where he was employed as police reporter on the *Tribune* and the *Sun*, was instrumental in establishing small parks and playgrounds and in improving the condition of schools and tenement houses. He was secretary of the New York Small Parks commission and executive officer of the Good Government clubs. His published works, which immediately attained large circulation, include: *How the Other*



Half Lives (1890); *The Children of the Poor* (1892); *Niboy's Christmas* (1893); *Out of Mulberry Street* (1898); *A Ten Years' War* (1900); *The Making of an American* (1901); *The Battle with The Slum* (1903); *Children of the Tenements* (1903) and numerous contributions to periodicals.

RIKER, James, historian, was born in New York city, May 11, 1822; son of James and Elizabeth (Van Arsdale) Riker; grandson of Daniel and Deborah (Leverick) Riker and of John and Mary (Crawford) Van Arsdale, and a descendant of Abraham and Grietie (Harmensen) Rycken (or de Rycke). In 1638 Abraham Rycken emigrated from Holland to New York, where he received an allotment of land from Governor Kieft, and about 1642 he engaged in trade. James Riker was educated in Cornelius institute; was principal of a public school in Harlem, N.Y., 1850-58, and was clerk in the office of the American Home Missionary society, 1858-63. He was employed in the U.S. revenue service, 1864-67, and from 1869 until his death resided in Waverly, N.Y., where in 1895 he established a library and became its librarian. He was elected to membership in several historical and other societies, and is the author of: *A Brief History of the Riker Family* (1851); *The Annals of Newtown* (1852); *Harlem: its Origin and Early Annals* (1881); *The Indian History of Tioga County in the Gazetteer of Tioga County* (1883); *A Dictionary of the First Settlers of New Netherlands Prior to the Year 1700*, in preparation (1889), and many historical pamphlets. He died in Waverly, N.Y., July 15, 1889.

RILEY, Benjamin Franklin, clergyman and educator, was born in Pineville, Ala., July 16, 1849; son of Enoch and Sophronia Irving (Autrey) Riley, and grandson of Jeremiah and Jane Riley, and of Alexander and Parthenia Autrey. He was graduated from Erskine college, S.C., in 1871; attended the Southern Baptist Theological seminary and Crozer seminary; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1872, and was pastor at Carlowville, Ala., in 1876; Albany, Ga., 1877-79; Opelika, Ala., 1879-84; editor of the *Alabama Baptist*, 1885, and pastor at Livingston, Ala., 1884-88. He was married, June 21, 1876, to Emma, daughter of Dr. J. L. Shaw of Belleville, Ala. He was president of Howard college, Ala., 1888-93; professor of English literature at the University of Georgia, 1893-1900, and pastor at Houston, Texas, from 1900. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Alabama in 1884, and from Erskine college in 1888; and was made a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, London, in recognition of his paper on "The Difficulty of Preserving Pure English in the United States," read before that body, July 19, 1898. His published works include: *History of Conecuh County, Ala.* (1884); *Alabama as It*

Is (1888); *History of Baptists of Alabama* (1893); *History of Baptists of the Southern States East of the Mississippi* (1897); and numerous pamphlets and contributions to periodicals.

RILEY, Bennett, soldier, was born in Alexandria, Va., Nov. 27, 1787. He was appointed an ensign of rifles in the U.S. army, Jan. 19, 1813; was promoted lieutenant, March 12, 1813; served throughout the war of 1812; was promoted captain, Aug. 6, 1818; major, Sept. 26, 1837; lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 1, 1839, and brevetted colonel for his services at Chakotta, in the Florida war, June 2, 1840. He commanded the 2d infantry at Vera Cruz, the 2d brigade of Twiggs's division in the Mexican valley, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., April 18, 1847, for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and major-general, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras. General Scott credited a certain victory for the American army to the bravery he displayed in battle. He was placed in command of the Pacific department, with headquarters at Monterey, Cal., in 1848, and was military governor of California from April to December, 1849, when the state constitution was adopted and Peter H. Burnett (q.v.) became governor. He was promoted colonel of the 1st U.S. infantry, Jan. 31, 1850, and died at Buffalo, N.Y., June 9, 1853.

RILEY, Charles Valentine, entomologist, was born in London, Eng., Sept. 18, 1843. He attended the College of St. Paul, Dieppe France, 1854-57, and a private school at Bonn, Prussia, 1857-60. He emigrated to America in 1860, and settled in Kankakee county, Ill., where he obtained employment on a stock farm. In 1863 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and became a reporter on the *Evening Journal*, and later on the *Prairie Farmer*. He was editor of the entomological department of the latter paper, and became well known among the agriculturists of the west. He enlisted with the 134th Illinois volunteers in May, 1864, and served until November, 1864, when he resumed his work with the *Prairie Farmer*. He was appointed first state entomologist of Missouri in 1868. He was chief of the United States entomological commission to study and solve the problem of the extinction of the Rocky Mountain grasshopper. After five years, having completed the work, the commission was discontinued. He was U.S. entomologist, 1878-79 and 1880-93, and



brought the division of entomology from an obscure position to one of prominence in the department of agriculture. He was married in 1878, to Emilie J. Gozelman of St. Louis, Mo. He was an honorary member of the London Entomological society; corresponding member of the French, Berlin, Swiss and Belgian entomological societies; president of the Academy of Sciences of St. Louis, 1876-78; a fellow of the American Philosophical society, the American Entomological society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Agricultural society; the Association of Scientific Agriculturists, and the Philosophical and Anthropological societies of Washington; a founder and first president of the Entomological society, Washington; president of the Association of Economic Entomologists, and a member or officer of many other foreign and domestic horticultural and agricultural bodies. The French government awarded him a gold medal in 1873, and the cross of the Legion of Honor, July 14, 1889. He lectured before Cornell university; the Kansas State Agricultural society; the Missouri State university; Washington university, St. Louis, and the Lowell Institute, Boston. He received the honorary degrees A.M. from the Kansas State Agricultural college, 1872, and Ph.D. from Missouri State university, 1873. He presented his collection of 115,000 mounted specimens to the entomological department of the U.S. National Museum, of which institution he was honorary curator of insects. He is the author of: *Reports on the Noxious, Beneficial and Other Insects of the State of Missouri* (9 annual volumes, 1869-77); *Potato Pests* (1876); *The Locust Plague in the United States* (1877); and *Annual Reports* as entomologist of the department of agriculture, besides many articles, lectures and addresses in the leading entomological and agricultural magazines. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 14, 1895.

RILEY, Franklin Lafayette, historian, was born near Hebron, Lawrence county, Miss., Aug. 21, 1869; son of Franklin Lafayette and Balsarah (Weathersby) Riley; grandson of Edward Miles and Mary (Shows) Riley and of Edward Duncan and Elmira (McDaniel) Weathersby, and a descendant of Edward Riley, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1747. He was graduated from Mississippi college, A.B., 1889, A.M., 1891; began teaching at the Hebron high school, 1889; and was married at Clinton, Miss., July 15, 1891, to Fanny Townes, daughter of Charles Henry Leigh of Cleburne, Texas. He was a fellow at Johns Hopkins, 1895-96, receiving his Ph.D. degree there in 1896; was president of Hillman College for Young Women, 1896-97, and became professor of history at the University of

Mississippi in 1897. He re-organized the Mississippi Historical society and organized the University Historical society in 1898; became secretary and treasurer of the former, and a member of other similar organizations. His published works include: *Colonial Origin of New England Senates* (1896); *School History of Mississippi* (1900); *Transition from Spanish to American Control in Mississippi* (1900); *Descriptive and Historical Sketch of Mississippi* (1901); *Extinct Towns and Villages of Mississippi* (1902). He edited five volumes of the publications of the Mississippi Historical society, and contributed numerous historical articles to periodicals.

RILEY, James Whitcomb, poet, was born in Greenfield, Ind., in 1853; son of Reubin Alexander and Elizabeth (Marine) Riley. He was educated in the public schools; hopelessly studied law in his father's office, then became a sign painter. He joined a traveling concert-wagon as advertiser, where he became proficient in improvising songs, and in 1878 returned to Greenfield, where he commenced work on a county paper, and contributed verses to Indianapolis papers, most of which contributions were in the Hoosier dialect. He then went to Anderson, Ind., and was on the editorial staff of the *Democrat*, and while there wrote a poem entitled "Leonainie," in imitation of Edgar A. Poe, to which he signed that poet's initials. The poem was published in the *Dispatch* of Kokomo, Ind., with editorial claim that it had been discovered on the fly-leaf of an old Ainsworth Dictionary. Reviewers at home and abroad pronounced it genuine, and even when the name of the real author was disclosed, many critics maintained that it was Poe's. In consequence of this hoax, Mr. Riley lost his position with the Anderson *Democrat*, but was soon called to regular employment in the office of the Indianapolis *Journal*. He became known as the "Hoosier poet"; subsequently engaged as a public reader, and published his first book under the pen-name of "Benj. F. Johnson of Boone." He is the author of: *The Old Swimmin'-Hole and 'Leven More Poems* (now *Neighborly Poems*) (1883); *'The Boss Girl' and Other Sketches* (1886); *Afterwhiles* (1887); *Character Sketches and Poems* (1887); *Old-Fashioned Roses in England* (1888); *Pipes o' Pan at Zekeburry* (1889); *Rhymes of*



Childhood (1890); *The Flying Islands of the Night* (1891); *Green Fields and Running Brooks* (1892); *Poems Here at Home* (1892); *An Old Sweetheart of Mine*, republished (1892); *Armazindy* (1894); *A Child-World* (1896); *Rubaiyat of Doc Sifers* (1897); *Home-Folks* (1900); and *The Book of Joyous Children* (1902). He was never married.

RINEHART, William Henry, sculptor, was born near Union Bridge, Carroll county, Md., Sept. 13, 1825. He attended school, worked on his father's farm, and later was employed as assistant to a stonemason in Carroll county. In 1844 he was apprenticed to a marble-cutter in Baltimore, where his genius and application induced his employer to furnish him a studio on his premises. In 1855 he went to Italy and on his return in 1857, established a studio in Baltimore, but returned to Rome in 1858, from which city he made occasional visits to America. Among his best known figures are the bas-reliefs in marble, *Night and Morning*; a fountain figure for the post office building at Washington, D.C.; two figures, *Indian and Backwoodsman*, to support the clock in the Hall of Representatives, Washington, D.C.; *Hero and Leander*; *Indian Girl*; *St. Cecilia*; *Sleeping Bubes*; *Woman of Samaria*; *Christ*; *Angel of Resurrection*; *Antigone*; *Nymph*; *Clytie*; *Atalanta*; *Latona and her Children*; *Diana and Apollo*; *Endymion*, and *Rebecca*. He also modelled the bronze statue, *Love Reconciled with Death*, placed in Greenmount cemetery, Baltimore, and completed the bronze doors of the capitol at Washington left unfinished by the death of Thomas Crawford. His statue of Chief-Justice Roger B. Taney was unveiled in Annapolis, Md., in 1872. He died in Rome, Italy, Oct. 28, 1874.

RINGGOLD, Cadwalader, naval officer, was born in Washington county, Md., Aug. 20, 1803; son of the Hon. Samuel (q.v.) and Maria (Cadwalader) Ringgold. He was warranted midshipman in the U. S. navy, March 4, 1819; was attached to Commodore Porter's fleet in the West Indies, 1823-24; was promoted lieutenant, May 17, 1828; commanded the brig *Porpoise* in Lieut. Charles Wilkes's exploring expedition, 1838-42, in the discovery of the Antarctic continent and in the survey of the Pacific coast line of North America and of the South Sea Islands; was promoted commander, July 16, 1849; served in California, 1849-51, and in the bureau of construction in the navy department, Washington, D.C., in 1852. He was given command of the North Pacific exploring expedition, but was forced to return, owing to ill health, and was placed on the reserve list, Sept. 13, 1855. He was promoted captain, April 2, 1856; was returned to the active list; served in Washington, D.C., 1859-60, and

commanded the frigate *Sabine* in 1861. He rescued a marine battalion and the crew of the *Governor* off Hatteras, while accompanying Dupont's expedition to Port Royal, October, 1861; returned to the Brooklyn Navy yard for repairs, and furnished from his frigate men for Lieutenant Worden's crew for the iron-clad monitor, then fitting out for Hampden Roads, Va. He was promoted commodore, July 16, 1862; was placed on the retired list, Aug. 20, 1864; was retired with the rank of rear-admiral, July 25, 1866, and died in New York city, April 29, 1867.

RINGGOLD, Samuel, representative, was born in Chestertown, Md., Jan. 15, 1770; son of Thomas and Mary (Galloway) Ringgold; grandson of Thomas and Anna Maria (Earle) Ringgold, and of Samuel Galloway of Anne Arundel county, Md., and a descendant of Thomas Ringgold who settled in Kent county, Md., with his sons John and James in 1650. He was educated under private tutors; was married, May 3, 1792, to Maria, daughter of Gen. John Cadwalader of Kent county. In 1792 he removed to his estate, "Fountain Rock," in Washington county, Md., where he built one of the finest mansions in the state, which became a part of the College of St. James, and finally a preparatory school. He was a state senator for several years, and a Democratic representative from Maryland in the 11th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Roger Nelson (q.v.), being re-elected to the 12th, 13th, 15th and 16th congresses, serving, 1810-15 and 1817-21. He married secondly, at the White House, Washington, Marie Antoinette Hay. He died in Frederick city, Md., Oct. 18, 1829.

RIORDAN, Patrick William, R.C. archbishop, was born in Chatham, New Brunswick, Aug. 27, 1841; son of Matthew and Mary Riordan. He removed to Chicago, Ill., with his parents in 1848, and was educated at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake in that city and at the University of Notre Dame, Ind. He was sent to the American college at Rome, Italy, to fit for the priesthood, but being attacked by the malaria, studied afterwards in Paris and Louvain, Belgium, from the University of which city he graduated in 1865. He was ordained priest at Mechlin, Belgium, June 10, 1865, by Cardinal Engelbert Stercks; returned to Chicago, Ill., and was professor of ecclesiastical history and canon law and of dogmatic theology in St. Mary's of the Lake Theological seminary, 1865-68. He engaged in missionary work as rector of the church at Woodstock, Ill., in 1868, and of St. Mary's church in Joliet, Ill., 1868-71; was rector of St. James's church, Chicago, Ill., 1871-83, where he extended the parochial schools under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and received notice of his appointment as titular bishop of "Cabasa" and

coadjutor with the right of succession to Archbishop Joseph S. Alemany of San Francisco. He was consecrated bishop in St. James's church, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1883, by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Bishops McCloskey of Louisville, Ky., and Chatard of Vincennes, Ind.; participated in the third plenary council of Baltimore; succeeded to the archbishopric, Dec. 23, 1884, and to the Pallium, Sept. 20, 1885.

RIPLEY, Christopher Gore, jurist, was born in Waltham, Mass., Sept. 6, 1822; son of the Rev. Samuel (Harvard, 1804) and Sarah Alden (Bradford) Ripley; grandson of the Rev. Dr. Ezra (Harvard, 1776) and Phebe (Emerson) Ripley; great-grandson of the Rev. William and Phebe Emerson, and a direct descendant of William Ripley, who came from England, 1638, and of Governor Bradford of Plymouth colony. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1841; studied law at Harvard Law school, and in the office of Franklin Dexter of Boston, and was admitted to the bar. In 1856 he settled at Chatfield, Minn., and engaged in the real estate business with Edward Dexter, the firm being Dexter & Ripley, 1856-59. In 1859-62 he practised law in partnership with Henry R. Wells. He was elected chief justice of the supreme court of Minnesota in November, 1869, serving from Jan. 7, 1870 to April 7, 1874, when he resigned by reason of a stroke of paralysis. Soon after this he returned to Massachusetts and made his home in Concord, Mass., until his death, which occurred at Concord, in November, 1881.

RIPLEY, Eleazar Wheelock, soldier and representative, was born in Hanover, N.H., April 15, 1782; son of Sylvanus Ripley, and grand-nephew of John Wheelock (q.v.), founder of Dartmouth college. His father (1750-1787) was graduated in the first class from Dartmouth, A.B., 1771, A.M., 1773; was tutor there, 1772-82; Phillips professor of theology, 1782-87, and a trustee, 1775-87. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1800; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Waterville, Maine. He was a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1807-11, serving as speaker in 1811; removed to Portland in 1812, and in the same year was elected a senator in the Massachusetts legislature. In the war of 1812 he joined the army as lieutenant of the 21st infantry; was promoted colonel, March 12, 1813, taking part in the attack on York (Toronto), Canada, April 27, 1813, where he was three times wounded; was on frontier duty until April 14, 1814, when he was promoted brigadier-general, and in command of the 2d brigade, Gen. Jacob Brown's army, fought at the battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814, and at Niagara, July 25, where he was again wounded. For his distinguished services in these engagements he was

brevetted major-general. He was prominent in the defence and sortie of Fort Erie, Aug. 15 and Sept. 17, 1814, being shot through the neck in the latter attack, and for his gallantry was presented by congress with a gold medal, inscribed "Niagara, Chippewa, Erie." After the war he was retained in the service, and superintended the erection of fortifications in the south-west until 1820, when he resigned, and took up the practice of law at Jackson, La. He was subsequently a member of the Louisiana senate; a Jackson Democratic representative from Louisiana in the 24th and 25th congresses, serving from 1835 until his death, which occurred the day before his term expired. His son, who served in the Texan army under Capt. James W. Fannin (q.v.), was captured and put to death at Goliad, Tex., March 27, 1836. General Ripley published an oration, delivered, July 4, 1865. He died in West Feliciana, La., March 2, 1839.

RIPLEY, George, literary critic, was born in Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 3, 1802; son of Jerome Ripley, a prominent merchant, a representative in the state legislature and a justice of the court of sessions. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1826, and from the Harvard Divinity school in 1826; was a tutor at Harvard, 1825-26, and was ordained pastor of a new religious society in Boston, Mass., November 8, 1826. He was married in 1826 to Sophia Willard, daughter of Francis Dana of Cambridge, and in 1828 was appointed pastor of the Unitarian church in Purchase street, Boston, Mass. In 1831 he went to Europe to study philosophy, returning to Boston in 1835, and in 1841 he resigned his charge and abandoned the ministry, devoting himself to the study of philosophy, and becoming deeply versed in the literature, theology and philosophy of German literature. Immediately on leaving the ministry, he began the Brook Farm experiment. The site chosen was a farm of 200 acres near Roxbury, Mass., and the society was known first as the "Brook Farm Institute of Education and Agriculture," but was later incorporated as the "Brook Farm Phalanx." The aim of the society was to establish an agricultural, literary and scientific school or college, where a true religious and moral life could be lived. Some of the members of the Phalanx were Eliza



Ostinelli, Henry D. Thoreau, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, and John S. Dwight. Part of the youthful days of George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Charles A. Dana were spent there. From 1841 to 1846 Ripley and his friends carried on their plan of brotherhood and co-operation, but finally public interest flagged, a fire consumed one of the largest buildings, the land proved unfertile and the scheme failed. Ripley removed to Flatbush, L.I., where his wife taught school, and in 1848 he went to New York city, where he was employed by Mr. Greeley as literary critic on the *Tribune*, a position then unknown in the newspaper world, and which he held up to the time of his death. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Lawrence university, Wis., in 1874, and by the University of Michigan in 1875. He edited *The Dial* in conjunction with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller in 1840. He was manuscript reader for J. C. Derby & Co., 1853-54, and for Harper & Brothers, 1854-57; co-editor with Charles A. Dana of the "New American Cyclopaedia" and the "American Cyclopaedia," published by D. Appleton & Co., 1867-76; edited "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature" (15 vols., 1839), popularly known among booksellers in 1840 as "Ripley's Foreign Classics." His emolument as royalty from the sale of the American Cyclopaedia is said to have aggregated \$100,000. He is the author of: *Latest Forms of Infidelity* (1840), and with Bayard Taylor, of *Handbook of Literature and Fine Arts* (1852). He died in New York city, July 4, 1880.

RIPLEY, James Wolfe, soldier, was born in Windham, Conn., Dec. 10, 1794. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and promoted 2d lieutenant of artillery, June 1, 1814; served during the war of 1812; in the defence of Sacket Harbor, N.Y., 1814-15; was on garrison duty, 1815-16; in the Seminole war, 1817-18, and as quartermaster up to 1821. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 20, 1818, and was assigned to the 4th artillery, on the re-organization of the army, June 1, 1821. He was boundary commissioner of the Florida Indians reservation, 1823-24; on duty at the artillery school for practice, Fort Monroe, Va., 1826-28; was promoted captain of ordnance, May 30, 1832; was stationed in forts in Charleston harbor, S.C., 1832-33; in command of Kennebec arsenal, Maine, 1833-42, and was promoted major of ordnance, July 7, 1838. He was superintendent of the Springfield armory, Mass., 1841-54, and a member of the board of ordnance, Feb. 10 to March 6, 1847. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 30, 1848, for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duty in the prosecution of the war with Mexico; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of ordnance,

Dec. 31, 1854; was in command of the Watertown arsenal, Mass., 1854-55; chief of ordnance of the Pacific department, 1855-57; inspector of arsenals, 1857-60, and absent on special duty to Japan, 1860-61. He was promoted colonel and chief of ordnance, U.S.A., April 3, 1861; was brevetted brigadier-general, July 2, 1861; promoted brigadier-general and chief of ordnance, Aug. 3, 1861, and was chief of ordnance at Washington, D.C., 1861-63. He was retired from active service, Sept. 15, 1863, serving as inspector of the armament of fortifications on the New England coast, 1863-70. He was brevetted major-general, March 13, 1865, for long and faithful services. He died in Hartford, Conn., March 16, 1870.

RIPLEY, Roswell Sabine, soldier, was born in Worthington, Ohio, March 14, 1823. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and was brevetted 2d lieutenant of 3d artillery, July 1, 1843, serving on garrison duty, 1843-45, and as assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, 1845-46; was promoted 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 2d artillery, March 26, 1846; served on the coast survey, January-May, 1846; in the war with Mexico, 1846-48, taking part in the battle of Monterey, September 21-26, 1846; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1847; took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; was brevetted captain, April 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo; took part in the battles of Contreras, Aug. 19-20, 1847; Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847; Molino Del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13-14, 1847. He was brevetted major, Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mex., and was aide-de-camp to Gen. G. J. Pillow, 1847-48. He took part in the Florida campaign against the Seminole Indians, 1849-50; was on garrison duty, 1850-53, and resigned his commission in the army, March 2, 1853. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, commanded the artillery on Sullivan's Island, and directed the fire on Fort Sumter, April 13, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general in April, 1861; was given command of the Department of South Carolina and its coast defences; was in charge of the 2d military district of South Carolina, December, 1861-May, 1862; commanded the 5th brigade, Hill's division, army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, in the seven days' battles before Richmond, in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill, June 26-July 1, 1862; commanded a brigade, Hill's division, Jackson's command, in the Maryland campaign, and was wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. He commanded the first military district of South Caro-

lina, and superintended the placing of the batteries on the banks of the Stono river for the defence of Charleston, which enabled the Confederates to cut off the retreat of and capture the Federal gunboat *Isaac Smith*; severely damaged the monitor *Montauk*, and repelled the attack made by the Federal fleet on Fort Sumter, April 7, 1863. He joined Lee's army in Richmond, Va., Feb. 17, 1865, and continued with him until the surrender of Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. After the war he resided in Paris for several years, and on his return, engaged in business in Charleston, S.C. He is the author of: *History of the Mexican War* (3 vols., 1849). He died in New York city, March 26, 1887.

RISLEY, John Ewing, diplomatist, was born near Vincennes, Knox county, Ind., in 1843; son of John and Susannah (Lenor) Risley; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Harrod) Risley; great-grandson of Col. John Harrod, one of the first settlers in Kentucky,

and a descendant of Richard Risley, who came from England in 1633 and settled at what is now Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in his native place and was classically educated at Wabash college, Crawfordsville, and by private tutors. Removing to Terre Haute, he was admitted to the bar

and practised successfully. He was married to Mary Caroline, a sister of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees. In 1864 he removed to New York city where he became well known as a corporation lawyer and also for his arguments in the Alabama claims cases, and other international courts. He made his home in Summit, N.J., 1882-87, and in New Rochelle, N.Y., after 1887. During the presidential campaign of 1884 he was active throughout New Jersey. In 1885 he was an unsuccessful candidate for U.S. district attorney, and in 1892 failed to secure the nomination for representative in congress. In March, 1898, he was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, which position he held until December, 1897, when he was succeeded by Laurits S. Swenson (q.v.).

RISLEY, Richard Voorhees, author, was born in New York city, Nov. 8, 1874; son of John Ewing and Mary Caroline (Voorhees) Risley. His father (q.v.) was U.S. minister to Denmark,

1893-97, and his mother a sister of Daniel W. Voorhees (q.v.), U.S. senator from Indiana. He attended school at New Rochelle, N.Y., and at Bethlehem, Pa. He went abroad in 1891 and became attached to the American legation at Denmark in 1893. He lived subsequently in Paris and London, where he began his literary career. In 1896 he returned to New York city, where he continued his literary work. He is the author of: *The Sentimental Vikings* (1897); *Men's Tragedies* (1899); *The Sledge* (1900); *The Life of a Woman* (1902), and contributions to *The Yellow Book*, London, and other periodicals.

RITCHIE, Alexander Hay, artist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 14, 1822. He attended the Royal Institution where he studied painting under Sir William Allen, and in 1841 he emigrated to Canada, and thence to the United States, settling in New York city. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1863, and an Academician in 1871, and exhibited many paintings there. He became noted as an engraver on steel in mezzotint and stipple. Among his works in oil are: *Mercy Knocking at the Gate* (1860); *Fitting out Moses for the Fair* (1863); *Death of Lincoln* (1869); *Baby, who's that?* (1871); and his mezzotints, after his own paintings, include: *Amos Kendall*; *Mercy's Dream* (1850); *Henry Clay* (1848); *Washington and his Generals*; *George Washington*, after a painting by Rothermel (1853); *Lady Washington's Reception Day*, after Daniel Huntington, and *On the March to the Sea*, after Felix O. C. Darley (1868). He died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19, 1895.

RITCHIE, David, representative, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., Aug. 19, 1813; son of Craig Ritchie. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1829; was admitted to the bar in 1835; received the degree of J.U.D. from Heidelberg university in 1837, and practised law at Pittsburg, Pa., 1835-53 and 1860-67. He was a Whig representative from Pennsylvania in the 33d and 34th congresses, and a Republican representative in the 55th congress, serving, 1835-59. He was judge of the court of common pleas, Allegheny county, Pa., 1859-60. He died at Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 24, 1867.

RITCHIE, Robert, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 21, 1798. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., Feb. 1, 1814; cruised in the *Peacock* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1814-18, and in the *Guerriere* of the same squadron, 1819-20; served in Commodore Porter's fleet in the West Indies, 1823-24, and was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825. He served in the West India and Mediterranean squadrons, 1827-31; commanded the *Grampus* on a cruise in the West Indies, 1833-35, and was on various duty, 1835-



John E. Risley

40. He was promoted commander, Sept. 8, 1841; served on the *Columbia* of the Brazil squadron, 1845-47; at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1848-51, and commanded the *Raritan* of the Pacific squadron in 1853. He was placed on the reserve list, Sept. 13, 1855; promoted captain on the active list, Sept. 14, 1855, and was on leave of absence, 1855-59. He commanded the steam sloop *Saranac* of the Pacific squadron, 1859-62, was placed on the retired list, Dec. 21, 1861, and was promoted commodore on the retired list, April 4, 1867. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1870.

RITNER, Joseph, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Berks county, Pa., March 25, 1780; son of John Ritner, who emigrated from Alsace on the Rhine to America. He had few educational advantages; worked on a farm; was



married in 1800 to Susan Alter of Cumberland county; settled upon a farm in Washington county, Pa., where he had the use of a library of German books, and rapidly acquired a knowledge of political and social science. He represented Washington county in the state legislature, 1820-26; serving as speaker, 1824-26; was defeated as the Whig and Anti-Masonic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1828 and 1832, by George Wolf, and elected in 1835 for the term, 1835-39. He was an originator of the public school system of Pennsylvania, and while governor actively supported all the measures of his predecessor for its adoption, and proposed an increase in the state appropriation for common schools to \$300,000, the legislature voting \$700,000, an increase of \$500,000 on that obtained the previous year. He was defeated for re-election by David R. Porter in 1838, but before vacating the office had Superintendent Burrows prepare two bills: one to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to common schools, and the other to provide for the establishment of teachers' institutes, both of which bills were read to the legislature, but failed to pass. He was appointed director of the mint at Philadelphia, Pa., by President Taylor in 1848, and filled the office until the President's death in 1850. He devoted himself to the cause of education up to the close of his life, serving when eighty years old on a special board to consider the claims of state normal schools. He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Republican national convention of 1856. He died in Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 16, 1869.

RITTENHOUSE, David, astronomer, was born near Germantown, Pa., April 8, 1732; son of Matthias and Elizabeth (William) Rittenhouse; grandson of Nicholas, the immigrant, 1690, and Wilhelmina (Deweese) Rittenhouse, and of Evan

William of Wales, and (probably) great-grandson of William Rittenhouse, the immigrant, prior to 1674. Nicholas Rittenhouse settled at Germantown, Pa., established the first paper mill in the United States, and removed to Norriton after 1732, where David worked on his father's farm, and there developed unusual mechanical genius, constructing a perfectly modeled water-mill and many ingenious clocks. In 1851 he built a workshop in Norriton, where he made clocks and mathematical instruments, devoting his evenings to study, aided by Thomas Barton, a school teacher in Norriton. In 1763 he was employed by the Penn family to fix the "circle" or boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, the chronometers which he used in this transaction, and in subsequently determining the boundary line between New York and New Jersey, being either of his own manufacture or made under his inspection by his brother, Benjamin Rittenhouse. He married, Feb. 20, 1766, Eleanor, daughter of Bernard Colston, a farmer of Norriton. Their daughter Elizabeth married Jonathan D. Sergeant (q.v.). In 1767 he projected his orrery. This instrument, for which he received £300, became the property of the College of New Jersey, and a duplicate orrery, made on a larger scale, was purchased by the University of Pennsylvania for £400. He was appointed, Jan. 7, 1769, with the Rev. Dr. William Smith (q.v.) and eleven other members of the American Philosophical society, to observe the transit of Venus, June 3, from Norriton, Philadelphia, and the lighthouse at Cape Henlopen. For this purpose Rittenhouse built and furnished an observatory at Norriton, the equal altitude instrument, a transit telescope and a timepiece, being of his own invention. He also observed the transit of Mercury, Nov. 9, 1769, and that of the comet, June 16-17, 1770, and ascertained the latitude and longitude of Norriton and Philadelphia, to which latter city he removed in 1770, where, in addition to his regular occupation, he was engaged in several experiments, among them one on the Gymnotus Electricus, or Electric Eel. His wife died in 1771, and he was married, secondly, in December, 1772, to Hannah Jacobs of Philadelphia. He was appointed a commissioner on the navigation of the Schuylkill in 1773, 1781 and 1784, and with Samuel Holland of New York, commissioner to determine the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania in 1774, which commission he resumed in 1786, the boundary line being finally completed by Andrew Elliott, and accepted, Sept. 29, 1789. In the spring of 1775 a petition to the state legislature was made by the American Philosophical society for aid in erecting an observatory, Mr. Rittenhouse to be appointed "public astronomical observer,"

but the project was hindered by the turbulence of the Revolutionary period. He served as engineer to the committee of safety, 1775; was a member of the general assembly and vice-president and presiding officer of the committee of safety in 1776; a justice of the peace, and a member of the state constitutional convention of Sept. 28, 1776. He was state treasurer, 1777-80, resigning in 1780, and was made a member of the council of safety in 1777. He observed the transit of Mercury in November, 1776, and two eclipses of the sun in January, 1777, and June, 1778, respectively. He was one of the commissioners to settle the territorial dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia, 1779-84; held the chair of astronomy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1779-82; was elected a trustee of the loan office in 1780; determined the western and southern boundaries of Pennsylvania in 1784-85, and in December, 1785, was made a commissioner for running the line between Massachusetts and New York. He was appointed by President Washington, March 26, 1791, to receive subscriptions in Pennsylvania to the Bank of the United States; was one of the three "agents of information" for the "opening and improving of certain roads, rivers and navigable waters in Pennsylvania," and on April 14, 1792, was commissioned director of the U.S. mint, which position he resigned, June 30, 1795. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1767, of which university he served as trustee, 1779-80, 1782-91, and by re-election, 1791-96, and as vice-provost, 1780-82. He also received the degrees, A.M., 1772, and LL.D., 1788, from the College of New Jersey. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, 1768; its secretary, 1771; vice-president, 1790, and in 1791 succeeded Benjamin Franklin as president. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1782, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1795. His name received six votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans in October, 1900. His scientific papers in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical society*, include *An Oration on Astronomy* (1775). His biography was written by William Barton (1813), and by James Renwick in Sparks's *American Biography* (1834). He died in Philadelphia, June 26, 1796.

RITTER, Fanny Raymond, author, was born in Leeds, England, in 1839; daughter of Richard and Catherine Malone. She married, in 1867, Frédéric L. Ritter (q. v.). She was a mezzo-soprano soloist, conducting a series of historical recitals, 1869-70; translated Louis Ehler's "Letters on Music to a Lady" (1870; London, 1871), and Robert Schumann's "Music and Musicians" (London, 1877), and is the author of: *Woman as a Musician*

(1876); *Some Famous Songs* (London, 1878); *Troubadours and Minnesingers, and Haydn's "Seasons"* (1881); *Madrigals* (1882), and *Songs and Ballads*, poems (1887). She died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1890.

RITTER, Frederic Louis, musician, was born in Ittenheim, near Strassburg, Alsace, June 22, 1828; a descendant of Spanish ancestors on the paternal side, whose name was originally Caballero. He began the study of music under Hauser in Strassburg and Hans M. Schletterer in Fenestrange and Deux Ponts, continued in Paris, France, under Georges Kastner, a relative of his mother, in 1850, and under several of the best masters in Germany, 1850-52, becoming professor of music in the Protestant seminary of Fenestrange at Lorraine in 1852; and conducting a series of concerts at Bordeaux. He immigrated to the United States with his sister in 1853, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he awakened an interest in musical matters and organized the Cecilia Vocal society and the Philharmonic orchestra, both of which produced works new to the United States. He removed to New York city in 1861; was conductor of the Sacred Harmonic society, 1862-69; of the Arion Choral society for several years, and in 1867 organized and conducted at Steinway hall the first musical festival ever held in that city. He was professor of music in Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1867-91, and made his home in Poughkeepsie from 1874 until his death. He was prominent as a composer, his instrumental works including several symphonies and overtures for full orchestra, a septet for flute, horn and string quintet, and string quartets and compositions for the piano and organ, many of which have been rendered by the leading orchestras and musical clubs. Among his sacred music are the 23d and 95th Psalms, for female voices; the 4th Psalm; *O Salutaris*, and an *Ave Maria*. His vocal compositions number more than one hundred German songs. He received the degree of Mus. Doc. from the University of the City of New York in 1878. He was divorced from his first wife, the mother of his two children, and was married secondly, in 1867, to Fanny Raymond. He contributed articles on musical topics to English, French and German periodicals, and is the author of: *A History of Music in the Form of Lectures* (1870-74, 2d ed., 1876); *Music in England* (1883); *Music in America* (1883); *Manual of Musical History, from the Epoch of Ancient Greece to our Present Time* (1886); *Musical Dictation* (1888), and a *Practical Method for the Instruction of Chorus Classes*. He also edited the English edition of "Das Reich der Tone," and compiled with the Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, *The Woman's College Hymnal* (1887). He died in Antwerp, Holland, July 6, 1892.

RIVERS, Richard Henderson, educator, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1814; son of Edmund and Sarah (Henderson) Rivers. His maternal grandfather was Samuel Henderson, brother of Col. Richard Henderson, one of the proprietors of the Transylvania colony, the first settlement in Kentucky at Booneborough in 1775. His maternal grandmother was Betsy Callaway, heroine of a capture by Indians in 1776, and rescued by Boone and others. He was graduated from La Grange college, Ala., 1835; was assistant professor of languages in the college, 1835-36, and professor, 1836-43. He was married in June, 1836, to Martha Bolling Cox Jones, daughter of W. S. Jones of Franklin county, Ala., son of a Revolutionary soldier. He held the presidency of Athens Female seminary, 1843-48; was professor of moral science in Centenary college, Jackson, La., 1848-49, and its president, 1849-54, resigning in 1854 to become president of La Grange college. Upon the suspension of the latter institution during the civil war, he was president of Centenary college, Summerfield, Ala., and in 1865 conducted a private school for girls in Somerville, Tenn., and subsequently other schools of a similar character in that vicinity until 1883, when he became pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church in Louisville, Ky. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from La Grange in 1850; edited a volume of sermons (1872), and is the author of: *Mental Philosophy* (1860); *Moral Philosophy* (1868); *Our Young People* (1880); *Life of Bishop Robert Paine* (1884), and various articles in periodicals. He died in Louisville, Ky., June 21, 1894.

RIVES, Amelle, see Troubetzkoy, Amélie, Princess.

RIVES, William Cabell, senator, was born in Nelson county, Va., May 4, 1793; son of Robert and Margaret Jordan (Cabell) Rives; grandson of William and Lucy (Shands) Rives and of Col. William and Margaret (Jordan) Cabell, and a descendant of the Rives family who emigrated from Blandford, Eng., in the cavalier emigration of 1649-59, and settled at or near Blandford, Surrey county, Va. William was educated under private tutors, entered Hampden-Sidney college in 1807, and was graduated at William and Mary college in 1809. He studied law under Thomas Jefferson, 1809-11; served in the defence of Virginia as aide-de-camp to Gen. John H. Cooke, 1814-15, and engaged in the practice of law in Nelson county. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1816; represented Nelson county in the Virginia house of delegates, 1817-19, and was married, March 24, 1819, to Judith Page, daughter of the Hon. Francis and Jane Byrd (Wilson) Walker of Albemarle county, Va. He removed to Albemarle county in 1821;

represented that county in the Virginia house of delegates, 1822-23, and was an Anti-Federalist representative from Virginia in the 18th, 19th and 20th congresses, 1823-1829. He was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, 1828-29, and U.S. minister to France by appointment of President Jackson, from April 18, 1829, to Sept. 27, 1832, negotiating the indemnity treaty of July 4, 1831. He was elected to the U.S. senate from Virginia to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Littleton W. Tazewell, and served from Jan. 4, 1833, until 1834, when he resigned, having refused to follow the instructions of the Virginia legislature to vote to censure President Jackson for removing government deposits from the Bank of the United States. He was re-elected to the U.S. senate in place of John Tyler, resigned, March 14, 1836, and after serving out that term, was returned for a full term of six years, 1839-45. He joined the Whig party in 1844; was appointed U.S. minister to France by President Fillmore, serving, 1849-53, and in the latter year retired to private life at "Castle Hill," Albemarle county. He was one of the five commissioners sent from Virginia to the Peace congress at Washington, D.C., in February, 1861, and elected chairman of the Virginia delegates chosen at Richmond, April 17, 1861, to represent the state of Virginia in the provisional congress at Montgomery, Ala., April 29, 1861. He represented his district in the 2d Confederate congress, from Feb. 22, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865. He was made president of the Virginia Historical society, 1847, and received the degree LL.D. from the University of Virginia. He is the author of: *The Life and Character of John Hampden* (1845); *Ethics of Christianity* (1855); *The Life and Times of James Madison* (3 vols., 1859-69). He died at "Castle Hill," Va., April 25, 1868.

RIXEY, John Franklin, representative, was born in Culpeper county, Va., Aug. 1, 1854; son of Presley M. and Mary H. Rixey. He attended the public schools, Bethel academy, and the University of Virginia, where he also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He engaged in practice at Culpeper, and served as commonwealth's attorney for Culpeper county, 1879-91. He was married, Nov. 30, 1881, to Ellie, daughter of James and Fanny Barbour of Culpeper. He was a Democratic representative from the eighth Virginia district in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897-1903, and was re-elected to the 58th congress in 1902 for the term expiring 1905. In the 57th congress he advocated the admission of Confederate as well as Union soldiers to all soldiers' homes and institutions maintained by the government, and government aid to state homes for Confederate as well as for Union soldiers.

ROACH, John, ship builder, was born in Mitchellstown, county Cork, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1813; son of a small dealer in cloths, who failed in business through endorsing notes for his friends, in 1827. John landed in New York city penniless in 1827, and finally obtained work from James P. Allaire in the Howell Iron works in New Jersey, where he remained for three years. He removed to Illinois, where with \$500 of his savings he purchased some land which became the site of the city of Peoria, but owing to the failure of Mr. Allaire he lost the \$1000 still due him, and also lost possession of his land. He returned to New York, worked on marine engines and shipwork till he had saved \$1000, when with three fellow-workmen he established an independent foundry in New York city, shortly afterward becoming sole owner, and in four years he had accumulated \$30,000. He was married in New Jersey in 1837 to Emeline Johnson. In 1856 an explosion of a boiler destroyed his works, and failing to recover insurance he was ruined. He borrowed a small sum of money and rebuilt the Aetna Iron Works, added to it by purchasing the Morgan Iron Works in 1868, for which he paid \$400,000, the Neptune Works in 1868, the Franklin Forge and the Allaire Works in 1870, and the ship yards at Chester, Pa., owned by Rainer and Sons, in 1871. He constructed the largest engines built in the United States, up to the time of his death, also the first compound engines, and after 1871 devoted himself almost exclusively to shipbuilding, his plant at Chester, Pa., valued at \$2,000,000, being known as the Delaware River Iron Ship-building and Engine Works, of which he was the principal owner. He built sixty-three iron vessels in twelve years, either for the U. S. government or for private transportation companies. His government contracts included six monitors ordered during President Grant's administration. The last vessels that he built for the U. S. navy were the three cruisers *Chicago*, *Atlanta* and *Boston*, and the despatch boat *Dolphin*. The government refused to accept the *Dolphin* in 1885, which act, together with the financial crisis, forced him to make an assignment for the protection of his creditors and bondsmen, July 18, 1885. He constructed about 114 iron vessels for private concerns and foreign governments, and also built the sectional dock at Pensacola, Fla., and the iron bridge over the Harlem river at Third Avenue, New York city. His son, John Baker Roach, succeeded to the management of the Chester works, which were reopened when the government accepted the *Dolphin*. John Roach died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1887.

ROACH, William Nathaniel, senator, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Sept. 25, 1840.

He was a student at Georgetown college, Washington, D. C.; served as a clerk in the quartermaster's department in Washington, 1861-65, and as cashier of the Citizens' National bank in Washington, 1878-79, when he removed to Dakota Territory. There he took up a northwestern mail contract between Grand Forks and Fort Totten, and subsequently established a number of overland mail routes. He settled on a farm near Larimore, Grand Forks county. He was mayor of Larimore, 1883-87; a member of the territorial legislature in 1885, being the only Democrat in the assembly, and the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of North Dakota in 1889 and 1890. He was elected to the U. S. senate by the joint votes of the Democrats and Independents assisted by ten Republican members, Feb. 20, 1893, after a protracted session of over one month, and served, 1893-99. He was married first to Mary Lieberman of Washington, D. C.; secondly, Feb. 8, 1899, to Mrs. V. E. Pollock of Nebraska. He died in New York city, Sept. 7, 1902.

ROANE, Archibald, governor of Tennessee, was born in Derry, Pa., in 1755; son of Andrew and Margaret (Walker) Roane. Andrew Roane was born in Greshow, Ireland, of Scotch parents, immigrated to America with his brother, the Rev. John Roane, in 1739, and settled in Derry, Pa. Archibald was educated by his uncle, the Rev. John Roane, 1768; studied law; removed to Tennessee; was admitted to the bar in 1788; and shortly afterward became territorial attorney-general for the district of Hamilton, and was elected a judge of the supreme court in 1796. He was married to Ann, daughter of David and Mary (Hamilton) Campbell of Washington county, Va. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1796, and was elected governor of Tennessee, succeeding John Sevier, and serving, 1801-04. He resumed practice in Jonesboro in 1804; was judge of the second circuit court, 1811-14, and a judge of the supreme court of errors and appeals, 1815-18. He was married to a Miss Campbell of Virginia. He died at Jonesboro, Tenn., in 1818.

ROANE, John, representative, was born in Virginia in 1754. He received a liberal education; was a member of the state legislature for several years; a delegate to the state constitutional convention, Jan. 25, 1788, and a presidential elector from the eighth Virginia district in 1789. He was a Democratic representative from Virginia in the 11th, 13th, 20th, 21st and 24th congresses, 1809-15, 1827-31 and 1835-37. He died at his home in Rumford Academy, King William county, Va., Nov. 15, 1838.



ROANE, John Selden, governor of Arkansas, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1817. He was graduated from Cumberland college, then located at Princeton, Ky., and about 1835 removed to Pine Bluff, Ark., and was a representative in the state legislature for several years, serving as speaker in 1844. He engaged in the war with Mexico as lieutenant-colonel of Archibald Yell's Arkansas cavalry, and served at Buena Vista, where he commanded the regiment after Colonel Yell was killed, Feb. 22, 1847, being commissioned colonel, Feb. 28, 1847. A company in the regiment was commanded by Albert Pike (q.v.), who subsequently wrote severe criticisms on Roane's conduct in the Mexican war, and Colonel Roane challenged him. They fought in Indian Territory opposite Fort Smith in August, 1848, Roane's friend, Henry M. Rector, acting as his second. After exchanging shots twice, the difficulty was settled, and afterward the two men were warm



friends. Roane was governor of Arkansas, 1848-53. On the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army; was appointed brigadier-general, March 20, 1862, and on April 8, 1862, upon the transfer of Van Dorn's army to Corinth, General Roane was left in charge of the state, his force consisting of the scattered state militia, badly organized and poorly armed, and the 5,000 Indians and half-breeds, under Gen. Albert Pike, in the Indian Territory. On the arrival of Gen. Thomas C. Hindman to take command of the trans-Mississippi army, General Roane assumed command of a brigade in Sharp's division, and took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1863. He died at Pine Bluff, Ark., April 7, 1869.

ROANE, William Harrison, senator, was born in Virginia in 1788. He received a good education; was twice a member of the Virginia executive council; a member of the house of delegates of Virginia, and a representative from that state in the 14th congress, 1815-17. He was elected U.S. senator to complete the term of Richard Elliott Parker, who resigned to take his seat upon the bench of the court of appeals of Virginia, and he served, Sept. 4, 1837-March 3, 1841. He died at Tree Hill, Va., May 11, 1845.

ROBB, Edward, representative, was born in Brazeau, Mo., March 19, 1857; son of Dr. Lucius F. and Lucinda (Shaner) Robb, and grandson of William Robb and of Jacob and Elizabeth Shaner. He was educated in the public schools, at Brazeau academy, and at Fruitland Normal institute, and was graduated from the Missouri State university, L.L.B., in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in May of the latter year, and settled in practice in Perryville, Mo.; serving as prosecuting attorney

of Perry county, 1880-84, and as a representative in the state legislature, 1884-88. He was married, Nov. 13, 1889, to Maude, daughter of Judge T. J. and Carrie (Arnold) Watkins of Eddyville, Ky. He was assistant attorney-general of the state, 1889-93, and a Democratic representative from the thirteenth Missouri district in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1905.

ROBBINS, Asher, senator, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Oct. 26, 1757. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1782; was a tutor in *belles lettres* in Rhode Island college, now Brown university, 1782-90, and librarian, 1782-85. He studied law under the Hon. William Channing, attorney-general of Rhode Island; was admitted to the bar and practised in Providence until 1795, and in Newport, R.I., 1795-1845. He was appointed U.S. district attorney for Rhode Island in 1812, represented Newport in the state assembly, 1818-25, and was elected to the U.S. senate from Rhode Island as a Whig, Nov. 5, 1825, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James De Wolf. He was re-elected, Nov. 2, 1826, and Jan. 19, 1833. In the session of the legislature of October, 1833, his election was declared null and void, and on Nov. 1 the grand committee declared Elisha R. Potter elected, the friends of Robbins refusing to vote because their protest had not been considered. In the first session of the 23rd congress, 1833-34, Senator Robbins successfully contested the right of Potter to the seat. He served in the senate from Dec. 5, 1825, to March 3, 1830, when he resumed practice in Newport, and again served in the general assembly. His son, Christopher Ellery Robbins, was secretary of state of Rhode Island, 1849-51. Senator Robbins received the degree LL.D. from Brown in 1835. He published two addresses on domestic industry, and a *Fourth of July Oration* (1827). He died in Newport, R.I., Feb. 25, 1845.

ROBBINS, Gaston Ahi, representative, was born in Goldsboro, N.C., Sept. 26, 1858; son of Julius Alexander and Amanda (Alford) Robbins; grandson of Ahi and Mary (Brown) Robbins, and a descendant of William Robbins of Rowan county, N.C., who removed to that county from eastern Virginia in 1763. His father, a member of the Selma bar, was killed in the Confederate service near Mount Sterling, Ky., July 9, 1864, and after his death the family moved to Robbins Farm, Randolph county, N.C. He worked on the farm; attended Trinity college; entered the University of North Carolina in 1877, and was graduated in 1879. He studied law under Judges Dick and Dillard in Greensboro, N.C.; was admitted to the bar in 1880, and practised in Selma, Ala., where he won recognition as a lawyer and an orator. He was presidential elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket in 1884, and was

a representative from the fourth district of Alabama in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893-97. During his first term in congress, he presented a bill reducing the tax on cotton mill machinery, which was enacted as a law. He was not a candidate for re-election. He was married, Oct. 29, 1890, to Ira, daughter of John B. Alexander of Dallas county, Ala. His bride died, Nov. 17, 1890. He went to New York city in 1901, and engaged in the practice of law. He died in the fire that occurred in the Park Avenue hotel, Feb. 22, 1902.

ROBBINS, Horace Wolcott, artist and lawyer, was born in Mobile, Ala., Oct. 21, 1842; son of Horace W. and Mary Eldredge (Hyde) Robbins; grandson of Frederick and Eunice (Ames) Robbins of Wethersfield, Conn., and of Erastus and Fannie (Bell) Hyde of Norwich, Conn., and eighth in descent from John Robbins of Wethersfield, Conn., 1638. He removed to Baltimore, Md., with his parents in 1848; was graduated at Newton university, Baltimore, in 1860, and studied landscape painting under James M. Hart in New York city in 1861. He enlisted in the 23d New York regiment, and served three months at Harper's Ferry in 1862; visited the West Indies with Frederic E. Church in 1865, and completed his art studies in Europe, 1865-67. He was married in Paris, France, Sept. 27, 1865, to Mary A., daughter of George D. and Mary (Ayres) Phelps of New York city, granddaughter of Gen. Noah Phelps of Simsbury, Conn., and eleventh in descent from Edward Fuller of the *Mayflower*. He devoted himself to landscape painting in New York city until 1890; attended the Columbia Law school in 1890; was admitted to the New York bar in 1892, and engaged in practice in New York. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1864; an academician in 1878; was recording secretary of the Academy, 1882-92, and vice-president, 1894-95; was made a member of the Water-color society, the American Fine Arts society, the New York Etching club, and was president of the Artists' Fund society, 1885-87. He was also elected a trustee of the New York School of Applied Design for Women; a life member of the New York Historical society; a fellow in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; a member of the Century association (1893); the University club (1879); the Association of the Bar of New York city, and a trustee of the New York Dispensary. As a manager (after 1885) he devoted considerable time to the work of the New York House of Refuge. His oil paintings include: *Blue Hills of Jamaica* (1874); *Passing Shower, Jamaica* (1875); *Roadside Elms* (1878); *Harbor Islands, Lake George* (1878); *Lake Katahdin, Maine* (1882); *Early Autumn, Adirondacks* (1883); *Sunset on the Tuxis* (1885); *Darkening in the Evening*

Glory (1885). Among his water-colors are: *After the Rain, New England Elms, and New England Homestead*, purchased by the French government at the exhibition of 1878.

ROBERDEAU, Daniel, delegate, was born on the island of St. Christopher, W.I., in 1727; son of Isaac and Mary (Cunyngham) Roberdeau, Huguenot refugees from Rochelle, France. In boyhood he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., with his mother, where he became an importer of rum, wines and West India produce. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, 1756-60, and a manager of the Pennsylvania hospital, 1756-58 and 1766-76. In 1775 he joined the Pennsylvania associators, was elected colonel of the 2d battalion, and was president of the governing board of the associators. He presided at a public meeting held at the state house, Philadelphia, May 20, 1776, and was associated with Col. John Bayard in the fitting out of the *Congress* and *Chance* as privateers. He was chosen a member of the council of safety, June 30, 1775; was elected 1st brigadier-general of Pennsylvania troops, July 4, 1776, and joined the army under Washington in New Jersey, and in the fall of that year, being seized with an infectious fever and unable to serve in the field, he advanced from his private purse the sum of \$18,000 to supply the outfits for the commissioners to Paris. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777-79, where he signed the articles of confederation. He was granted leave of absence from congress, April 11, 1778, to allow him to superintend the working of a lead mine in Bedford county, Pa., to procure lead for the army, and built Fort Roberdeau as a protection against the Indians. He was twice married; first, on Oct. 3, 1761, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. David and Mary (Hinman) Bostwick of New York, and secondly, on Dec. 2, 1778, to Jane Milligan of Philadelphia. He was president of a meeting held, May 24-25, 1779, at Philadelphia, for the purpose of devising measures to reduce and counteract the operations of monopolizers. He removed to Alexandria, Va., in 1785, and to Winchester, Va., in 1794, where he died, Jan. 5, 1795.

ROBERT, Christopher Rhinelander, philanthropist, was born at Brookhaven, Long Island, N.Y., March 23, 1802; son of Dr. Daniel Robert. He served a five years' clerkship in a mercantile house in New York city, and then engaged in business in New Orleans, La. He was married in 1829 to Ann Maria Shaw (1802-1888), daughter of William Shaw, a New York merchant. He was senior member of the firm of Robert and Williams in New York city, 1830-62, and was also president of a coal and iron company, retiring from active business in 1863. He was ruling elder of the Laight Street Presby-

terian church, New York city, 1834-62, and for nearly thirty years was superintendent of one of the largest Sunday-schools in the city. He gave \$4,400 to Hamilton college to aid beneficiary candidates for the ministry, and a larger sum to Auburn Theological seminary; organized and gave toward the support of several orphan asylums, a home for aged colored women, and other charitable and religious institutions; gave \$296,000 to the American college at Constantinople, which institution was called Robert college in his honor, and at his death he left to the college \$125,000 and real estate valued at \$40,000. He died in Paris, France, Oct. 28, 1878.

ROBERT, Henry Martyn, military engineer and author, was born in Robertville, S.C., May 2, 1837; son of the Rev. Joseph T. (q.v.) and Adeline (Lawton) Robert. He was appointed to the U.S. Military academy from Ohio, 1853, and was



Henry M. Robert

Dec. 13, 1858; served at West Point and in Oregon and Washington Territory, 1857-1860; in the exploration of a wagon road from Fort Dalles, Oregon, to Salt Lake, Utah, 1859; in the defenses of San Juan Island, of which he was the superintending engineer, August to November, 1859; and in command of an exploration for a wagon road from Lewis River to Cowlitz Landing, via Tottle Lake, Washington Territory, with a view to providing an all-land route connecting Fort Vancouver with Puget Sound, June to September, 1860. He was assistant engineer in the construction of the defenses of Washington, D.C., April to October, 1861, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 3, 1861. He was superintending engineer of the defenses of Philadelphia, 1861-62, and of the construction of the defenses of New Bedford, Mass., 1862-65, and was promoted captain, March 8, 1863. He was in charge of the department of practical military engineering, and treasurer of the U.S. Military academy, 1865-67; was promoted major, March 7, 1867, and served as engineer on the staffs of Generals Halleck,

George H. Thomas, and Schofield, commanding the military division of the Pacific, 1867-71. He was engineer of the 13th lighthouse district, and superintending engineer of river and harbor improvements in Oregon and Washington Territory, 1871-73; engineer of the Lake Michigan light-houses, 1874-75, and of river and harbor improvements on the lakes north of Milwaukee, 1875-83. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 10, 1883; was superintending engineer of fortifications and river and harbor improvements on the Canada border, and on Delaware Bay and its tributaries, 1885-90. He was also engineer of the 4th light-house district in 1885. He was engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, and member of the Rock Creek National Park commission, 1890-91; in charge of river and harbor improvements and fortifications, 1891-95; promoted colonel, Feb. 3, 1895, was division engineer of the Northwest division, 1896-97; of the Southwest division, 1895 and 1897-1901; president of the board of engineers for fortifications, the N.Y. Harbor Line board, the Board for Examination of officers of U.S. Corps of Engineers for Promotion, and the Board of Visitors to U.S. Engineer School, 1895-1901; president of the Philadelphia Harbor Line board, 1894-1901; and of many special boards for designing river and harbor improvements. He was appointed brigadier-general, chief of engineers, U.S. army, April 30, 1901, and was retired May 2, 1901, having reached the age limit. His most important duty was as president of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, which had the designing of the defenses of the coast, Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Lake. After his retirement, at the request of the city of Galveston, he served as a member of a commission to design suitable works to protect the city from storms from the Gulf, 1901-02. He was married first, Dec. 17, 1860, to Helen Maria, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Fenner) Thresher of Dayton, Ohio, who died Oct. 10, 1895; and secondly, May 8, 1901, to Isabel Livingston, daughter of William and Christina Hoagland of Oswego, N.Y. He is the author of: *Rules of Order*, a compendium of Parliamentary Law (1876; rev. ed., 1893), and of *Index to the Reports of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, on River and Harbor Improvements from 1866 to 1887*, (2 vols., 1881 and 1889).

ROBERT, Joseph Thomas, clergyman and educator, was born near Robertville, Beaufort district, S.C., Nov. 28, 1807; son of James Jehu and Charlotte Ann (Lawton) Robert; grandson of John and Elizabeth Smith (Dixon) Robert and of Joseph and Sarah (Robert) Lawton; and a descendant of Pierre Robert (born in Switzerland, 1658), the first pastor of the French Huguenot colony which settled on the Santee River, S.C.,

in 1855, shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; also a descendant of Thomas Smith, (born at Exeter, England, 1648; died 1694), who removed to South Carolina, 1671, and was made landgrave and governor of South Carolina in 1693. Joseph T. Robert entered Columbian college, Washington, D.C., in 1825; was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1828, A.M., 1831; attended Yale Medical school, 1829-30, and was graduated from the South Carolina Medical college in 1831. He was married, Sept. 8, 1830, to Adeline, daughter of Col. Alexander James and Martha (Mosse) Lawton of Robertville, S.C. He practised medicine in Robertville, 1831-32; fitted for the Baptist ministry at Furman Theological seminary, Greenville, S.C., 1832-34, and was ordained in 1834. He was pastor of the church at Robertville, 1834-39; at Covington, Ky., 1839-42; at Lebanon, Ohio, 1842-46; at Savannah, Ga., 1847-50, and at Portsmouth and Zanesville, Ohio, 1851-53. He was professor of mathematics and natural science in Burlington university, Iowa, 1853-63; professor of languages in Iowa State university, 1863-67, and president of Burlington university, 1869-70. He was principal of the Augusta Institute for the Training of Colored Ministers, at Augusta, Ga., 1871-79, and from 1879 to 1884 was president of the Atlanta Baptist seminary, with which the Augusta Institute was incorporated in 1879. He received the degree of LL.D. from Denison university in 1899. He died in Atlanta, Ga., March 5, 1884.

ROBERTS, Benjamin Stone, soldier, was born in Manchester, Vt., Nov. 18, 1810, son of Gen. Martin and Betsey (Stone) Roberts; grandson of General Christopher and Mary (Purdy) Roberts and of Luther and Oladine Stone, and a descendant of Peter and Sarah (Baker) Roberts. Peter Roberts probably came from Wales in 1670, and lived in Providence, R.I. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 1st dragoons, July 1, 1835. He was married Sept. 18, 1835, to Elizabeth, daughter of Anson and Laura (Pierpont) Sperry of Plattsburgh, N.Y.; served on frontier duty in Iowa and Kansas, 1835-38; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 1st dragoons, May 31, 1836, 1st lieutenant, 1st dragoons, July 31, 1837, and served on recruiting duty, 1838-39. He resigned from the U.S. army, Jan. 28, 1839; was chief engineer of the construction of the Champlain and Odgensburg railroad, 1839-40; assistant geologist of the state of New York in 1841, and aided Lieut. George W. Whistler in constructing the Russian system of railways in 1842. He returned to the United States and having fitted himself for law, was admitted to the bar and settled in practice in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1843. He was lieutenant-colonel of the

Iowa militia, 1844-46; was re-appointed to the U.S. army as 1st lieutenant, Mounted Rifles, May 27, 1846, and participated in all the principal engagements of the Mexican war, culminating in the capture of the city of Mexico. He was selected by General Quitman to raise the first American flag over the "Halls of the Montezumas," because of conspicuous gallantry displayed by him in the storming of Chapultepec, before the capture of the city by the U.S. troops. He was promoted captain, Mounted Rifles, Feb. 16, 1847; brevetted major, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec, and lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 24, 1847, for gallantry in the action at Matamoras and at the pass at Galaxara, Nov. 23-24, 1847, and received a sword of honor from the legislature of Iowa for his Mexican war service, Jan. 15, 1849. He served on frontier duty in Kansas and Dakota Territory, 1848-49, was on leave of absence, 1850-53; and was employed in examining land titles in the topographical bureau at Washington, D.C. 1852-53. He was on leave of absence and on frontier duty in Texas and New Mexico, 1853-61, was promoted major, May 13, 1861; transferred to the 3d cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861; served in New Mexico under General Canby, 1861-62, being engaged at Fort Craig, Valverde, Albuquerque and Peralta; and was brevetted colonel, Feb. 21, 1862, for Valverde. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers July 16, 1862; and served as inspector-general on General Pope's staff at Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs and Second Bull Run. After the defeat of Pope's army at Second Bull Run General Stone preferred charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter (q.v.) for disobedience of orders and acts of misbehavior in the presence of the enemy. He commanded an expedition against the Chippewa Indians in the Mille-Lacs country in November, 1862; commanded successively the upper defenses of Washington, D.C., an independent brigade in Western Virginia and district of Iowa in 1863; and served in Texas and Louisiana, 1864. He was chief of cavalry, department of the Gulf from October, 1864, to January, 1865; commanded the district of West Tennessee and the cavalry division of the district of Tennessee in 1865, and was brevetted brigadier-general U.S.A. and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for Cedar Mountain and Second Bull Run. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 3d cavalry, July 23, 1866; served on frontier duty in New Mexico, 1867-68, was instructor in military science at Yale, 1868-70, and was retired from active service on his own application, Dec. 15, 1870. He invented the Roberts breech-loading rifle, and in 1870 organized a stock company to manufacture the rifle, which was not financially

successful. He practised law in Washington, D.C., from date of retirement to date of death. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 29, 1875.

ROBERTS, Edmund, diplomatist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., June 29, 1784; son of Edmund and Sarah (Griffiths) Roberts. His father died when he was but two or three years old, and his mother, when he was sixteen. He was offered an appointment as midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1797, but his mother begged him never to leave her. By his father's will, in the event of his mother's death, he was to go to his uncle, Capt. Joshua Roberts, a bachelor, at Buenos Ayres. He was married, Sept. 11, 1808, to Katherine Whipple, daughter of Woodbury and Sarah (Sherburne) Langdon of Portsmouth, N.H., and upon the death of his uncle the same year he became his heir and an extensive owner of ships. Later he lost heavily by the Spanish and French privateers. In 1837 he chartered the ship *Mary Ann* and sailed for Zanzibar, meeting the Sultan of Muscat there, and establishing a friendship that afterward developed into treaty relations with the United States. Making further voyages to the ports of the Indian ocean, he studied the possible openings to American trade. On his return home, with the assistance of Levi Woodbury, secretary of the navy, his suggestions were brought before congress, and in consequence the United States ships *Peacock* and *Boxer* were sent out in 1832 to convey Mr. Roberts as special diplomatic envoy to make treaties with Muscat, Siam and Cochinchina. His treaties with Siam and Muscat were duly ratified by congress, and in 1835 he was ordered to go out with the *Peacock* and the companion ship *Enterprise*, to exchange the ratifications made with Siam and Muscat, and also with orders to go as far east as Japan, with the hope of making successful treaties with that nation. After the ratification of the treaties with Muscat and Siam, he was taken ill off the coast of China as the *Peacock* was en route to Japan, and he died at Macao. A monument was erected by the Americans in that place over his grave; and, later, a memorial window in St. John's church, Portsmouth, N.H., was presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, N.Y., to keep alive the memory of the first American diplomatist in Asia. His unfinished work was consummated many years later by Commodore Matthew Perry and Townsend Harris. The successes of his first embassy during a voyage of twenty-six months are detailed in his posthumous volume, *Embassy to Eastern Courts* (1837); and an account of the second embassy and of Mr. Roberts's death is given in "Voyage Around the World, Including an Embassy to Muscat and Siam in 1835, 1836, 1837" (1838), by W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M.D.,

surgeon of the U.S. ship *Peacock*. Mrs. Roberts died in 1829. Mr. Roberts left a family of eight children, and of the daughters who survived him, Katherine Whipple became the wife of Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody (q.v.), and Harriet Langdon married Hon. Amasa J. Parker (q.v.). He died at Macao, China, June 12, 1836.

ROBERTS, Ellis Henry, representative, was born in Utica, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1827; son of Watkin and Gwen (Williams) Roberts, who emigrated from Merionethshire, North Wales, in 1821. Ellis learned the printer's trade by which he paid for his support and education; attended Whitestown seminary in 1847, and entered Yale as a sophomore, graduating with second honors, A.B., 1850, A.M., 1853. He was principal of the Utica Free academy and teacher of Latin at Utica Female seminary, and was married, June 24, 1851, to Elizabeth, daughter of David E. and Ann (Lewis) Morris of Utica. He was editor and part proprietor of the *Utica Morning Herald*, 1851-54, and sole proprietor, 1854-93. He was elected a Republican representative in the state assembly in 1866; was a representative in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871-75, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864, 1868 and 1876. In 1868 and 1873 he traveled extensively in Europe. He was assistant treasurer of the United States under appointment of President Harrison, 1889-93; president of the Franklin National bank, New York city, 1893-97, and was appointed by President McKinley treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1897, which office he still held in 1903. He was a trustee of Hamilton college, 1872-1900, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1869, and from Yale in 1884. He delivered a course of lectures at Cornell university and Hamilton college in 1884, and addresses at Syracuse university and Union college; also on financial topics before the American Bankers' association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and several State Bankers' associations. He is the author of: *Government Revenue, Especially the American System* (1884); *The Planting and Growth of the Empire State* (1887), and several letters and lectures.

ROBERTS, Ernest William, representative, was born in East Madison, Maine, Nov. 22, 1858;



Ellis H. Roberts.

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son of Orin P. and Eliza Varney (Dean) Roberts; grandson of Tristram and Betsy (Page) Roberts, and of Samuel and Eliza (Varney) Dean, and a descendant of Thomas Roberts, who settled at Duer Neck, N.H., about 1633, and—Dean, who settled on the Maine coast about the middle of the 17th century. He was graduated from the Highland Military academy, Worcester, Mass., in 1877, and at the law department of Boston university in 1881; was admitted to the bar in 1881, and settled in practice in Boston, Mass., making his home in Chelsea. He was a member of the city council of Chelsea, 1887-88; represented Chelsea in the general court of Massachusetts, 1894-96, and was a state senator, 1897-98. He was married, Nov. 13, 1881, to Nella Lue Allen of Albany, N.Y., and a second time, Feb. 2, 1898, to Sara M., daughter of Hiram B. and Sarah M. (Burgess) Weeks of St. Albans, Vt. He was a Republican representative from the seventh Massachusetts district in the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899-1903, and was re-elected to the 58th congress in November, 1903, for the term expiring 1905.

ROBERTS, Howard, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1843; son of Edward Roberts, a Philadelphia merchant. He attended the public schools; studied art in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, and under Dumont and Gumery. He opened a studio in Philadelphia, Pa., and there produced the statuette "Hester and Pearl," from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" (1873), which he exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He was again in Paris, 1873-76, where he modeled *La Première Phase* (1876), which received a medal at the Philadelphia Centennial exposition. His life-sized statue of Robert Fulton was installed in the hall of statuary of the capitol at Washington, D.C., in 1883, as one of the two sculptured representatives to which Pennsylvania was entitled in that collection. He was married, June 1, 1876, to Helen Pauline Lewis. He was made a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1872. Among his works not already mentioned are: *Hypatia* (1870); *Lucille*, a bust (1873); *Lot's Wife*, a statuette, and many ideal and portrait busts. He died in Paris, France, in April, 1900.

ROBERTS, Jonathan, senator, was born at Upper Merion, Montgomery county, Pa., Aug. 16, 1771; son of the Hon. Jonathan and — (Thomas) Roberts; grandson of Mathew and Sarah (Walker) Roberts, and of David and Anna (Noble) Thomas, and a descendant of John and Elizabeth (Owen) Roberts. John Roberts emigrated from Pennycuaw, Denbighshire, Wales, to America about 1682, and settled in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pa. He was educated in the school of Lawrence Bathurst, 1776-81, labored on

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the farm, 1781-85, and completed his education under Edward Farris, 1785-86. He was apprenticed to a wheelwright, 1787-91, returned to his father's farm in 1791, and devoted his leisure to study. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, 1798-99, and of the state senate, 1807-10; was a representative in the 12th and 13th congresses, 1811-14, where he favored the prosecution of the war of 1812, and for this action he was disowned by the Society of Friends. He was married in 1813 to Eliza H. Bushby of Washington, D.C. He was appointed to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Michael Lieb in 1814, and was re-elected in 1815, serving till 1821. He took a prominent part in the controversy growing out of the bill to admit Maine into the Union, and when that bill was reported with an amendment admitting Missouri also, he moved the further amendment that slavery should be prohibited in Missouri. He vigorously opposed the Missouri compromise, after the defeat of the former amendment, but it was eventually adopted. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1823; was a member of the canal commission, 1824-27; was an early and active supporter of protective tariff, and a member of the national protective conventions held at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1827 and New York city in 1830. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, 1839, and was appointed collector of customs for the port of Philadelphia by President Tyler in April, 1841, resigning in 1842, not being in sympathy with the administration. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 21, 1854.

ROBERTS, Oran Milo, governor of Texas, was born in Laurens district, S.C., July 9, 1815. His parents removed to St. Clair county, Ala., during his early youth, and he was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1836 and admitted to the bar in 1838. He served in the Alabama legislature, 1839-40, removed to San Augustine county, Texas, in 1841, and was district attorney in the republic, 1844-45; district judge in the newly admitted state, 1846-51; associate judge of the supreme court of the state, 1857-61, and president of the state secession convention of 1861. He recruited and was made colonel of the 9th Texas regiment, which he commanded in the civil war in Ector's brigade, Walker's division, and was with Walker's reserve corps at the battle of Chantanooga and in the defence of Atlanta. He was elected chief justice of the supreme court of Texas in 1863, and resigned from the army, serving on the bench, 1864-66. He was a delegate to the reconstruction convention of 1866, serving as chairman of the committee on judiciary, and in 1866, on the meeting of the state legislature under the reconstruction constitution, he was

elected U.S. senator, but congress declared the reconstruction acts non-effective, and he did not take his seat. He practised law and taught a law school in Gilmore, Texas, 1868-74, and in 1874 he was restored as chief justice of the supreme court of Texas. He was re-elected under the constitution of 1876, serving, 1874-78. In 1878 he was elected governor of Texas, and was re-elected in 1880, serving, 1879-83. He was not a candidate for re-election in 1882, and in 1883 he accepted the professorship of law in the newly organized University of Texas at Austin. He is the author of: *Governor Roberts's Texas* (1881). He died in Austin, Texas, May 19, 1893.



ROBERTS, Robert Richford, M.E. bishop, was born in Frederick county, Md., Aug. 2, 1778; son of Robert Morgan and Mary (Richford) Roberts; grandson of Thomas Richford of Kent county, Md. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Wales. He removed to Ligonier valley, Westmoreland county, Pa., with his parents in 1785, received a limited education and worked on a farm until 1802. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1792, and in 1796 removed to Shenango, now Mercer, county, Pa. He was married in 1798 to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Oldham of York county, Pa. He was licensed to preach in 1800, and was received on trial in the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church by the Baltimore conference in 1802, and appointed to the Carlisle, Pa., circuit. He was made deacon by Bishop Asbury, April 20, 1804, and elder, March 20, 1806, and served on various circuits in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia until consecrated bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church by Bishop William McKendree, May 17, 1816. In 1819 he removed to Lawrence county, Ind., where he accomplished much for the western missions. See his "Life" by the Rev. Charles Elliott (1853). He died in Lawrence county, Ind., March 26, 1843.

ROBERTS, Thomas Paschall, civil engineer, was born in Carlisle, Pa., April 21, 1843; son of William Milnor (q.v.) and Anna Barbara (Gibson) Roberts. He attended the Pennsylvania Agricultural college and later Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. He served as engineer under his father in the construction of the Dom Pedro II. railway in Brazil, 1863-65, and was employed by the U.S. government as assistant engineer on the Ohio river improvement, 1866-70. He was married, June 8, 1870, to Juliet Emma, daughter of James Monroe Christy, an attorney-at-law of Pittsburg, Pa. He was assistant engineer of the Montana division of the Northern Pacific railway,

1870-72; examined the navigation of the Missouri river, including that portion of the river above the Great Falls, and his report was printed by the war department in 1874. He conducted the U.S. government surveys of the Upper Monongahela river in West Virginia in 1875, and was chief engineer of several railroads, 1876-84. He became chief engineer of the Monongahela Navigation company in 1884; conducted the surveys for a ship canal to connect the Ohio river with Lake Erie, via the Beaver and Mahoning rivers, in 1895, and was closely identified with river improvements for several years. He was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, Pa., 1895 to 1901, president of the Society of Engineers of Western Pennsylvania, and a member of the Academy of Science. He is the author of: *Memoir of the Late Chief-Justice Gibson of Pennsylvania* (1890).

ROBERTS, William, clergyman, was born in Llamerchymedd, Anglesea, Wales, Sept. 25, 1809; son of Richard and Mary (Hughes) Roberts. He completed his education at the Presbyterian Collegiate institute, Dublin, Ireland, in 1831, meanwhile assisting in founding the Welsh Presbyterian church in that community. He was licensed to preach in 1829 and supplied churches in various parts of the principality until 1835, when he established a preparatory academy for young men at Holyhead, Wales. He was married first, Jan. 16, 1835, to Mary, daughter of John Evans of Abergele, Wales, who died, June 6, 1836; and secondly, March 4, 1843, to Katharine, daughter of Henry Parry. He was pastor of the Moriah Welsh Presbyterian church, 1835-49; pastor of the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel at Runcorn, England, 1849-55; of the Welsh Presbyterian church, New York city, 1855-68; in Scranton, Pa., 1869-75, and in Utica, N.Y., 1875-87. He edited *Y Traethodydd* (The Essayist), 1867-71, and *Y Cyfaiil* (The Friend), 1871-84. He was several times moderator of the general assemblies of his church, and was prominent in the organization of the Alliance of the Reformed churches, representing his denomination at the formation of the Alliance in New York city, 1873. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1865. His biography was written in Welsh by E. C. Evans (1890). He died in Utica, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1887.

ROBERTS, William Charles, clergyman and educator, was born near Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1832. His mother is said to have been related to the Welsh branch of the Jonathan Edwards family. His maternal uncle was president of Bala college, North Wales, and his cousin, Thomas Charles Edwards, D.D., principal of the University college of Wales. He left the Evans academy in Wales, March, 1849, and

came with his parents to the United States, landing in New York city in June of the same year. His father, mother and two of their children died of cholera soon after landing, leaving him the eldest of six orphan children. He spent the



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next two years in business, meantime keeping up his studies and taking some oversight of the younger members of the family. At the expiration of that time he entered Dr. D. H. Pierson's preparatory school at Elizabeth, N.J., and in 1852, entered the sophomore class in the College of New Jersey (now Princeton university). He was graduated with honors in 1855, and from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1858. He succeeded in paying a large part of his college expenses by tutoring in Greek, mathematics and the modern languages in Delaware college and other places. He was married, Oct. 19, 1858, to Mary Louise, daughter of Ezra Bourne and Margaret Douan Fuller of Trenton, N.J. He studied law under Judge Patton in Pennsylvania for some time. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Wilmington, Del., 1858-62; the First Presbyterian church, Columbus, Ohio, 1862-64; the Second Presbyterian church, 1864-66, and the Westminster church, Elizabeth, N.J., 1866-81. He was made trustee of the College of New Jersey at Princeton in 1866, and was twenty years chairman of the committee on the curriculum. He was corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions, 1881-86, president, 1881; senior secretary, 1892-98, and president of Lake Forest university, Illinois, 1896-92. He declined the presidency of Rutgers college in 1882, and the chair of didactic theology in the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1886. In 1898 he was elected president of Centre college, Kentucky, and was largely instrumental in bringing about a consolidation of Centre college and the Centre university under the name of Central University of Kentucky, being the first president under the new organization. He was moderator of the synod of Columbus, 1864, and of the synod of New Jersey, 1875, a delegate to the general Presbyterian council in Edinburgh, 1877, to the general council in Belfast, 1884, and to the council in Glasgow, 1896, and was moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, 1899. He received the degree of D.D. from Union college, 1871, and that

of L.L. D. from the College of New Jersey (Princeton university) 1886. He is the author of: *A Translation of the Shorter Catechism into Welsh* (1864); *Letters on Eminent Welsh Clergymen* (1868); *Letters on Travels in Egypt and Palestine* (published in England and the United States); *New Testament Conversions* (1896); and various special sermons, addresses and magazine contributions in English, Welsh and German.

ROBERTS, William Henry, librarian and clergyman, was born at Holyhead, Wales, Jan. 31, 1844; son of the Rev. William (q.v.) and Katharine (Parry) Roberts. He came to the United States with his parents in 1855, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866. He was statistical clerk of the U.S. treasury department, 1863-66, and assistant librarian of congress, 1866-71. He was married, June 11, 1867, to Sarah Esther, daughter of William and Caroline A. McLean of Washington, D.C. He was graduated at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1873; ordained by the presbytery of Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 7, 1873, and pastor at Cranford, N.J., 1873-77. He was librarian of Princeton Theological seminary, 1877-86; professor of practical theology at Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1886-93, where he was also stated supply of the Second Presbyterian church, 1889-90, and was pastor at Trenton, N.J., 1894-98, in which latter year he removed to Philadelphia, Pa. He served as clerk of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church from 1884; as American secretary of the Alliance of Reformed Churches from 1888; was treasurer of the Centenary fund, 1888, of the Anniversary Reunion fund, 1895-96, and of the Twentieth Century fund, 1900-02; moderator of the synod of Ohio, 1891, and president of the Pan-Presbyterian council, Glasgow, Scotland, 1896. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania in 1884, and that of L.L.D. from Miami university in 1887. He edited the *Catalogue of the Library of Princeton Theological Seminary* (1881); *The Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States* (17 vols., 1884-1900), and *Addresses at the 250th Anniversary of the Westminster Assembly* (1896), and is the author of: *History of the Presbyterian Church* (1888); *The Presbyterian System* (1895); *Laws Relating to Religious Corporations* (1896); *Manual for Ruling Elders* (1897).

ROBERTS, William Milnor, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1810; son of Thomas Paschall and Maria Louise (Baker) Roberts; grandson of Abraham and Rachel (Milnor) Roberts and of Hilary Baker, who, in the performance of his duty as mayor of Philadelphia among the sick and dead during the terrible epi-

demic of yellow fever in 1793, lost his own life; and a descendant of Hugh Roberts (born in Wales in 1645), who arrived in Philadelphia with William Penn in 1682. He was a pupil of the first school founded by the Franklin Institute; was chairman on the Union canal surveys in 1825; superintendent of a division of the Lehigh canal, 1829-30; resident engineer of the Union railroad and the Union canal feeder, 1830-31; chief engineer of the Alleghany Mountains Portage railroad, 1831-34, and constructed the first combined railroad and passenger bridge in the United States at Harrisburg, over the Susquehanna river, Pa., in 1836. Between the years 1835-57, he was chief engineer of the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad; the Cumberland Valley railroad; the Pittsburgh and Conneville railroad, 1847-56; the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad; the Alleghany Valley railroad; the Iron Mountain railroad of Missouri; the Keokuk, Des Moines and Minnesota railroad, and the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant and Muscatine railroad. He engineered the construction of the Monongahela river slackwater navigation, 1838-40; the Pennsylvania state canal, the Erie canal, the Welland canal enlargement and of the Sandy and Beaver canal, Ohio. He was employed on the construction of the Dom Pedro II railroad in Brazil, 1857-65; was associated with James B. Esds in the construction of the bridge across the Missouri river at St. Louis, Mo., 1868-70; was chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad, 1870-74; was a commissioner under appointment of President Grant to report on the proposed improvements of the mouth of the Mississippi; and was chief of the commission to examine the harbors and rivers of Brazil, and report upon their improvement, 1879-81. He married, Jan. 5, 1837, Anna Barbara, daughter of Chief-Justice John Bannister Gibson of Carlisle, Pa. He was president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; fellow of the American Geographical society, and a member of the English Institute of Engineers. He died in Brazil, S. A., July 14, 1882.

ROBERTS, William Randall, diplomatist, was born in county Cork, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1830. He received a classical education and came to the United States in 1849, engaging in the dry goods business in New York city, 1849-59, and afterwards devoting himself to the study of the social and political condition of his fellow countrymen in Ireland. He became president of the Fenian Brotherhood in 1865, and in 1866 actively promoted the raid into Canada led by O'Neil, for which he was imprisoned by the U.S. government. He was a Democratic representative from New York city in the 42d and 43d congresses, 1871-75; was a member of the New York board of aldermen in 1877, and was the defeated candi-

date for sheriff in 1879. He was appointed U.S. minister to Chili by President Cleveland in 1885, and in May, 1888, he was stricken by paralysis, was brought back to New York in 1889, and remained a helpless invalid until his death, which occurred in New York city, Aug. 9, 1897.

ROBERTSON, Beverly Holcombe, soldier, was born in Amelia county, Va., June 5, 1827; son of Dr. William Henry and Martha Maria (Holcombe) Robertson, and grandson of James and Anne (Archer) Robertson and of Philemon and Martha (Hardaway) Holcombe. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant, 2d dragoons, July 1, 1849, serving at the Cavalry School for Practice, Carlisle, Pa., 1849-50. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 23, 1850; served on frontier and scouting duty in New Mexico and Texas, 1850-53; in Kansas, 1854-56; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1855, and engaged during the Sioux expedition in the action at Blue Water, Neb., Sept. 3, 1855. He was married, March 26, 1855, to Virginia Neville, daughter of Julius D. and Neville (Christie) Johnston of St. Louis, Mo., who died, Sept. 23, 1869. He participated in the Pawnee expedition, 1859; served at Fort Crittenden, Utah, as adjutant, 2d dragoons, from Aug. 20, 1860 to March 3, 1861; was promoted captain, March 3, 1861, and on Aug. 8, 1861, was dismissed from the U.S. service and entered the Confederate States army. He was promoted brigadier-general, June 3, 1862, and on June 17, 1862, when General Jackson moved his troops from Shenandoah valley, after the battle of Port Republic, Va., was left in command of the cavalry. In the second battle of Bull Run, he commanded a brigade in Gen. James E. B. Stuart's cavalry division, co-operating with General Jackson. On Dec. 16, 1862, with about 3300 men he engaged 15,000 men under Gen. John G. Foster at White Hall, near Goldsboro, N.C., and after a fight of four hours Foster was forced back with heavy loss, Robertson's loss being 54 men. At Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, he was ordered by General Stuart to hold "Ashley's and Snicker's" gaps to prevent Hooker from interrupting the march of Lee's army. He intercepted the Federal advance at Fairfield, and captured Major Samuel H. Starr in command of the 6th U.S. Cavalry, who was wounded, and also several of the staff. After this action Robertson was detailed to cover the wagon trains of Lee's army, his brigade being the last to cross the Potomac on its return to Virginia. In the autumn of 1863 he assumed command of the coast line between Charleston and Savannah. On the morning of June 9, 1864, he attacked, in their entrenchments on John's Island, three brigades of Federals, who retreated to their gunboats. For this fight both branches

of the South Carolina legislature passed a vote of thanks in the fall of 1864, soon after meeting. He subsequently took part in the engagements at Little Britain, Tulafinny, Coosawhatchie and Honey Hill or Pocotaligo. He engaged in the protection of the rear of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army when pursued by Sherman through the Carolinas, and surrendered with him at Durham, N.C. After the war, General Robertson engaged for three years in farming in Amelia county, Va.; had charge of branch offices of the Equitable Life Assurance company at Chicago and Washington, D.C., 1873-84, and in 1884 engaged in real estate business in Washington, D.C., where he was still in business in 1903.

ROBERTSON, Charles Franklin, 2d bishop of Missouri and 89th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, March 2, 1835; son of James and Mary A. Robertson. He was educated in private schools and engaged with his father in business, which he abandoned in 1855 to prepare for the ministry. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1863, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1862; was ordered deacon, June 29, 1862, and advanced to the priesthood, Oct. 23, 1862. He was married, Aug. 7, 1861, to Carrie R. Brishin of Sherburne, N.Y.; and secondly, in September, 1865, to Rebecca Duane of Malone, N.Y. He was rector of St. Mark's, Malone, 1862-68, St. James's, Batavia, N.Y., in 1868, and was the same year elected second bishop of Missouri. He was consecrated in Grace church, New York city, Oct. 25, 1868, by Bishops B. B. Smith, McCoskey and Johns, assisted by Bishops H. W. Lee and Horatio Potter. He was vice-president of the St. Louis Social Science association and of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and a member of the Virginia, Maryland, Southern Missouri and Wisconsin historical societies. He received the degree D.D. from Columbia in 1869, and from the University of the South in 1883, and LL.D. from the University of Missouri in 1883. He is the author of papers on *Historical Societies in Relation to Local Historical Effort* (1883); *The American Revolution and the Mississippi Valley* (1884); *The Attempt to separate the West from the American Union* (1885), and *The Purchase of the Louisiana Territory in its Influence on the American System* (1885). He died in St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1886.

ROBERTSON, Edward White, representative, was born near Nashville, Tenn., June 13, 1823; grandson of James and Charlotte (Reeves) Robertson. He removed to Iberville parish, La., with his parents in 1825; attended the University of Nashville, and studied law, 1845-46. He served as orderly sergeant of 2d Louisiana volunteers in the Mexican war in 1846; was a representative

in the state legislature, 1847-49 and 1857-63, and was graduated at the University of Louisiana, L.L.B. in 1850, settling in practice in Iberville parish. In March, 1862, he entered the Confederate States army as captain of Louisiana infantry, and was engaged in the Vicksburg campaign, and in the siege of Vicksburg, after which he saw no active service. He resumed practice at Baton Rouge, La., in 1865; was a Democratic representative in the 45th-47th congresses, 1877-83, and in the 50th congress, March-August, 1887. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 2, 1887.

ROBERTSON, George, jurist, was born in Mercer county, Ky., Nov. 18, 1790; son of Alexander and Margaret (Robinson) Robertson; grandson of James Robertson, and great-grandson of James Robertson, who emigrated from Coleraine, Ireland, to America about 1737, and settled in Virginia. His father removed to Mercer county, Ky., in 1779; was a member of the Virginia convention to consider the United States constitution and of the Virginia house of burgesses in 1788. George Robertson was fitted for college under Joshua Fry; attended Transylvania university, 1805-06, and was an assistant in the Rev. Samuel Finley's classical school at Lancaster, Ky., 1807-09. He studied law under Gen. Martin D. Hardin at Frankfort and Samuel McKee of Lancaster; was admitted to the bar in 1809; was married in November, 1809, to Eleanor, daughter of Dr. Peter and Eleanor (McIntosh) Bainbridge of Lancaster, Ky., and settled in practice in Lancaster. He was a representative from Kentucky in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817-21, serving as chairman of the committee on public lands and as a member of the committees on the judiciary and internal improvements. He drew up and introduced the bill to establish a territorial government in Arkansas, to which John W. Taylor (q.v.) offered the amendment interdicting slavery. He also introduced the system of selling public lands to actual settlers in small lots at a cash price of \$1.25 per acre. He declined the office of attorney-general of Kentucky and judge of the Fayette circuit and also the chair of law in Transylvania university in 1821. He represented Garrard county in the state legislature, 1823-27, where he opposed the relief act intended to make the depreciated notes of the state banks legal tender. He was speaker of the house in 1823, and 1825-27. He declined the appointment of governor of Arkansas Territory offered by President Monroe, the office of U.S. minister to Colombia in 1824, and of that to Peru in 1828, and also the nomination for governor of Kentucky in 1827. He was secretary of the state of Kentucky in 1828; a justice of the court of appeals of Kentucky in 1829, and chief justice of the court of appeals, 1830-43, resuming active practice at the bar in 1843; was professor

of law in Transylvania university, 1834-57; represented Fayette county in the Kentucky legislature in 1848 and 1851-53, and served a second term as justice of the court of appeals for the second district of Kentucky, 1864-71, part of the time as acting chief justice. He received the degree of LL.D. from Centre college in 1835 and from Augusta college. Robertson county, Ky., was named in his honor. His published works include: *Introductory Lecture to the Law Class* (1836); *Biographical Sketch of John Boyle* (1838); *Scrap-Book on Law, Politics, Men and Times* (1856), and speeches, lectures, legal arguments and addresses. His autobiography was published, 1876. He died in Lexington, Ky., May 16, 1874.

ROBERTSON, Harrison, journalist and author, was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn.; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Elliott) Robertson. He attended Union university and the University of Virginia, and after leaving college removed to Louisville, Ky., where he engaged in journalism, becoming connected with the *Courier-Journal*, of which he was associate editor in 1903, and in the conduct of which he made that paper's famous political campaign against its party's Presidential ticket and platform in 1896. He is the author of the novels: *If I Were a Man* (1899); *Red Blood and Blue* (1900); *The Inlander* (1901); *The Opponents* (1902), and of several short stories and poems, the best known of which are: *How the Derby Was Won*, *Aprille* and *Coquette*.

ROBERTSON, James, pioneer, was born in Brunswick county, Va., June 28, 1742; of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1750 his parents removed to Wake county, N.C., where he worked on his father's farm, and was married in 1767 to Char-



James Robertson

lotte Reeves (1751-1843) of Virginia. Having joined Daniel Boone's third expedition across the Alleghany mountains in 1769, he came upon a valley in the present Watauga county, N.C., which he conjectured was a part of Virginia, and which seemed to him a feasible location for a settlement. Accordingly he planted corn; returned home, and in the spring of 1770 conducted sixteen families to the valley, where they continued to prosper, although, as it subsequently appeared, they had taken possession of land belonging to the Cherokees, from whom they were obliged to obtain a lease. In 1772 Capt. John Sevier (q.v.) of Virginia joined the settlement,

and in 1776 the fort which he had built was attacked by the Indians under their chief, Oconostota, aided by the British. During the siege of twenty days that followed Robertson served as lieutenant under Sevier, and with a force of forty men they succeeded in driving off the assailants. For his conduct in this affair Lieutenant Robertson was appointed by the governor of North Carolina to defend Watauga county against further assaults from Oconostota. On Dec. 25, 1779, he made a second settlement on the present site of Nashville, Tenn., which was soon augmented by the Watauga settlers under Sevier, Robertson acting as civil and military head of the combined forces, 256 in number. These, however, were soon greatly reduced by the attacks of the Indians, desertion and starvation, and the 134 remaining threatened to abandon the settlement. Robertson sought out Daniel Boone in Kentucky, from whom he obtained ammunition. On April 2, 1781, he defended the fort of Nashville against 1,000 Indians, in which attack he would have been killed save for the heroic intervention of his wife. He subsequently succeeded in thwarting the British control of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and effected terms of peace with the Cherokees. From 1784 until 1796 he was compelled to defend his settlement against Alexander McGillivray, chief of the Creek Indians, who was aided by the Spanish in Louisiana, and with his force of about 500 men Robertson performed many remarkable deeds of gallantry, stubbornly refusing all terms offered by the Spanish government to aid in increasing the discontent of the settlers of Tennessee by holding out the advantages of a direct communication with the Mississippi through their territory. He was appointed brigadier-general, U.S. army by President Washington in 1790, and U.S. Indian commissioner. He died in the Chickasaw region, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1814.

ROBERTSON, John, representative, was born at "Belfield," near Petersburg, Va., in 1787. He was a brother of Thomas Bolling Robertson (q.v.). He was graduated at William and Mary college, practised law in Richmond, and was attorney-general of the state. He was a Whig representative from Virginia in the 23d congress, completing the term of Andrew Stevenson, and was re-elected to the 24th and 25th congresses, serving from Dec. 8, 1834, to March 3, 1839. He was a judge of the circuit court of Virginia for several years, and sent by Virginia to dissuade the southern states from extreme measures, at the same time John Tyler was despatched on a similar errand to President Buchanan. He was married to Anne Trent. He is the author of: *Riego, or the Spanish Martyr*, a tragedy (1872), and *Opuscula*, poems. He died at "Mount Athos," near Lynchburg, Va., July 5, 1873.

ROBERTSON, Morgan, author, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1861; son of Andrew and Ruth (Glasford) Robertson, and a descendant of William Chillingworth. He attended the common schools and Cooper institute, New York city, 1866-77, followed the life of a sailor, 1877-86, visiting the maritime ports of the world, and in 1886 entered the jewelry business in New York city. He was married, May 27, 1894, to Alice M., daughter of William and Anna (Ross) Doyle of New York. He is the author of: *A Tale of a Halo* (1894); *Spun Yarn* (1898); *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1899); *Masters of Men* (1901); *Shipmates* (1901); *Sinful Peck* (1903); *Down to the Sea* (1903), and short stories of the sea for various periodicals.

ROBERTSON, Samuel Matthews, representative, was born in Plaquemine, La., Jan. 1, 1852; son of Edward White Robertson (q.v.). He attended the Collegiate institute of Baton Rouge, and was graduated from the Louisiana State university in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in 1877; settled in practice in Baton Rouge, and represented East Baton Rouge in the Louisiana legislature, 1879-83. He was professor of natural history and commandant of cadets in Louisiana State university and Agricultural and Mechanical college at Baton Rouge, 1880-87. He was elected a Democratic representative in the 50th congress from the sixth Louisiana district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father in 1887, and was re-elected to the 51st-53th congresses, 1889-1905.

ROBERTSON, Thomas Bolling, governor of Louisiana, was born at "Belfield," near Petersburg, Va., in 1773; son of William and Elizabeth (Bolling) Robertson; grandson of William Robertson and of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gay) Bolling, and a descendant of Pocahontas. His father emigrated from Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in Bristol parish, Va. Thomas B. Robertson was graduated at William and Mary college; was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice at Petersburg, removing to Orleans territory in 1805, and soon after becoming its attorney-general. He was appointed secretary of the territory by President Jefferson, temporarily, Aug. 12, permanently, Nov. 18, 1807, and was recommissioned, Dec. 5, 1811. He served as district attorney *ex officio* in 1808; was elected the first representative from the state of Louisiana to the 12th congress and re-elected to the 13th, 14th and 15th congresses, serving from Dec. 23, 1812, to the close of the first session of the 15th congress, April 20, 1818, when he resigned, Thomas Butler completing his term. He was governor of Louisiana,

1820-24, resigning in November of the latter year to become U.S. judge for the district of Louisiana, which position he held until a short time before his death, when he returned to Virginia. He was married to Lelia, daughter of Governor Fulwar Skipwith of West Florida, and his wife, who previous to her marriage was Miss Vanderclooster, a Flemish countess. He visited Paris during the last days of the Empire, and wrote letters to his family which were published in the *Richmond Enquirer*, and in book form entitled *Events in Paris* (1816). Governor Robertson died at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Nov. 5, 1828.

ROBERTSON, Thomas James, senator, was born in Fairfield district, S.C., Aug. 3, 1823. His ancestors were active Whigs in the Revolutionary war. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1843, and began to study medicine, but later engaged successfully in planting. He was aide-de-camp to Governor Allston, 1837-38, remained a firm supporter of the Federal government during the civil war; was a member of the state constitutional convention, under the reconstruction acts of congress in 1865, and on the first meeting of the legislature under the new constitution in 1868, was elected with F. A. Sawyer to the U.S. senate, and drew the short term expiring March 3, 1871. He was re-elected in 1870 for a full term, serving from July 10, 1868, to March 3, 1877. He was chairman of the committee on manufactures. He resumed planting in 1877, and died at Columbia, S.C., Oct. 13, 1897.

ROBERTSON, Wyndham, governor of Virginia, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 26, 1803; son of William and Elizabeth (Bolling) Robertson, and brother of Thomas Bolling (q.v.) and John (q.v.) Robertson. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1821; admitted to the bar in 1824, and settled in practice in Richmond. He visited London and Paris in 1827; was senior member of the state council, 1830-36, and prominent in matters of internal improvement in Virginia, succeeding to the office of governor on the resignation of Littleton Waller Tazewell, April 30, 1836, which office he filled until March, 1837. He represented Richmond in the state legislature, 1838-41; engaged in agricultural pursuits, 1842-57, and represented Richmond in the house of delegates, 1860-65. He resisted the proposal of South Carolina to form a Southern Confederacy, and after the secession of the cotton states urged Virginia to stand neutral. He was chairman of the anti-coercion committee, and presented the resolution by which Virginia agreed to reject secession, but declared her intention to fight with the southern



states if they were attacked. He was married to Mary F. T. Smith. He is the author of: *Pochontas alias Matoaka, and her Descendants through her Marriage with John Rolfe* (1887), and a *Vindication of the Course of Virginia throughout the Slave Controversy* (MS.). He died in Washington county, Va., Feb. 11, 1888.

ROBESON, George Maxwell, cabinet officer, was born at Oxford Furnace, in Belvidere, N.J., in 1829; son of William P. and Anna (Maxwell) Robeson, and a descendant of Andrew Robeson, surveyor-general of New Jersey in 1668. The family is of Scotch descent. Andrew Robeson was a graduate of Oxford university, and his son Jonathan named the spot where in 1741 he planted the first iron furnace in Morris county, N.J., for that reason. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850; studied law under Chief-Justice Hornblower in Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He settled in practice in Newark, but shortly removed to Camden, N.J., where he was prosecutor of the pleas for Camden county, 1858; was active in organizing the state troops for service in the civil war, and was commissioned brigadier-general by Governor Parker. He was attorney-general of New Jersey, 1867-69, resigning, June 23, 1869, to accept the portfolio of the navy in President Grant's cabinet, and held the office from June 25, 1869, to March 3, 1877, also serving as secretary of war for a time in 1876 on the resignation of William W. Belknap. His official conduct as secretary of the navy was the subject of congressional investigation in 1876 and 1878, but in both cases the judiciary committee of the house found that the charges against him were not sustained. He was married, Jan. 23, 1872, to Mary Isabella (Ogston) Aulick, a widow, with a son, Richmond Aulick (Princeton, 1889). They had one daughter, Ethel Maxwell. He was a Republican representative from the first New Jersey district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879-83; was defeated in 1882 for the 48th congress, and in 1883 resumed the practice of law in Trenton, N.J., where he died, Sept. 27, 1897.

ROBESON, Henry Bellows, naval officer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 5, 1842; son of Dr. Abel Bellows and Susan (Taylor) Robeson; grandson of Maj. Jonas and Susan (Bellows) Robeson and of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel William and Rebecca (Hine) Taylor, and a descendant of William Robinson of Watertown and Lexington, Mass., who died in March, 1698; of John Whitney, who settled in Watertown in 1635, and of the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor (1722-1800) of New Milford, Conn., and through him of Daniel Taylor, one of the first settlers of New Milford, about 1638. He was appointed acting midshipman in the U.S. navy, Sept. 25, 1856; midshipman, June

15, 1860, and master, Sept. 19, 1861. He served on blockade duty during the civil war; was engaged in the attack on Fort McRae, Nov. 23, 1861, and in the defence of Charleston, April 7, 1863; commanded the landing party from the *New Ironsides* in the assault and capture of the Confederate works on the lower part of Morris Island, July 10, 1863, and took part in the bombardments of Forts Wagner, Sumter and Moultrie. He was promoted lieutenant, July 16, 1862, and was attached to the *Colorado* of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, commanding the landing party in the assault of Fort Fisher, Jan.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER

15, 1865. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866, and commander, Feb. 12, 1874, and was flag-lieutenant of the Asiatic squadron, 1867-70. He was married, June 11, 1872, to Katherine, daughter of the Rev. John Nelson and Mary (Nichols) Bellows of Walpole, N.H. He commanded the U.S.S. *Pandalia*, 1876-79; was stationed at the Naval academy, 1879-83, and commanded the U.S.S. *Constitution* in 1883. He was promoted captain, Aug. 25, 1887; commodore, Feb. 1, 1898, and was placed on the retired list with the rank of rear-admiral, March 28, 1899. He was captain of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., 1895-98; was a member of the advisory board for the construction of new cruisers, 1888-89; commanded the U.S.S. *Chicago*, 1889-91, and was supervisor of the harbor of New York, 1891-93.

ROBIE, Frederick, governor of Maine, was born in Gorham, Maine, Aug. 12, 1822; son of the Hon. Toppan and Sarah Thaxter (Lincoln) Robie; grandson of Edward and Sarah (Webster) Robie of Chester, N.H., and of John and Bethiah (Thaxter) Lincoln. His first direct American ancestor was Henry Robie of Dunbarton, England, who first settled in Exeter, N.H., in 1639, and soon afterward in Hampton, N.H. His first direct American ancestor on his mother's side was Samuel Lincoln, who came from Old Hingham, England, and settled in New Hingham, Mass., in the year 1637. It is generally supposed that he was the first American ancestor of President Abraham Lincoln. Frederick Robie was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1841; taught school in Georgia and Florida, and was graduated

from Jefferson Medical college in 1844; practised in Biddeford, Maine, 1844-55; in Waldoboro, 1855-58, and in Gorham, 1858-61. He was appointed paymaster in the U.S. army in 1861; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1865, and served until July 20, 1866. He was a member of the executive council of Maine, 1861, and three subsequent terms; state senator, 1866-67; representative in the state legislature for ten terms, serving as speaker in 1873 and 1876, and governor of the state, 1883-87. He was a member of the Republican national convention in 1873; member of the Republican state committee for several years; commissioner to the Paris exposition; Worthy Master of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Maine, 1882-90, and also commander of the department of Maine, G.A.R. He was the originator of the Western Maine Normal school, Gorham, one of its principal buildings being named Frederick Robie Hall in his honor. He was twice married: first, Nov. 27, 1847, to Olevia M., daughter of Jonathan and Mary Scaunton (Emery) Priest of Biddeford, Maine; she died in November, 1898. He was married, secondly, Jan. 10, 1900, to Martha E., daughter of Alvin and Sarah (Flag) Cressey of Gorham, Maine.



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ROBINS, Henry Ephraim, educator, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 30, 1827; son of Gurdon Caulkins and Julia (Savage) Robins; grandson of Ephraim and Abigail (Caulkins) Robins and of Timothy and Sarah (Collins) Savage, and a descendant of Nicholas Robbins, Duxbury, Mass., 1638, and of Hugh Caulkins, Lynn, Mass., free-man in 1642. He prepared for college at Connecticut Literary institution, Suffield; engaged in the book business and in private study until 1857; was a student at Fairmont Theological seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from the Newton Theological Institution in 1861. He was ordained at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 6, 1861; was associate pastor, Central Baptist church, COLBY UNIVERSITY



Newport, R.I., 1862-63; pastor, 1863-67; pastor First Baptist church, Rochester, N.Y., 1867-73; president of Colby university, Waterville, Maine,

1873-82, and was elected professor of Christian ethics at the Rochester Theological seminary in 1882. He was married, Aug. 11, 1864, to Martha J., daughter of the Rev. Isaac and Ann (Parker) Bird of Hartford, Ct.; she died in 1867. He was married, secondly, Sept. 4, 1872, to Margaret, daughter of Prof. John F. and Catherine Elizabeth (Sayles) Richardson of Rochester, N.Y. She died in 1873, and he was married, thirdly, Aug. 7, 1878, to Cordelia Ewell, daughter of Handel Gershom and Lydia C. (Kingman) Nott of New Haven, Conn. She died in 1888. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester in 1868, and that of LL.D. by Colby university in 1890. He is the author of: *Harmony of Ethics with Theology* (1891); *The Christian Idea of Education, Distinguished from the Secular Idea of Education* (1896); *The Ethics of the Christian Life* (in preparation, 1903).

ROBINSON, Benjamin Lincoln, botanist, was born in Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 8, 1864; son of James Harvey and Laticia Maris (Drake) Robinson; grandson of Benjamin and Ruhama (Wood) Robinson and of the Rev. Benjamin Bradner and Melinda (Parsons) Drake, and a descendant in the eighth generation through Isaac Robinson, Plymouth, 1630, of Rev. John Robinson of Leyden, the leader of the Puritans. He attended the Illinois State Normal school, and was graduated from Harvard in 1887. He was married, June 29, 1887, to Margaret Louise, daughter of William Henry and Mary Ann (McMahon) Casson of Hennepin, Ill. He studied at Strassburg and Bonn universities, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Strassburg in 1889. He was appointed curator of the Gray Herbarium in 1892, and Asa Gray professor of systematic botany at Harvard university in 1900. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a non-resident member of Washington Academy of Sciences; a member of the Botanical Society of America, and served as its president in 1900. He edited the later parts of the *Synoptical Flora of North America* (1895-97), and *Rhodora*, the journal of the New England Botanical club, and wrote many papers on the classification of the higher plants of North America and Mexico.

ROBINSON, Beverly, soldier, was born in Virginia in 1723; son of John Robinson, who was president of the Virginia council, 1734, and speaker of the house of burgesses. He entered the military service; was appointed major, and participated in the capture of Quebec under General Wolfe, 1759. He married Susanna (1728-1822), daughter of Frederick (1690-1751) Philipse, and sister of Frederick Philipse (q.v.), who had inherited from her father a vast amount of prop-

erty on the Hudson river. At the outbreak of the Revolution Major Robinson removed to New York, where he became colonel of the American Loyal regiment, which he had himself raised, and also commanded the corps of "guards and pioneers." He was frequently engaged in the service of the royalists, and his home, known as the Beverly mansion, sheltered André while carrying out Arnold's plans. Colonel Robinson interceded for André's release through correspondence with Washington, and subsequently for his life at the latter's headquarters. (The Beverly mansion, containing many valuable historical relics, was burned in 1892). At the close of the Revolutionary war, Colonel Robinson removed to New Brunswick, Canada, where he refused a seat in the first colonial council, and finally made his permanent home in Thornbury, near Bath, England. His wife's property having been confiscated, he was awarded £17,000 sterling by the British government. Of his children, Beverly (1755-1816), a graduate of King's college, 1773, was lieutenant-colonel of his father's regiment; Morris (1759-1815), served in the war of the Revolution as a captain in the Queen's Rangers; John (1761-1828), was a lieutenant in the Loyal American regiment; Sir Frederick Phillipse (1763-1852), was temporarily in charge of the government of Upper Canada, 1815-16; became general of the British forces in the West Indies, and also a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and William Henry (1766-1836), was head of the commissariat department of the British army. Col. Beverly Robinson died in Thornbury, England, in 1792.

ROBINSON, Charles, governor of Kansas, was born in Hardwick, Mass., July 21, 1818; son of Jonathan and Huldah (Woodward) Robinson, and a direct descendant from John Robinson the Pilgrim, and through his paternal grandmother, Phebe Williams, a descendant in direct line from Charlemagne and Pepin. He attended Hadley and Amherst academies and also Amherst college, earning his living by making school desks and by teaching school winters, and after a varied medi-



C. Robinson

cal education received the degree of M.D. from the Berkshire Medical college, Pittsfield, Mass., 1843. He was married Thanksgiving day, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of William Adams of West

Brookfield, Mass. Two children were born to them—a boy and a girl, both dying in infancy. He began practice at Belchertown, Mass., September, 1843, where he also served on the school committee, and took an interest in public affairs, and in 1845 he opened a hospital for practice in Springfield, Mass., in association with Dr. J. G. Holland. His wife died in 1846 and he joined his brother Cyrus in Fitchburg, Mass., where he practised until 1849, when he went overland to California as physician to the Boston company. He arrived at Sacramento, Aug. 12, 1849, where with others he kept a restaurant; continued his profession, and on Aug. 11, 1850, issued a manifesto denouncing the attitude of the courts, the gamblers and the speculators toward the settlers, and opposed the division of the territory into two states, one to be free and one slave. In a subsequent riot he was shot, imprisoned and charged with murder and other crimes. During his confinement he was elected to the legislature and after he was bailed, edited the *Settlers' and Miners' Tribune* until he took his seat in the legislature in 1851, when he worked and voted for John C. Frémont for U.S. senator. His case was subsequently dismissed and he was exonerated by the legislature and by the district court. He returned to Fitchburg, Mass., in 1851; was married, Oct. 30, 1851, to Sara Tappan Doolittle, daughter of Myron and Clarissa (Dwight) Lawrence; edited the *Fitchburg News*, and June 28, 1854, went to Kansas as confidential agent of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid society, settling in Lawrence. In the struggle which was waged against the pro-slavery party, he was made commander-in-chief of the Free-State party and as such constructed forts and rifle pits, but at the same time worked to secure the freedom of the state under the forms of law. He was a member of the Free-State convention, Aug. 14-15, 1855, and of that at Topeka, Oct. 23, 1855, being twice appointed chairman of the executive committee, and was twice elected governor of Kansas under the Topeka constitution which was rejected by the U.S. senate. He resigned the office temporarily in order to seek aid in the East, and on his way to Boston was arrested at Lexington, Mo., on the charge of "usurping office and for high treason," and imprisoned. His house was burned. Mrs. Robinson (q.v.) continued the journey east, and he was a prisoner at Leecompton from May till September, 1856. Governor Shannon was recalled and Governor Geary appointed his successor, and at Robinson's trial, Aug. 18-20, 1857, the jury reported that "since there was no state of Kansas, there could be no governor of state, and therefore no usurpation of office." He was a member of the Free-State convention at Grasshopper Falls, Aug. 26, 1857; presided at the

convention at Lawrence, December 2, which repudiated the Lecompton constitution, and visited Washington, D.C., in 1858 to urge before congress favorable legislation in regard to railroad extension in Kansas. He was elected governor of Kansas under the Wyandotte constitution in 1859; the state was admitted into the Union, Jan. 29, 1861, and Mr. Robinson was sworn into office as governor, Feb. 9, 1861. The first legislature convened the last of March and on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion, but none were allotted to Kansas. The governor, however, organized the state militia and when the second call was issued by the President, Kansas was allotted 5006 men, and Governor Robinson furnished 10,639, by raising and mustering in the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th infantry and the 6th cavalry between May 21, 1861 and Sept. 22, 1862; the 3d and 4th and the 12th (colored) being raised by Gen. James H. Lane. The legislature, for the purpose of providing and sustaining the volunteer force, authorized the governor, secretary of the state and auditor, or a majority of them, to issue \$150,000 of state bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest to be sold at a minimum of 70%, and the state treasurer was authorized to sell ten per cent war bonds for \$20,000 by which he realized \$12,000. The state bonds could not be sold at any price in the market and an exchange was effected with the secretary of the interior for Indian money and 60% was realized by the state, although the department paid 85% of the face value, the difference being absorbed in negotiating the sale, and for this the state officers were impeached by a committee of the legislature, Feb. 26, 1862, but subsequently unanimously acquitted. In January, 1863, Mr. Robinson was succeeded as governor by Thomas Carney. He remained in the Republican party, was elected state senator in 1872, and served as state senator, 1875-79. He followed the liberal wing of the party in the support of Horace Greeley, and in 1866 became a Democrat. He was the defeated candidate for representative in the 50th congress in 1886 and for governor of Kansas in 1890. He was one of the founders of North (Free-State) college on Mt. Oread in 1861, and with S. C. Pomeroy was appointed trustee of the proposed state university, Feb. 14, 1857, securing to the state the transfer of the present university campus, and presenting the university with 46 acres of land to extend the campus. He served as a regent of the university, 1866-79 and 1892-94, receiving from there the degree of LL.D. in 1889. He also became superintendent of Haskell institute, an Indian school at Lawrence in 1887; was a member of the Loyal Legion of Kansas, and president of

the State Historical society. He contributed to newspapers and periodicals, and wrote *The Kansas Conflict* in the winter of 1891. He bequeathed most of his fortune to the University of Kansas, in whose chapel his bust was placed in February, 1898, the gift of the Kansas legislature, and on Feb. 12, 1903, a joint resolution was introduced in the legislature to place his bust in the rotunda of the state capital. See: "Kansas, Its Exterior and Interior Life" by Sara T. D. Robinson (1856). The part that Governor Robinson took in securing to Kansas peace and good government appears to have been entirely free from partisanship and selfishness; his place in the history of that memorable conflict is becoming better established as time goes by and there is little doubt that he will in time be credited as the most helpful instrument in the adjudication of the Kansas trouble. Governor Robinson died at his country home, "Oakridge," near Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 17, 1894.

ROBINSON, Charles Seymour, clergyman and author, was born in Bennington, Vt., March 31, 1829; son of Henry and Harriet (Haynes) Robinson, and grandson of Jonathan (q.v.) and Mary (Fassett) Robinson. He attended the Union academy at Bennington; was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1849, A.M., 1852; taught school at Holyoke and Cambridge, Mass., 1849-51; attended the Union (1851-52) and Princeton, (1852-53) theological seminaries, and was ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Troy, N.Y., April 19, 1855. He was stated supply at Troy, N.Y., 1854-55; pastor there, 1855-60; and was married, Nov. 4, 1858, to Harriet R. Church of Troy, who died in 1895. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1860-68; of the American chapel, and a church of his own organization in Paris, France, 1868-71, and of the Madison Avenue church, New York, 1871-90. He supplied pulpits at Binghamton, N.Y., and in New York city, 1888-89; was pastor of the Thirteenth Street church, New York city, 1890-92, and of the New York church, New York city, 1892-98. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1867, and that of LL.D. by Lafayette college in 1885. He edited the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, 1876-77, and *Every Thursday*, 1890-91, and is the author of: *Songs of the Church* (1862); *Songs for the Sanctuary* (1865); *Short Studies for Sunday School Teachers* (1868); *Bethel and Pennel* (1873); *Church Work* (1873); *Psalms and Hymns* (1875); *Calvary Songs for Sunday Schools* (1875); *Spiritual Songs for Church and Choir* (1878); *Studies in the New Testament* (1880); *Spiritual Songs for Sunday Schools* (1881); *Spiritual Songs for Social Meetings* (1881); *Studies of Neglected Texts* (1888); *Laudes Domini* (1884); *Sermons in Songs* (1885);

Sabbath Evening Sermons (1887); *The Pharaohs of the Bondage and the Exodus* (1887); and *Simon Peter, His Life and Times* (2 vols., 1888). He died in New York city, Feb. 1, 1899.

ROBINSON, Conway, jurist, was born in Richmond, Va., Sept. 15, 1805; son of John Robinson, clerk of the superior court of Richmond, and author of "Forms in the Courts of Law in Virginia;" and a descendant of John Robinson who immigrated to Virginia, where his son Anthony was a landed proprietor. He attended the schools of Richmond, and was appointed deputy clerk of the superior court, under his father. He attained prominence as a lawyer; was reporter of the Virginia court of appeals, 1842-44; revised the civil and criminal code of Virginia, 1846-49; was a representative in the house of delegates in 1852, and in 1860 removed to Washington, D.C., where he engaged in practice. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Virginia Historical society, and made several important historical discoveries, finding in 1853 in the British Museum a MS. journal of the first legislative assembly in Virginia which met in 1619. He published a new edition of his father's "Forms in the Courts of Law in Virginia" (1826), and is the author of: *Law and Equity Practice in Virginia* (3 vols., 1832-39); *Reports of the Virginia Court of Appeals* (2 vols., 1842-44); *The Principles and Practice of Courts of Justice in England and the United States* (2 vols., 1855); *Account of the Discoveries of the West until 1519; and of Voyages to and along the Atlantic Coast of North America from 1520 to 1573* (1848); *History of the High Court of Chancery, and Other Institutions of England from the time of Caius Julius Cæsar until the Accession of William and Mary in 1688-89* (2 vols.; Vol. I., 1882). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1884.

ROBINSON, Edward, educator and author, was born in Southington, Conn., April 10, 1794. He was brought up on his father's farm; taught school and was graduated with high honors from Hamilton college in 1816, remaining as tutor there 1817. He studied law at Hudson, N.Y., during the next year, but deciding to study for the ministry he went home, and while assisting his father on the farm pursued his studies. He was assistant instructor in sacred literature at Andover Theological seminary, 1823-26, while pursuing a course in Hebrew; studied in Halle and Berlin, 1826-30; was professor extraordinary of sacred literature at Andover, 1830-33; professor of Greek and Oriental languages and literature, University of the City of New York, 1832-33, and professor of Biblical literature, Union Theological seminary, 1837-63. He was twice married; first, Sept. 3, 1818, to Eliza, daughter of Samuel Kirkland. She died in 1819, and he married second-

ly, Aug. 7, 1828, Theresa Albertine Luiss, daughter of Prof. Ludwig Heinrich von Jakob of Halle. In 1831 he established the *Biblical Repository* at Andover, and conducted it, 1831-35. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth college in 1831, by Halle in 1842, and that of LL.D. by Yale in 1844. He is the author of a translation of: Winer's "Greek Grammar of the New Testament" (1825); a revision of Calmet's "Dictionary of the Holy Bible" (1832); *A Greek Grammar* (1833); *Dictionary of the Holy Bible* (compiled, 1833); *A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament*, (1836); a translation from the Latin of Gesenius's "Hebrew and English lexicon of the Old Testament" (1836); *Biblical Researches in Palestine* (3 vols., 1838); *A Harmony of the Four Gospels in English* (1846); *A Harmony of the Four Gospels in Greek* (1851); *Later Biblical Researches in Palestine* (1856); *Physical Geography of the Holy Land* (1865). His name was in Class G, Preachers and Theologians, for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, but in the election of October, 1900, received no votes. He died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1863.

ROBINSON, Edward, archæologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, 1858; son of Edwin Augustus and Allen (Coburn) Robinson; grandson of Shadrach and Mary (Stavers) Robinson and of Daniel Jennings and Eliza (Kuowlitou) Coburn. He was graduated from Harvard in 1879, and spent the subsequent five years abroad, remaining fifteen months in Greece and continuing his studies at the University of Berlin. He was married, Feb. 21, 1881, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Louise Mathilde (Patch) Gould of Boston, Mass. He was curator of classical antiquities, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 1885-1902; lecturer on classical archæology, Harvard, 1893-94 and 1898-1902, and in 1903 succeeded Gen. C. G. Loring as director of the Museum. He was engaged in the selection and arrangement of collections in the Slater Memorial museum, Norwich, Conn., 1887-88; the selection and purchase of casts for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1891-95, and with H. W. Kent selected and arranged the collection of casts in the Springfield (Mass.) Art museum, 1898-99. He was secretary of the Art Commission of the City of Boston, 1890-98; was made a member of the council of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the council of the Archæological Institute of America; a corporate member of the American Oriental society; corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects, and a member of the American Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund of London. He prepared the catalogues of Greek and Roman casts and of Greek, Etruscan and Roman

vases, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and is the author of: *Did the Greeks Paint Their Sculptures?* (Century, April, 1892); and *Annual Reports of the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts*.

ROBINSON, Ezekiel Gilman, educator, was born in Attleborough, Mass., March 23, 1815; son of Ezekiel and Cynthia (Slack) Robinson; and a lineal descendant of George Robinson, one of the original purchasers from the Indians of the town of Rehoboth. He was graduated from Brown university, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841, and from the Newton Theological institution in 1842; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in November, 1842, and was pastor at Norfolk, Va., 1842-45, being chaplain of the University of Virginia for one year while in Norfolk. He was married, Feb. 21, 1844, to Harriet Richards Parker, daughter of Charles and Catharine (Packard) Richards and adopted daughter of Caleb Parker of Roxbury, Mass. He was pastor at Cambridge, Mass., 1845-46; professor at the Covington Theological institution, 1846-49; pastor in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1849-52; professor at Rochester Theological seminary, 1852-60; president of the seminary, 1860-72; president and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy at Brown university, 1872-89; professor



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of apologetics and evidences of Christianity at Crozer Theological seminary, 1889-94, and professor of ethics and apologetics at the University of Chicago, 1892-94. He was president of the American Baptist Missionary union, 1877-80; was a lecturer on systematic divinity at the Andover Theological seminary, 1893-83; preacher at the Yale Divinity school, and a trustee of Vassar college, 1861-94. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1853 and that of LL.D. by Brown in 1872 and by Harvard in 1896. He was editor of the *Christian Review*, 1859-64; translated Neander's "Planting and Training of the Christian Church" (1865); and is the author of: *Lectures on Preaching* (1883); *Principle and Practice of Morality* (1888), and *Christian Theology* (1894). He died in Boston, Mass., June 13, 1894.

ROBINSON, Frank Torrey, art critic, was born in Salem, Mass., July 16, 1845; of English Quaker descent. His grandfather, who had immigrated to America, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Frank Torrey Robinson attended the Harvard and Warren schools in Charlestown, Mass., and in 1861 enlisted in the 5th Massachusetts volunteers, participating in the North Carolina and Virginia campaigns. Returning to Boston, he was employed for a year in the office of the *Advertiser*; subsequently completed his studies in Professor Spear's college, and after earning a precarious living by work in a wholesale grocery store, in a blacksmith shop and as a book-keeper, he adopted journalism as his profession, becoming local reporter for the *Boston Journal, Advertiser* and the *Bunker Hill Times*. He was married in 1871 to Mary Jane Tufts of Somerville, Mass. He began to make a specialty of art criticism in 1875; edited the *Boston Sunday Times*, 1879-83; was art director for the New England Manufacturers' institute, 1883-86, editing their art catalogue and an "Art Year Book," 1883; was afterward connected as art critic with the *Boston Traveler and Post*; edited *American Art*, Boston, 1886-88, and for several years served as literary curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, whose catalogues and handbooks he also edited. In 1897 he traveled abroad, selecting in London and Paris the pictures exhibited in the Jordan Art gallery, 1898. He was a member of the Paint and Clay club, Boston, serving as chairman of its house committee in 1897. His publications include: *History of the 5th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers; Quaint New England; Living New England Artists* (1888); *Christmas Morning* (1890), and *Winds of the Seasons* (1890). He died in Roxbury, Mass., June 3, 1898.

ROBINSON, George Dexter, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Lexington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1834; son of Charles and Mary (Davis) Robinson; grandson of Jacob and Hannah (Simonds) Robinson and of Abel and Lavinia (Hosmer) Davis, and a descendant of William Robinson, who was born April 20, 1682, and of Joseph Hosmer, who served as adjutant at Concord, April 19, 1775. He was brought up on his father's farm; attended Lexington academy and Hopkins classical school, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859. He was principal of the high school at Chicopee, Mass., 1856-65; was admitted to the bar in Cambridge, 1866, and began practice in Chicopee. He was married, Nov. 24, 1859, to Hannah E., daughter of William and Nancy (Pierce) Stevens of Lexington, Mass. She died Sept. 5, 1864, and on July 11, 1867, he married Susan E., daughter of Joseph F. and Susan (Mulliken) Simonds of Lexington. He was a member of the general court of Massachusetts, 1874; a

state senator, 1876, and a Republican representative from the eleventh Massachusetts district in the 45th, 46th, 47th congresses, 1877-83, and



re-elected from the twelfth district to the 48th congress, but resigned to become governor of Massachusetts. During his administration, 1884-87, he effected the passage of several democratic measures, among them the free school-book bill and the compulsory weekly payment of wages by corporations. He subsequently practised law, having an office at Springfield, but continuing to make his home in Chicopee. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1884 and from Harvard in 1896. He died in Chicopee, Mass., Feb. 22, 1896.

ROBINSON, Harriet Jane (Hanson), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, 1825; daughter of William (1795-1831) and Harriet (Browne) Hanson; granddaughter of John and Sally (Getchel) Hanson and of Seth Ingersoll (minuteman) and Sarah (Godding) Browne, and a descendant of Thomas Hanson (died 1666) of Salmon Falls, N.H., who was admitted freeman, 1661, and whose widow, Mary, was killed by the Indians in 1689, and of Nicholas and Elizabeth Browne, who emigrated from Worcestershire, Eng., and settled in Lynn Village, Mass., before 1638, and in Reading, Mass., 1644. Harriet J. Hanson attended the public schools of Boston and Lowell, Mass., was one of the group of writers for the *Lowell Offering*, a magazine filled entirely with the contributions of the factory girls of Lowell, and also wrote for various annuals and newspapers, including the *Journal and Courier*, at that time under the editorship of William Stevens Robinson (q.v.) to whom she was married, Nov. 30, 1848. Of her four children, Harriette R. Shattuck (q.v.) became an author of reputation. She subsequently assisted in the literary part of her husband's editorial work; was in sympathy with the anti-slavery cause and with the political reforms of the day, writing for the woman suffrage movement and also speaking in its behalf before the Massachusetts legislature and before the select committee on woman suffrage of the U.S. senate, 1832, and was a member of the National Woman Suffrage association and of the International Council at Washington, D.C., 1888. She was active in the

promotion of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1890, serving on its constitutional committee, and as a member of its advisory board, and in 1898 became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society. Her publications include: "*Warrington*" *Pen Portraits*, with memoir (1877); *Massachusetts in the Woman Suffrage Movement* (1881-83); *Captain Mary Miller*, a woman suffrage drama (1887); *The New Pandora*, a classical drama (1889); *Loom and Spindle* (1898). Mrs. Robinson was residing in Malden, Mass., in 1903.

ROBINSON, Horatio Nelson, mathematician, was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1806. He obtained a common school education, early displaying a taste for mathematics, and in 1823 he made the calculations for an almanac. He attended the College of New Jersey, Princeton, and was an instructor in mathematics in the U.S. navy, 1835-35, after which he devoted himself to teaching and to the preparation of text-books. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1836. He is the author of a series of elementary mathematical text-books, including: *Universal Key to the Science of Algebra* (1844); *Elementary Treatise on Algebra* (1846); *University Algebra* (1847); *Astronomy, University Edition* (1849), and *Geometry and Trigonometry* (1850). He also wrote *Treatise on Astronomy* (1850); *Mathematical Recreations* (1851); *Concise Mathematical Operations* (1854); *Treatise on Surveying and Navigation* (1857; revised and edited by Oren Root, 1863); *Analytical Geometry and Conic Sections* (1864); *Differential and Integral Calculus* (1861); edited by Isaac F. Quinby, 1868). He died in Elbridge, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1867.

ROBINSON, James C., representative, was born in Edgar county, Ill., in 1822. He received a very limited education; served as a private in the Mexican war, 1846-47; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was a Democratic representative from Illinois in the 36th-38th and 42d-43d congresses, 1859-65 and 1871-75. He removed from Marshall to Springfield, Ill., where he died, Nov. 3, 1886.

ROBINSON, James Harvey, historian, was born in Bloomington, Ill., June 29, 1863; son of James Harvey and Latricia Maria (Drake) Robinson; grandson of Benjamin and Rulama (Wood) Robinson and of the Rev. Benjamin Bradner and Melinda (Parsons) Drake, and a descendant of Isaac Robinson (son of Rev. John Robinson, the Leyden pastor), who settled in Plymouth in 1630, and married Mary Hanford. He was graduated from Harvard in 1887, and was married Sept. 1, 1877, to Grace Woodville, daughter of Charles Edward Read of Bloomington, Ill. He took post-graduate courses at Harvard and in Germany,

receiving the degree Ph.D. from Freiburg in 1890. He was lecturer on European history at the University of Pennsylvania, 1891; associate professor, 1892-95, and in 1895 became professor of history at Columbia university. He was also acting dean of Barnard college, 1900-01. He was an editor of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 1891-95, and is the author of: *The German Bundesrath* (1891); *Petrarch, the First Modern Scholar and Man of Letters* (with H. W. Rolfe, 1899); *An Introduction to the History of Western Europe* (1903), and also co-operated with others in editing and publishing "Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History."

ROBINSON, James M., representative, was born near Fort Wayne, Ind., May 31, 1861; son of David A. and Isabella (Bowen) Robinson; grandson of James and Rebecca (Jacobs) Robinson and of Robert and Sarah (Mercer) Bowen. He attended the public schools until 1876, when he obtained employment in a shop, where he continued until 1881, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and established himself in practice in Fort Wayne. He was prosecuting-attorney, 1888-92, and was a Democratic representative from the twelfth congressional district of Indiana in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897-1903, and was re-elected to the 58th congress for the term expiring in 1905. He was married, Nov. 23, 1900, to Lily M., daughter of Hugh M. and Ada S. Jones of Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROBINSON, James Sidney, soldier, was born near Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1827. He was brought up on a farm, attended the common schools, and at an early age learned the printer's trade in Mansfield. He established and edited the *Weekly Republican* at Canton, Ohio, 1847-65, served as secretary of the first convention of the Republican party in Ohio in 1856, and as clerk of the Ohio house of representatives, 1856-58. He enlisted as a private in the 4th Ohio volunteers in 1861, was appointed captain a few days afterward, and served under General McClellan in West Virginia, taking part in the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. His enlistment of three months having expired, he re-enlisted in October, 1861, as major of the 82nd Ohio volunteers. He served in Schenck's brigade, under General Frémont in the Shenandoah valley; was promoted lieutenant-colonel in April, 1862, and May 7, 1862, accompanied his brigade from Franklin, Va., to McDowell, marching thirty-four miles in twenty-three hours, rescuing General Milroy's brigade, and beating an orderly retreat to Franklin. At the second battle of Bull Run he fought in General Milroy's unattached brigade, and when Colonel Cantwell was wounded he assumed command of the regi-

ment. He was promoted colonel and at Chancellorsville his regiment was not attached to any brigade or division, but was with the eleventh corps, which received the brunt of Jackson's charge. Robinson's regiment losing eighty-one men in the attack. After Chancellorsville, his regiment was attached to the second brigade of Carl Schurz's division of the eleventh corps, which was marching with the first corps, under General Reynolds, when the news that Buford was engaged caused them to hurry forward and possess the field until Hancock could come to their support. Colonel Robinson was wounded at Gettysburg, and when the eleventh and twelfth corps were sent west to join General Thomas's army, Robinson had not recovered from his wound and was not at Chattanooga; but when Sherman started for Atlanta, the eleventh and twelfth corps were merged into the twentieth corps under General Hooker, and Colonel Robinson was given command of the third brigade, first division. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 12, 1865, was brevetted major-general, March 13, and was mustered out, Aug. 31, 1865. He engaged in railroad building in Ohio after the war, served as chairman of the Republican state executive committee, 1877-79, and was state commissioner of railroads and telegraphs in 1880. He was a Republican representative from the 9th Ohio district in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881-85, and secretary of the state of Ohio, 1884-88. He died in Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1892.

ROBINSON, John Bunyan, educator, was born at Osceola, Ohio, April 11, 1834; son of Adin and Jane (Anderson) Robinson; grandson of William and Eleanor (Wright) Robinson of Harpers Ferry, Va., and of James and Margarette (Brownlee) Anderson of Carlisle, Pa. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan university, A. B., 1860, A. M., 1863; entered the Methodist ministry; was principal of Mt. Washington academy, 1860-64; president of Willoughby college, 1864-69; president of Fort Wayne college, 1869-71; president of New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female college, 1871-77; president of Grand Prairie Seminary and Commercial college, 1877-84; president of Jennings Seminary and Normal college, 1884-87, and thereafter engaged in the active ministry. He was married, first, in December, 1860, to Emily Ada, daughter of Judge David H. and Elizabeth (Reybourne) Morris. And secondly, Sept. 11, 1896, to Sarah Narcissa, daughter of Henry Watson and Sarah Ann (Older) Montross. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from De Pauw university and from Illinois Wesleyan university in 1879; that of Ph. D. from the University of Wooster in 1884, and that of LL. D. from Taylor university in 1896. He is the author of: *Infidelity Answered* (1875); *Vines of Eshcol*

(1876); *The Serpent of Sugar Creek* (1885); *Emeline, or Home, Sweet Home*, in poetry (1876); *Preachers' Pilgrimage* (1886; German Edition, 1888); *Commencement Week* (1880); *The Epworth League:—Its place in Methodism* (1890); *The New Woman, and other Poems* (1896).

ROBINSON, John Cleveland, soldier, was born in Binghamton, N.Y., April 10, 1817. He attended the U.S. Military academy, 1835-39, leaving a year before graduation to study law. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 5th U.S. infantry, Oct. 27, 1839,



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and in the Mexican war served as regimental and brigade quartermaster, 1845-46; was promoted 1st lieutenant, June 18, 1846, and took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. He was promoted captain, Aug. 12, 1850; served against the hostile Indians in Texas, 1853-54; took part in the Seminole Indian war in Florida, 1856-57, and in the Utah expedition, 1837-58. He was in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., 1861, and prevented its capture by the secessionists. He was appointed colonel of the 1st Michigan volunteers, September, 1861; promoted major of 2d infantry, Feb. 20, 1862, and commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, April 28, 1862; commanded a brigade at Newport News, and had command of the troops in the neighborhood of Portsmouth, Va., until May, 1862. He commanded the 1st brigade, Kearny's division, then the 2d division, 1st army corps, Army of the Potomac; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., July 1, 1863, for Gettysburg, and colonel, May 5, 1864, for the Wilderness. He commanded the 2d division, 5th army corps, and while leading a charge at the battle of Spotsylvania, he was wounded in the left knee, necessitating amputation at the thigh. He was put in command of the districts in New York state; was brevetted major-general of volunteers, June 27, 1864; brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for Spotsylvania, Va., and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was military commander and commissioner of the bureau of freedmen in North Carolina in 1866; was promoted colonel of 43d infantry, July 28, 1866, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866. He commanded the Department

of the South in 1867, and the Department of the Lakes, 1867-68, and was retired with the rank of major-general, U.S.A., May 6, 1869. He received the congressional medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in the battle of Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864, placing himself at the head of his leading brigade in a charge upon the enemy's breastworks, where he was severely wounded." He was lieutenant-governor of New York, 1872-74; was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1877-78, and president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, 1887. He died in Binghamton, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1897.

ROBINSON, John McCracken, senator, was born in Scott county, Ky., April 10, 1794; son of Jonathan and Jane (Black) Robinson; grandson of George and Ann (Wiley) Robinson; great-grandson of Philip Robinson, and a descendant of Thomas Robinson, who came to America prior to 1730, and was among the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers in Pennsylvania. About 1818 he removed to Carmi, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar and began practice. He was married, Jan. 28, 1829, to Mary Brown Davidson, daughter of James and Margaret (Hargraves) Ratcliffe of Carmi, Ill. In 1833 he was elected U.S. senator to fill the unexpired term of John McLenn, deceased, and for a full term, serving from Jan. 4, 1832, to March 3, 1843. On March 6, 1843, he became judge of the supreme court of Illinois, serving until his death, which occurred in Ottawa, Ill., April 27, 1843.

ROBINSON, John Mitchell, jurist, was born in Caroline county, Md., in 1828. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Pa., in 1847; was admitted to the bar in 1849, and began practice in Queen Anne county in 1851. He was elected deputy attorney-general for the county in January, 1851; state attorney in November, 1851; was judge of the circuit court, 1864-67; judge of the court of appeals, 1867-93, and chief justice of the court of appeals, 1893-96. He died in Annapolis, Md., Jan. 14, 1896.

ROBINSON, John Staniford, governor of Vermont, was born in Bennington, Vt., Nov. 10, 1804; son of Nathan Robinson, and grandson of Gov. Moses (q.v.) and Mary (Fay) Robinson. He attended schools at Windham and Hartford, Conn.; was graduated from Williams college in 1824; studied law with David Robinson in Bennington, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was a representative in the state legislature for two terms; was twice elected state senator, and was several times the Democratic candidate for representative in congress. He was married in October, 1847, to Juli-



ette Staniford, widow of William Robinson, and had no children. He was the candidate for governor of the state for 1851 and 1852, and was elected in 1853, being the only Democratic governor of Vermont for over half a century. He subsequently declined the district judgeship of Vermont, and was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Democratic national convention of 1860, and died during its session at Charleston, S.C., April 25, 1860.

ROBINSON, Jonathan, senator, was born in Hardwick, Mass., Aug. 24, 1756; son of Samuel (1707-1767) and Mercy (Leonard) Robinson; grandson of Samuel Robinson and of Moses Leonard; great-grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Manning) Robinson and of Moses Newton, and great-grandson of William and Elizabeth (Brigham) Robinson. William Robinson, a kinsman of the Rev. John Robinson of Leyden and one of the early Cambridge colonists, died in 1693. Samuel the first, a soldier in the French war and in the American Revolution, in which his sons also participated, founded the settlement at Bennington, Vt., in 1761. Jonathan Robinson was admitted to the bar in 1796, and practised in Bennington, Vt., where he was married to Mary, daughter of John Fassett. He was town clerk, 1795-1801; a representative in the state legislature, 1789-1802; judge of the probate court of Vermont, 1795-98, 1800-01 and 1815-19; chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont, 1801-07, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1807 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Israel Smith (q.v.), completing the term, March 3, 1809, and was re-elected in 1809 for the full term expiring March 3, 1815. While in the senate he was a trusted adviser of President Madison. He was judge of probate four years, and a representative in the state legislature in 1818. The honorary degree of A.B. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1790, and that of A.M. by the same institution, 1803. He died in Bennington, Vt., Nov. 3, 1819.

ROBINSON, Lewis Wood, naval officer, was born in Camden county, N.J., March 7, 1840; son of William and Anna (Wood) Robinson. He was graduated from the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania in 1861, and in 1864 became a master of mechanical engineering. He entered the U.S. navy, Sept. 21, 1861, as 3d assistant engineer; took part at the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and at the fall of New Orleans in April, 1862, and at the attack on Vicksburg by Farragut, June, 1862, and July 30, 1863, was promoted 2d assistant engineer. He was married, Sept. 5, 1865, to Mary De A. Rupp of Philadelphia. On Oct. 11, 1866, he was promoted first assistant engineer with rank of lieutenant, and in 1874 the title was changed to past assistant engineer. He was general superintendent of the bureau of machinery

at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. On Aug. 19, 1883, he was promoted chief engineer with the rank of lieutenant commander, and was chief of the department of machinery at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. In 1894 he served on the U.S. cruiser *Atlanta* and the flagship *Newark*. He was promoted commander, March 21, 1895; was assigned to the battleship *Indiana*, Aug. 13, 1896, and in 1897 was transferred to the navy yard at Philadelphia. He was promoted captain, June 6, 1898, and assigned to inspection and recruiting duty; was commissioned captain in the line, March 3, 1900; was made inspector of machinery, Feb. 21, 1900, and retired with the rank of rear admiral, Sept. 21, 1901. He was a member of the American Society of Naval Engineers and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1903.

ROBINSON, Lucius, governor of New York, was born in Windham, Greene county, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1810; son of Eli P. and Mary Robinson; grandson of Reuben Robinson, and a descendant of John Robinson (1576-1625), the well-known Pilgrim leader of England. He attended the common schools and the Delaware academy, Delhi, N.Y.; was admitted to the bar, 1832, and began practice in Catskill, N.Y. He was married, Oct. 24, 1833, to Eunice, daughter of Bennet Osborn. He was district attorney of Greene county, 1837-40; practised in New York city, 1840-55, and served as master of chancery, New York city, 1843-47. He was subsequently defeated as the Democratic candidate for judge of the superior court; joined the newly organized Republican party in 1856; removed to Elmira, N.Y., 1855, and was an Independent Republican member of the state assembly, 1859-60. He was defeated as candidate for speaker, 1860; was comptroller of the state, 1862-65, and was defeated in 1865, being the Democratic candidate for re-election, having returned to that party at the close of the war. He was also defeated as a Democratic candidate for

representative in the 43d congress in 1870. He was elected comptroller in 1875, resigning in 1876 upon being elected governor of New York, Nov. 7, 1876, and serving as governor, 1877-79. He died in Elmira, N.Y., March 23, 1891.

ROBINSON, Moses, governor of Vermont, was born in Hardwick, Mass., March 26, 1741; son of Samuel and Mercy (Leonard) Robinson, and brother of Jonathan Robinson (q.v.). He attended Dartmouth college, and removed with his father to Bennington, Vt., in 1761, where he served as town clerk, 1762-71. He was commis-



sioned colonel of militia in 1777, and commanded his regiment at the defeat of Fort Ticonderoga, July 5, 1777; was a member of the council of safety, and as such sent by Vermont to represent the claims of the people before the Continental congress; a member of the governor's council, 1777-85, and chief justice of Vermont, 1778-84 and 1785-99. He was governor of Vermont, 1789-90; was elected by the legislature of Vermont with Stephen R. Bradley, the first U.S. senators, and drew the long term, 1791-97, but resigned in October, 1796, Isaac Tichenor completing his term. While in the senate he opposed the Jay treaty. In 1803 he was a member of the general assembly. He was married, first, July 25, 1762, to Mary, daughter of Stephen Fay, who died in 1801; and secondly, to Susannah, widow of Maj. Artemas Howe of New Brunswick, and daughter of Gen. Jonathan Warner of Hardwick, Mass. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1789, and by Dartmouth in 1790. He died in Bennington, Vt., May 26, 1813.

ROBINSON, Sara Tappan Doolittle, historian, was born in Belchertown, Mass., July 12, 1827; daughter of Myron and Clarissa (Dwight) Lawrence; granddaughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Warner) Lawrence and of Col. Henry and Ruth



Sara T. Robinson

and Ruth (Rich) Dwight, and a descendant of John Dwight of Hatfield and of John Dwight of Dedham, Mass. Her father was representative, senator, and president of the senate in the general Court of Massachusetts, 1838-40. She was educated at the Belchertown Classical academy and at the New Salem academy; studied a year with Miss Sophronia

Smith, and was married in Belchertown, Oct. 30, 1851, to Dr. Charles Robinson (q.v.), with whom she shared the hardships and dangers incident to the conflict in Kansas territory between the political parties seeking to gain control of the government in order to shape the policy of the future state. She made the journey to New England alone, to report the state of affairs to Amos A. Lawrence and Dr. Edward Everett Hale of the Emigrant Aid society, the rival government having placed her husband under arrest at the outset of the journey. She carried the evidence of fraudulent voting on March 30, 1855, taken before the congressional committee and gave it to Gov. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, who sent

it to Washington by Representative Cooper K. Watson. She gave to the history of that period valuable information as to the true condition of affairs in the territory and controverted many of the statements made in the heat of political excitement by interested actors in the conflict. Perhaps with the exception of her husband's "The Kansas Conflict" Mrs. Robinson's *Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life* (1856), gives the most trustworthy data of the early history of Kansas extant, as it is manifestly conservative and temperate in its statements. In 1903 Mrs. Robinson was residing at "Oakridge," Lawrence, Kansas.

ROBINSON, Solon, author, was born near Tolland, Conn., Oct. 21, 1803. He worked on his father's farm until 1817, his education being limited to the winter months. He was then apprenticed to a carpenter, but was soon released and became a peddler. His literary talents were early manifested, and he became a contributor to the *Albany Cultivator* and to other publications, chiefly on agricultural subjects. He was for several years the agricultural editor of the *New York Tribune*. His publications include: *Hot Corn, or Life Scenes in New York* (1853); *How to Live, or Domestic Economy Illustrated* (1860); *Facts for Farmers* (1864), and *Meronitoc* (1867). In 1870 he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla., where he died, Nov. 3, 1880.

ROBINSON, Stillman Williams, mechanical and civil engineer, was born in South Reading, Vt., March 6, 1838; son of Ebenezer, Jr., and Adeline Williams (Childs) Robinson; grandson of Ebenezer and Hannah (Ackley) Robinson, and a great-grandson of James Robinson; the latter being a descendant of Jonathan and of William Robinson (born in Cambridge, Mass., April 20, 1682). He was graduated from the University of Michigan, C.E., 1863, having previously served an apprenticeship in a machine shop, 1835-59. He was assistant engineer on the U.S. lake survey, 1863-66; instructor in civil engineering at the University of Michigan, 1866-67; assistant professor of mining engineering and geodesy, 1867-70; professor of mechanical engineering and physics at the University of Illinois, 1870-78, and at the Ohio State university, 1878-95, becoming professor emeritus in the latter institution in 1899. He was inspector of railroads for Ohio, 1880-84; served as consulting civil and mechanical engineer in various works, including bridges of the Santa Fé Railroad in Kansas and Wyoming, in the mountings of the Lick telescope; and three awards were granted on inventions of his at the Centennial of 1876, and one at the Columbian exhibition of 1893. He was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American

Society of Civil Engineers; the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by the Ohio State university in 1896. He was twice married: first, Dec. 29, 1863, to Mary Elizabeth Holden of Mount-holly, Vt., who died in 1885; and secondly, April 12, 1888, to Mary Haines of Ada, Ohio. He invented many appliances for various purposes covered by some 40 patents, including several machines used in shoe manufacture; and is the author of: *Teeth of Gear Wheels and the Robinson Templet Odontograph* (1876); *Railroad Economics* (1882); *Strength of Wrought Iron Bridge Members* (1882); *Compound Steam Pumping Engines* (part 1 rev., and part 2, 1884); *Analytical and Graphical Treatment*; a college text book on *Principles of Mechanism* (1896); and numerous articles on engineering and scientific subjects.

ROBINSON, Stuart, clergyman, was born in Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1814; son of James and Martha (Porter) Robinson. His parents removed to New York city in 1815, and later to Berkeley county, Va., where his father died while he was a child. He was graduated from Amherst college, A.B., 1836, A.M., 1839; attended the Union Theological seminary, Richmond, Va., 1836-37; taught school, 1837-39, and attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1839-41. He was married in 1841 to Mary E. Brigham of Charleston, who belonged to an old and wealthy Vir-



Stuart Robinson

ginia family. He was ordained by the presbytery of Greenbrier, Oct. 8, 1842; was pastor at Kanawha, Salines, Va., 1841-47; Frankfort, Ky., 1847-52; Baltimore, Md., 1852-56; professor of church polity and pastoral theology at Danville Theological seminary, Ky., 1856-57, and pastor of the Second church, Louisville, 1858-81, except the years 1862-65, which he spent in Canada. He purchased *The Presbyterian Herald* and changed its name to *The True Presbyterian*, and in 1862, his loyalty being questioned, the paper was suppressed, and he removed to Canada. In 1866 he resumed the publication of the paper, again changing its name to *The Free Christian Commonwealth*. In 1869 he was chosen moderator of the

general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church; was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian alliance, held at Edinburgh in 1877, and secured the adoption of a revised book of government and discipline. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Centre college in 1853. He is the author of: *The Church of God as an Essential Element of the Gospel* (1858); *Discourses of Redemption* (1866), and many discourses on slavery, some of which were published in a volume. He died in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 5, 1881.

ROBINSON, William Callyhan, educator, was born at Norwich, Conn., July 26, 1834; son of John Adams and Mary Elizabeth (Callyhan) Robinson; grandson of Elias and Anna (Allyn) Robinson and of William and Betsy (Rogers) Callyhan; great-grandson of Andrew O'Callaghan an emigrant from Ireland, and a descendant of Elias Robinson of Ashford, Conn., a Revolutionary soldier, and one of Washington's body-guard on the retreat from Long Island. He attended Norwich academy; Williston seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; Providence Conference seminary, East Greenwich, R.I.; Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., and was graduated from Dartmouth college, A.B., 1854, and from the General Theological seminary of the P.E. church, 1857, being ordained in June of the same year. He served as missionary in Pittston, Pa., 1857-58; was rector at St. Luke's, Scranton, 1859-62; studied law with the Hon. H.B. Wright, Wilkesbarre, 1862-64, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He practised law in New Haven, 1865-95; was an instructor in elementary law at Yale college, 1869-72, and professor of elementary and criminal law and the law of real property, 1873-96; judge of the city court, New Haven, 1869-71; and of the court of common pleas, 1874-76; a member of the state legislature, 1874, and Dean of the law schools of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., from 1893. He was first married, July 2, 1857, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Mary Magdalen (Jutau) Haviland of New York city; and secondly, March 31, 1891, to Ultima Marie, daughter of Juan Henrico and Ultima (Mermier) Smith of Ytabo, near Cardenas, Cuba. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1879 and that of A.M. by Yale in 1881. Dr. Robinson was associate editor of the *Catholic World* of New York, 1869-70, having become converted to the Catholic faith in 1863, and is the author of *Life of Ebenezer Beriah Kelly* (1855); *Notes on Elementary Law* (1876); *Elementary Law* (1882); *Clavis Rerum* (1883); *Law of Patents* (3 vols., 1890); *Fo-rensic Oratory* (1893); *Elements of American Jurisprudence* (1900); *Elements of American Law* (1903), and contributions to the *Catholic World* and the *Catholic University Bulletin*.

ROBINSON, William Erigena, journalist, was born in Unagh, county Tyrone, Ireland, May 6, 1814. His parents were north of Ireland Presbyterians. He attended the classical school at Cookstown, and entered Belfast college in 1834, but was forced by ill health to abandon his studies, and in August, 1836, sailed for the United States in the *Ganges*, arriving in New York city about the first of the following November. He supported himself by odds and ends of newspaper work and continued his studies at the school of the Rev. John J. Owen until 1837, when he matriculated at Yale. He was graduated, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844, and was for two years a student in the Yale Law school. During his college course he took the stump for General Harrison in 1840; became a regular contributor to Horace Greeley's *Log Cabin*, advocating both in prose and poetry, Harrison's election; founded the *Yale Banner* and the Beta Chapter of the Psi Upsilon society in 1841; contributed editorial articles to the *New Haven Daily Herald*, and lectured before literary associations in many cities. He was an active speaker during Clay's candidacy for President; was Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, 1844-48, using the pen name "Riche-lieu," and of other publications north and south under different signatures. He was also editorially connected with the *Buffalo Express*, the *Tribune*, the *People*, an Irish weekly, of which he was one of the founders, and the *Mercury*, Newark, N.J. Meanwhile lack of funds prevented him from becoming one of the proprietors of the *Tribune*, an opportunity offered him by Mr. Greeley. In 1850 he was offered the consulate to Belfast by Daniel Webster, and in 1852 he supported the candidacy of General Scott. He was married in 1853, to Helen A., daughter of George Dougherty of Newark, N.J. She died in 1875, leaving two sons and three daughters, of whom John E. Robinson was a journalist of note. Mr. Robinson was admitted to the New York bar, 1854; revisited Ireland in 1859; removed to Brooklyn, 1862; was assessor of internal revenue by appointment from President Lincoln, 1862-67; was the defeated candidate for collector of taxes, 1865, and a Democratic representative from the second New York district in the 40th, 47th and 48th congresses, 1867-69 and 1881-85, being influential in his first term in changing the law as to perpetual allegiance, and in 1880 introduced and secured the passage of a bill compelling foreign nations to give American citizens on arrest an immediate hearing or discharge. He was editor of the *Irish World* in 1871, and continued a regular contributor to several publications until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., in 1890. His loyalty to his native country was his most

marked characteristic, taking the form of many generous efforts, such as the securing by act of congress the sending of the relief-ship *Macedonia* to Ireland during the famine of 1847. In 1848 he was a member of the Irish directory, organized to aid the Young Ireland Revolutionary party, and also in 1856 of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty. In addition to his congressional and political speeches, he delivered before a collegiate convention at Hamilton college, July 30, 1851, an oration on "The Celt and the Saxon," which was published in the *Tribune*, and called forth much criticism in Great Britain and Europe. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1892.

ROBINSON, William Stevens, journalist and parliamentarian, was born in Concord, Mass., Dec. 7, 1818; son of William (1776-1837) and Martha (Cogswell) Robinson; grandson of Jeremiah and Susannah (Cogswell) Robinson and of Emerson and Eunice (Robinson) Cogswell, and a descendant of John (1671-1749) and Mehitable Robinson of Exeter, N.H., and of John Cogswell who sailed from Bristol, England, May 23, 1635, in the *Angel Gabriel*, went first to Ipswich, Mass., and afterward settled in Chعبasco (now Essex). William S. Robinson attended the public schools; served an apprenticeship in the office of *The Yeoman's Gazette*, Concord, Mass., 1835-39; was editor and publisher of the same, 1839-42; assistant editor of the *Lowell Journal and Courier*, 1842-48, a Whig publication, and editor of the *Boston Daily Whig* (afterward *The Republican*), 1848-49. He was married, Nov. 30, 1848, to Harriet Jane Hanson of Lowell, Mass. He edited and published the *Lowell American*, a Free-soil Democratic newspaper, 1849-54; was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, 1852-53, and secretary of the state constitutional convention, 1853. He contributed to the Springfield *Republican* under the pen-name "Warrington," 1856-76, and to the *New York Tribune*, 1857-69, his letters on public men and events during the civil war period earning for him the title of the "famous war correspondent." He was clerk of the committee on the revision of the statutes, 1859; of the Massachusetts house of representatives, 1862-73, the journals of that body being first published under his supervision, and in 1871 and 1873 opposed by his writings the gubernatorial candidacy of Gen. B. F. Butler. His numerous legislative pamphlets, reports and memorials include: *Memorial and Report on the Personal Liberty Bill* (1861-67); *The Salary Grab, an Exposé of the Million Dollar Congressional Theft* (1873). He also published: *Warrington's Manual of Parliamentary Law* (1875). He was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Concord, Mass. See: "Warrington's Pen Portraits" (1877), edited by Harriet H. Robinson (q.v.). He died in Malden, Mass., March 11, 1876.

ROBSON, Stuart, actor, was born in Annapolis, Md., March 4, 1836. On Jan. 5, 1852, he made his first appearance on the stage at the Baltimore Museum, Md., as one of a mob of boys in John E. Owen's "A Glance at New York." Having decided to make comedy his forte, he filled several desultory engagements, and subsequently appeared in various southern and western cities, playing at Laura Keane's theatre, 1862-63; at the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, Pa., with Mrs. John Drew, 1863-66, and at Selwyn's theatre, Boston, Mass., 1868-70. His first pronounced success was in the rôle of Captain Crosstree in the burlesque "Black-Eyed Susan" in 1870, and in 1874 appeared in the Gaiety theatre, London, England, as Hector in "Lad Astray." He was afterward associated with William H. Crane (q.v.) in "Our Boarding-House," "A Comedy of Errors," "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "The Henrietta." After separating from Mr. Crane in 1889, he starred in legitimate comedy, appearing in several new plays and reviving "The Rivals," "She Stoops to Conquer," "A Comedy of Errors," "Married Life," "The Henrietta," and others. He was married in 1894 to May Waldron of Hamilton, Ont., who had been a member of Augustin Daly's and Robson and Crane's companies, and who subsequently played the leading counter rôles with Mr. Robson. In 1898 he produced Augustus Thomas's comedy, "The Meddler," with his own company, which scored a success in New York city and Boston, Mass. He died, April 29, 1903.

ROCHAMBEAU, Jean Baptiste, Donatien de Vimeure, count de, soldier, was born in Vendôme, France, July 1, 1725. He attended the Jesuit college at Blois, having been intended for the church, but in 1742 he entered the French army as cornet in the regiment of St. Simon, serving with distinction in Germany, and in 1747 gaining promotion to the rank of colonel. He succeeded his father as governor of Vendôme, June 1, 1749; was created a knight of St. Louis; was promoted brigadier-general, serving in Germany, 1758-61, and became inspector-general of cavalry in 1769, and lieutenant-general, March 1, 1780. He was appointed to the command of the army to support the American patriots, increased it to 6000 men and embarked under the escort of Chevalier de Ternay, with five ships of the line, May 2, 1780. They arrived at Rhode Island, July 12, 1780, after having defeated a British fleet off Bermuda, and began at once to erect fortifications to prevent the concerted attack threatened by Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot. He established his headquarters at Newport, R.I., and sent his son, Donatien, to Paris, to urge a reinforcement of money, supplies and troops. On June 18, 1781, he marched toward the Hudson river and defeated on Manhattan Island a body of Clinton's army; made a

feint toward New Jersey, and joined Washington's army at Phillipsburg, N.Y., thus obliging Clinton to abandon his reinforcement of Cornwallis and compelling the latter to retire from Virginia. The siege of Yorktown was begun by the allied forces, Sept. 29, 1781, and Rochambeau led the two assaults, forcing Cornwallis to surrender. In April, 1782, he marched against New York, but the plan being abandoned he embarked with his army at Delaware, Jan. 14, 1783, upon the frigate *Ameraude*, and arrived at Brest in March, 1783. He was deputy to the assembly of the notables in 1788; was engaged in repressing the riots in Alsace in 1790; was commissioned field marshal, Dec. 28, 1791; refused the office of secretary of war and was appointed to the command of the Army of the North, but resigned, June 15, 1792. He was taken prisoner at Paris during the Reign of Terror in 1793, and in 1804 was created a grand officer of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon. He was created a knight of the Saint Esprit by Louis XVI., and was appointed governor of Picardy and Artois. The U.S. congress presented him with two cannons, taken from the British at Yorktown, and bearing his escutcheon and an inscription, and also passed resolutions commending his bravery, the services he had rendered and the discipline he had maintained in his army. A bronze statue was dedicated to his memory, May 24, 1902, in Lafayette square, Washington, D.C., a replica of one dedicated at Vendôme, France, in 1900. He died in Rochambeau castle, Thoré, near Vendôme, France, May 10, 1807.

ROCHE, James Jeffrey, editor and poet, was born in Mountmellick, county Queens, Ireland, May 31, 1847; son of Edward and Margaret (Doyle) Roche. He emigrated with his parents to Prince Edward Island in 1847, and attended St. Dunstan's college, Charlottetown. He came to the United States in May, 1866, and was employed in business in Boston, Mass. He contributed to various newspapers and magazines, and in June, 1883, joined the staff of the *Pilot* as assistant editor under John Boyle O'Reilly. In August, 1890, he succeeded Mr. O'Reilly as editor-in-chief. He was a member of the Metropolitan Park commission, Boston, Mass., in 1893. He was the poet at the unveiling of the "high-water mark" monu-



James Jeffrey Roche

ment on the field of Gettysburg, June 2, 1892; received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, in 1892, and is the author of: *Songs and Satires* (1886); *Life of John Boyle O'Reilly* (1891); *The Story of the Filibusters* (1891); *Ballads of the Blue Water* (1895); *Her Majesty the King* (1898), and *By-Ways of War* (1899).

ROCHESTER, Nathaniel, pioneer, was born in Cople parish, Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 21, 1752; a descendant of Nicholas Rochester, who emigrated from Kent, England, in 1689 and settled in Westmoreland county, Va. He removed to Granville county, N.C., with his mother and step-father, Thomas Critcher, in 1763, and in 1768 obtained employment as a clerk in a mercantile house in Hillsboro, N.C., becoming a partner in 1773. He was a member of the committee of safety of Orange county in 1775; a member of the first provincial convention of North Carolina; appointed paymaster, with the rank of major, of the North Carolina line, and deputy commissary-general of the Continental army, May 10, 1776, but failing health caused his early resignation. He was a delegate to the house of commons; a commissioner to superintend the manufacture of arms at Hillsboro, and in 1778 engaged in business with Col. Thomas Hart. In 1783 they began the manufacture of flour, rope and nails at Hagerstown, Md. He was a representative in the Maryland assembly; postmaster of Hagerstown, and judge of the county court. In 1808 he was presidential elector, voting for James Madison; was first president of the Hagerstown bank, and was engaged in important mercantile transactions in Kentucky and Maryland. He made large purchases of land in New York state, and removing to Dansville, N. Y., in May, 1810, established a paper mill there. In 1815 he removed to Bloomfield, N.Y., and in 1818 settled at the falls of the Genesee river, and there founded the city of Rochester. He was secretary of the convention to urge the construction of the Erie canal; first clerk of Monroe county; member of the state assembly, 1821 and 1822, and one of the organizers of the Bank of Rochester, and its first president. He died in Rochester, N. Y., May 17, 1831.

ROCHESTER, William Beatty, soldier, was born in Angelica, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1826; son of William Beatty Rochester (a lawyer and judge of the 8th circuit of New York) and Amanda (Hopkins) Rochester; grandson of Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the city that bears his name; great-grandson of Col. William Beatty of Frederick, Maryland, a soldier of the Revolution; and a descendant of Nicholas Rochester, who emigrated from Kent, England, in 1689, and settled in Westmoreland county, Va. He removed to California in 1851, where he resided

until 1859. He entered the U. S. army as additional paymaster, June 1, 1861, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was married June 19, 1862, to Anna L., daughter of Henry H. and Annie Townsend Martin of Albany, N.Y. He was transferred to the regular army as paymaster with the rank of major, April 1, 1867; was promoted paymaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, Feb. 17, 1882, and was retired, Feb. 15, 1890, on reaching the age limit.

ROCKEFELLER, John Davidson, capitalist, was born in Richford, N. Y., July 8, 1839; son of William A. and Eliza (Davidson) Rockefeller. His father was a farmer in Tioga county in very straitened circumstances, and John worked on the farm and attended the district schools and the Oswego academy. He was a student at a commercial school in Cleveland, Ohio; obtained employment as clerk in the office of Hewitt and Tuttle, subsequently acting as bookkeeper and cashier, and in 1858 became a member of the firm of Clark and Rockefeller. In 1860, Samuel Adams, a porter for the firm, devised a new plan for refining petroleum, which interested Rockefeller, and resulted in the formation of a new partnership under the name of Andrews, Clark and Co. A small refinery was built and operated, which was soon after combined with one owned by his brother, William Rockefeller; a warehouse was opened in New York city for the sale of the manufactured product, and in 1865, Henry M. Flagler was admitted into the firm, which then became William Rockefeller & Co. The Standard Oil company was formed in 1870 with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and with John D. Rockefeller as its president. Rival refineries were bought out and the company soon obtained a practical monopoly of the refining business, forcing the railroads to reduce the rates for carrying oil to half the amount charged other refineries, and establishing pipe lines throughout the United States. In 1881 the Standard Oil trust was formed, and after its dissolution in 1892, the Rockefellers devoted themselves to the control of their various separate companies, John D. Rockefeller's annual income being estimated at \$35,000,000. He was married in 1867 to Laura C. Spellman, and they had four children, three of whom were daughters. The son, John Davidson Rockefeller, Jr., born in 1877, married in 1901 Abby Green Aldrich. He was elected a trustee of the General Education board, chartered by congress in 1902, on the organization of the board of trustees in Washington, Jan. 29, 1903, and announced his contribution of \$100,000 per year for a term of ten years to promote effective work under the charter. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., devoted large

sums of money to philanthropic, educational and religious work, his chief benefactions being extended to the University of Chicago; the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for public improvements; Vassar college; Barnard college; the American Baptist Missionary union; the Baptist Home Missionary society; Mt. Holyoke college; Brown university; Denison university; the endowment of a chair of psychology at Columbia college; the new Horace Mann school in New York; the Rochester Theological seminary; the Spellman seminary, Atlanta, Ga., the Newton Theological Institution; Cornell university; Bryn Mawr college; the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research; Wellesley college, and the Young Men's Christian association.

ROCKWELL, Francis Williams, representative, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., May 26, 1844; son of Julius (q.v.) and Lucy Forbes (Walker) Rockwell. He was graduated from Amherst college, A. B., 1868, A. M., 1871, and from Harvard Law school, LL. B. 1871. He was married, June 11, 1873, to Mary Gilbert, daughter of Henry Gilbert and Mary Bullard Dowse Davis of Pittsfield, Mass. He practised law in Pittsfield; was a special justice of the district court of Central Berkshire, 1873-75; a representative in the state legislature in 1879; state senator, 1881-83, and a Republican representative in the 48th congress, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George D. Robinson, and in the 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, serving, 1884-91. He was a member of the committee on foreign affairs during the 50th and 51st congresses, and of the committee on military affairs in the 51st congress.

ROCKWELL, Julius, senator, was born in Colebrook, Conn., April 26, 1805; son of Reuben and Rebecca (Beebe) Rockwell, grandson of Samuel, and a descendant of William Rockwell, Dorchester, Mass., 1630. He was graduated from Yale, 1826, A. M., 1829, LL. B., 1829; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Pittsfield, Mass., in A. B., 1830. He was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, 1834-37, serving as speaker of the house, 1835-37. He was married, Nov. 22, 1836, to Lucy Forbes, daughter of Judge William Perrin and Lucy (Adam) Walker of Lenox, Mass., and a member of the first board of bank commissioners, 1839-41, being chairman, 1840-41. He was a Whig representative in the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st congresses, 1844-51; a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1853, and was appointed to the U. S. senate to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward Everett, June 15, 1854, and served until the election of Henry Wilson, Feb. 10, 1855. He was the Republican nominee for governor, 1855; a presidential elector on the Frémont and Dayton ticket in 1856; a representative in the general court of Massachu-

setts in 1858, serving again as speaker of the house, and was appointed a judge of the newly established superior court of Massachusetts in June, 1859, resigning in October, 1886, the senior member of the court. In June, 1865, he removed to Lenox, Mass., to occupy the Walker homestead, left vacant by the death of his wife's mother, where he died, May 19, 1884.

ROCKWOOD, Charles Greene, Jr., scientist, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1843; son of Charles Greene and Sarah (Smith) Rockwood; grandson of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Breese (Hazard) Rockwood and of George Bridges Rodney and Joanna (Vermilye) Smith, and a descendant of Nicholas Rockwood of Dorchester and Medfield, Mass. (1628-1680), who was born in England, and was the seventh generation from Roger Rokewood of Euston, Suffolk, Eng. (died 1482). He was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1864, Ph. D., 1866, A. M., 1867, and was married June, 13, 1867, to Hettie Hosford, daughter of Simeon Parsons and Hettie Hosford (Smith) Smith of New York city. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Bowdoin college, 1868-73; professor of mathematics and astronomy at Rutgers college, 1873-77, and was elected professor of mathematics at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1877. He was a member of the Princeton eclipse expedition to Colorado in 1878; a member and secretary of the American Metrological society; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the New Jersey Historical society; the St. Nicholas Society of New York; the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New Jersey; the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the American Social Science association; the American Mathematical society, and the National Geographic society. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Bowdoin in 1869, and by the College of New Jersey in 1896. He made a special study of American earthquakes, and contributed articles to the *American Journal of Science* and to the reports of the Smithsonian Institution.

RODDEY, Philip Dale, soldier, was born at Moulton, Lawrence county, Ala., in 1820. Previous to the civil war he was engaged in the shipping business, and was proprietor and captain of a line of steamboats on the Tennessee river. In 1861 he raised a company of scouts for the Confederate service and afterward a cavalry brigade at his own expense. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Aug. 31, 1863, and his command formed a part of William T. Martin's division, Wheeler's corps, at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863. In the Atlanta campaign of 1864, General Roddey held a command of 600 men in Wheeler's corps, and during the

siege of Atlanta, on July 29, 1864, his cavalry brigade held in check at Newnan a command of raiders under General McCook, sent out by General Sherman to destroy the one remaining line of communication open to the Confederates and to release at Andersonville 34,000 Federal prisoners. These raiders were finally routed by the combined forces of Generals Jackson and Wheeler under the latter's command. In Wilson's raid through Alabama to Georgia, March, 22-April 20, 1865, Roddey's brigade was driven back on the road to Randolph, March 31, by Gen. Emory Upton, and the following day, after General Long's successful charge on Ebenezer Church, Generals Forrest, Armstrong, Roddey and Adams escaped with a number of men under cover of darkness either by the Burdise and River roads or by swinnging the Alabama river. General Roddey returned home in 1865, and in 1870 went to England, making his permanent home in London, where he died in August, 1897.

RODENBOUGH, Theophilus Francis, soldier, was born at Easton, Pa., Nov. 5, 1838; son of Charles and Emily (Cauffman) Rodenbough; grandson of Henry and Margaret (Brown) Rodenbough and of Lawrence and Sarah (Shewell)



T. F. Rodenbough

Cauffman, and a descendant of Joseph Theophilus Cauffman of Strasburg, Germany, who arrived in Philadelphia, 1749. He studied at private schools and under tutors, and attended Lafayette college, 1850-51. He engaged in mercantile business at Easton, Pa., 1856-61, and on March 23, 1861, was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d U.S. dragoons; promoted 1st lieutenant, 2d cavalry, May 14, 1862, and served in the Peninsular campaign (1862) under General McClellan. He was promoted captain, July 17, 1862; captured at the second Bull Run, but was soon exchanged and took part in Stoneman's raid in the Chancellorsville campaign and in all cavalry engagements of the Gettysburg campaign. At Gettysburg he commanded the 2d U.S. cavalry, Merritt's brigade, Buford's division, which later, under Sheridan, was commanded by General Torbert. Captain Rodenbough was present in engagements before Richmond (1864), and participated in the Richmond and Trevilian raids, being wounded, June 11. He also served, commanding his regiment, in Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah, and was severely wounded,

losing his right arm while leading a charge at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864. He was brevetted major "for gallant and meritorious services" in that engagement and at Trevilian Station, Va., lieutenant-colonel, March 12, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war;" colonel "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Todd's Tavern, Va.," and brigadier-general for similar conduct in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. He was commissioned colonel, U.S.V., April 29, 1865, commanding the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry and district of Clarksburg, W.Va., being by direction of the President assigned to duty, with rank of brigadier-general, in July, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Oct. 31, 1865. He was commissioned major, 42d U.S. infantry, July 18, 1866, and Dec. 15, 1870, was retired with the full rank of colonel, the command held when wounded, receiving the congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action at Trevilian Station. He served at Forts Leavenworth and Ellsworth, Kan., 1865-66; and at Madison Barracks, N.Y., 1867-68; was deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., 1869-70; assistant inspector-general of the state of New York, 1879-82; and chief of the bureau of elections, city of New York, 1890-1901. He was married Sept. 1, 1868, to Elinor Frances, daughter of Passed Midshipman (U.S.N.) James and Delia (Montgomery) Foster of Boston, Mass. He was one of the founders (1879) and secretary of the Military Service institution, and author of: *From Everglade to Cañon with the Second Dragoons* (1875); *Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Dispute* (1885); *Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor* (1886); *Autumn Leaves from Family Trees* (1892); *Sabre and Bayonet* (1897). He edited *The Army of the United States* (1896); and the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* (1880-89 and after 1901), and made a number of contributions to leading periodicals.

RODES, Robert Emmett, soldier, was born in Lynchburg, Va., March 29, 1829. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute, 1848, remaining there as professor until his commission as captain of the Mobile cadets in 1861. He was subsequently promoted colonel and commanded the 5th Alabama infantry, Ewell's 2nd brigade, Army of the Potomac, in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, leading the advance. He was promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 21, 1861; and commanded a brigade in Hill's division, at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862. At Seven Pines, when the signal for attack was given, Rodes's brigade was stationed on the south of the road in dense, marshy woods, and was engaged at the second abatis, where it met a fearful fire; a portion of his command being disastrously re-

pulsed. General Rodos was badly wounded, although he refused to surrender his command to Col. J. B. Gordon until after the firing had ceased. He rendered distinguished service in the final advance at Gaines's Mills, June 27,



Ed. Rodos

1862, and heroically resisted General Meade's brigade at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, where his brigade lost one-third of its number. At the battle of Chancellorsville his brigade headed the column in the line of battle on Orange Plank road, with Colston's forming the second line, and A. P. Hill's the third. At the command of General

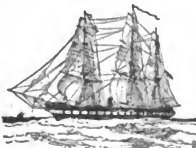
Jackson he led the assault on the evening of May 2, 1863, completely demoralizing Hooker's left, commanded by Howard, and for this service was promoted major-general on the field. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, he commanded a division, consisting of five brigades numbering 8000 men. Of these, 3000 were *hors de combat* after the first day's fighting, and on the second day, with General Early, he was ordered to assault Cemetery Hill, but the attack was not successful. During the battles of the Wilderness General Rodos rendered most efficient service, especially on May 12, 1864, when his division, with that of Johnson, occupied the left of the salient, on which fell the main task of holding the enemy in check, and where before dawn raged the fiercest battle of the war. On Early's march to Washington in the following July, after McCausland's gallant attack on the eastern bank of the Monocacy, he joined Ramseur in the pursuit of the enemy, capturing nearly 700 prisoners. At Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, he held the right of the line of battle under cover of the woods. Upon the advance of the enemy, Rodos's and Gordon's divisions were ordered forward, and being reinforced by the arrival of Battle's brigade, Rodos swept through the woods and scattered the enemy, but in the very moment of victory he fell while heroically leading the attack. He died on the battle field of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

RODGER, James George, educator, was born in Hammond, N.Y., July 4, 1852; son of Robert and Ann (Waddell) Rodger; grandson of William and Margaret (Hill) Rodger and of Henry and Elizabeth (Ferrier) Waddell, and a descendant of the ancient Scottish clan of Rodger and of the

French Huguenot family of Waddell who fled to England on account of religious persecutions. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1876; lectured on geological subjects and taught until 1878; studied at the Harvard Divinity school, 1878-79; at the University of Leipzig, 1879-80, and was graduated from Union Theological seminary, New York city, in 1884. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry May 20, 1884; was pastor at New Hamburg, N.Y., 1884-85, and at New Haven, Conn., 1885-89. He was married Oct. 22, 1885, to M. Anna, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Foster) Waddell of Northumberland, England. He continued his studies in the Universities of Edinburgh and Berlin, 1889-93; was pastor at Ogdensburg, N.Y., 1893-94; president of the National Correspondence school, Buffalo, N.Y., 1894-95, and of Benzonia college, Mich., from 1895 until September, 1897, when he resigned to lecture on "The Evidences of Christianity from a Scientific Basis" and in 1901 was made president of the Interstate college, Humphreys, Mo. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Benzonia college for work done in the university of Edinburgh, 1896, and is the author of: *Adolphus*, a religious drama (1897), and *The Gospel of Science* (1900).

RODGERS, Christopher Raymond Perry, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1819; son of Com. George Washington and Anna Maria (Perry) Rodgers, and a nephew of Com. Oliver H. Perry, U.S.N. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Oct. 5, 1833, and had command of the schooner *Phoenix* during the Seminole war in Florida, 1840-41. He was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1844; was on blockading duty in the Gulf of Mexico in 1847-48, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tabasco and Tuspan. He commanded the steamer *Bibb* and the schooner *Gallatin* on the U.S. coast survey, 1856-57; was promoted commander, Oct.

15, 1861; commanded the *Wabash* as fleet-captain under Rear-Admiral Samuel F. DuPont in the battle of Port Royal; directed the fleet of gunboats on the coast south of Port Royal, and was in command of the naval forces in the trenches at the capture of Fort Pulaski. In March, 1862, he commanded an expedition to St. Augustine and up the St. Marys river; was fleet-captain, commanding the *New Ironsides* in the attacks on the forts defending Charleston, April 7, 1863, and in the later opera-



U.S.S. WABASH.

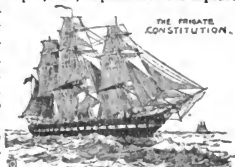
tions of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He commanded the *Iroquois* until 1866. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866; commanded the *Franklin* in the Mediterranean, 1868-70; was promoted commodore, Aug. 28, 1870; served as chief of the bureau of yards and docks, 1872-74; was promoted rear-admiral, June 14, 1874; was superintendent of the U.S. Naval academy, 1874-78 and 1880-81, and commanded the naval forces on the Pacific, 1878-80. He was retired, Nov. 14, 1881, and presided over the international meridian conference at Washington in 1883. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 8, 1892.

RODGERS, Frederick, naval officer, was born in Maryland, Oct. 3, 1842; son of Robert Smith and Sarah (Perry) Rodgers; grandson of John (q.v.) and Minerva (Denison) Rodgers and of Matthew Calbraith and Jane Perry. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1861, and appointed acting master in April, 1861. He served throughout the civil war on blockading service; was promoted lieutenant, July 16, 1862; lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; commander, Feb. 4, 1875; captain, Feb. 28, 1890; commodore, Dec. 6, 1898, and rear-admiral, March 3, 1899. He was president of the board of inspection and survey, 1897-1900, and senior squadron commander, Asiatic squadron, on board the U.S.S. *New York*, 1901-02, his date of retirement being Oct. 3, 1904. He married, Feb. 2, 1882, Sarah M., daughter of John C. and Jane (Creed) Fall of San Francisco.

RODGERS, George Washington, naval officer, was born in Harford county, Md., Feb. 22, 1787; a brother of Com. John Rodgers (q.v.). His father was an officer in the Revolution. He was warranted a midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 2, 1804; was promoted lieutenant, April 24, 1810, and assigned to duty on the sloop *Wasp*, being present at the engagement between the *Wasp* and the *Frolic*, Oct. 18, 1812. He was included in the vote of thanks passed by congress, and received a silver medal. He was married to Anna Maria, daughter of Christopher Raymond and Sarah (Alexander) Perry. He was given command of the brig *Firefly* in the war with Algiers in 1815; was commissioned master-commandant, April 27, 1816, and assigned to the command of the ship *Peacock* in the Mediterranean, 1816-18. He was promoted captain, March 3, 1825; was a member of the board of examiners, 1828-30, and was promoted commodore and commanded the Brazil squadron, 1830-32. He died in Buenos Ayres, May 21, 1832.

RODGERS, George Washington, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 30, 1822; son of George Washington and Anna Maria (Perry) Rodgers. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 30, 1836; promoted passed midshipman, July 1, 1842, and served in the Mexican war, 1846-48, as acting master on the steamer *Colonel*

Harney and the frigate *John Adams*. He was a member of the U.S. coast survey, 1849-50; was promoted lieutenant, June 4, 1850; was assigned to duty on the *Germanatown*, 1851-53, and was commandant of the U.S. Military academy, 1861-62, where in April, 1861, he prevented the capture of the *Constitution* by secessionists and transferred the naval academy to Newport, R.I. He was promoted commander, Jan. 16, 1862; commanded the monitor *Catskill* in the attacks on Charleston in October, 1862, and on April 7, 1863, steamed almost under the walls of Fort Sumter. He was appointed chief of staff to Admiral Dahlgren, July 4, 1863, and was distinguished for his bravery in the silencing of Fort Sumter and the batteries on Morris Island. He was killed by a shot that pierced the pilot-house of the *Catskill* in the attack on Fort Wagner, and died on board his ship, Charleston Harbor, S.C., Aug. 17, 1863.



RODGERS, James Webb, author, was born in Hillsborough, N.C., July 11, 1822. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844; studied theology, and was ordained to the priesthood of the P.E. church. He was married in 1849 to Cornelia Harris of Tennessee; was rector of St. Paul's parish, Franklin, Tenn., and built Christ church, Holly Springs, Miss., St. Thomas', Somerville, Tenn., and served under Bishop Leonidas Polk in the Confederate army. He removed to England in 1865; joined the Roman Catholic church; resided in New York city, 1870-74; in Indianapolis, Ind., where he edited the *Central Catholic*, 1874, and in Memphis, Tenn., 1874-76. He practised law in Washington, D.C., 1876-93; became a patent lawyer, and was connected with the Pan-Electric Telephone company. He is the author of: *Lasfite, or the Greek Slave* (1870); *Madame Surratt, a Drama in Five Acts* (1879); *Arlington and Other Poems* (1883), and *Parthenon* (1887). He died at Parthenon Heights, Bladensburg, Md., Jan. 2, 1896.

RODGERS, John, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1737; son of Thomas and Elizabeth Rodgers, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, to Boston, Mass., in 1721, and from there to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1728. John attended an academy in Chester county, Pa., studied theology under the Rev. Samuel Blair of Fagg's Manor, and the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New-

castle, Oct. 14, 1747. He engaged in missionary work in Somerset county, Md., in 1748; was ordained, March, 16, 1749, and was installed pastor at St. George's, March 16, 1749, preaching there and at Middletown, until 1865, when he succeeded to the pastorate of the Rev. David Bostwick's church in New York city. He built a new church edifice in 1767, and served until September, 1776, when he removed his family for safety to Greenfield, Conn. He was chaplain to Gen. William Heath's brigade in April, 1776, and went to Savannah, Ga., to spend the winter of 1776-77. He was chaplain of the New York provincial congress, the council of safety and the first state legislature in 1777, all three of which convened at Esopus, N. Y.; preached in Esopus and Amenia, N. Y.; in Sharon and Danbury, Conn.; and in Lamington, N. J., during the war, and in 1783 returned to his congregation in New York city, where he found his house in ruins, and his churches demolished, having been used as barracks for soldiers. During the process of rebuilding he was invited to hold his services in St. Paul's and St. George's (Protestant Episcopal) churches. His health forced him to retire from active work in September, 1800. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1765-1807; received the degree D. D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1768; was vice-chancellor of the University of the State of New York, 1787-1811; moderator of the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian church at Philadelphia in 1789, and president of the Missionary society organized in 1796. He was married, first, in September, 1752, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Peter Bayard of Cecil county, Md., and secondly, in 1764, to Mary, widow of William Grant of Philadelphia. He published several sermons. He died in New York city, May 7, 1811.

RODGERS, John, naval officer, was born in Harford county, Md., July 11, 1771; a brother of Com. George Washington Rodgers (q. v.). He entered the merchant marine service in 1784, and was made captain of a trading ship in 1789. He entered the U. S. navy as lieutenant, March 9, 1793; was assigned to the *Constellation*, Captain Truxton, and was present at the capture of *L'Insurgente* off Nevis, W. I., Feb. 9, 1799. He was put in command of the prize with eleven men, and carried her successfully into port, suppressing an attempt made by the captured crew to regain the vessel. He obtained a leave of absence; purchased a vessel and went to Santo Domingo, where he helped to suppress a slave insurrection, saving many lives. He was promoted captain, U. S. N., March 5, 1799; was sent on special dispatch duty to France in 1801; commanded the *John Adams* off the coast of Tripoli, 1802-03, and in an attempt to run the blockade, he captured the Moorish ship *Meshonda*. He co-

operated with the *Enterprise* in a battle with nine Tripolitan gun-boats, and destroyed a Tripolitan corsair, July 21, 1803. On his return to the United States in December, 1803, he was given command of the *Congress*, and joined the squadron under Commodore Barron, off the Tripolitan coast. He succeeded Barron in command of the squadron, May 22, 1805, and on June 3, 1805, he obtained a treaty with Tripoli, and in December, 1805, procured a more favorable treaty with Tunis. He was married in 1800, to Minerva Denison (1784-1877). He was in command of the gun-boats at New York, 1806-09; was assigned to the frigate *President*, and commanded the home squadron on patrol duty, to prevent the impressment of seamen by British vessels. While on the outlook for the British frigate *Guerrière*, in the evening of May 16, 1811, he overtook a vessel, which he supposed to be the *Guerrière*, but which proved to be the *Little Belt*, a sloop of war. In the encounter the British loss was 9 killed and 20 wounded, and the *Little Belt* was badly crippled. This action further strained the relations between the two countries, and Rodgers was tried by a regular court, but was acquitted. On June 18, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and on June 21, Rodgers sailed in the *President* in command of a squadron to intercept the fleet of 100 British merchantmen bound to England from Jamaica under convoy of British men-of-war. On June 23, the fleet was discovered and chase given. Rodgers hailed the British frigate *Belvidere*, and after exchanging a broadside, gave chase, but after a running fight of eight hours the *Belvidere* escaped. Rodgers returned to Boston after a ten weeks' cruise, with six prizes. He made three other cruises, capturing in all twenty-three prizes. In June, 1814, he commanded the sailors and marines in the defence of Baltimore, and had charge of the water battery and the naval flotilla barges. He was offered the secretaryship of the navy by President Monroe in 1817, which office he declined, but served as acting secretary of the navy in 1823. He was president of the board of naval commissioners, 1815-24 and 1827-37, and commanded the Mediterranean squadron, 1824-27. He was the senior officer of the U. S. navy at the time of his death at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1838.

RODGERS, John, naval officer, was born in Harford county, Md., Aug. 8, 1812; son of Com. John and Minerva (Denison) Rodgers. He was warranted midshipman in the U. S. navy, April, 1828; served on the *Constellation*, 1829-32; attended the naval school at Norfolk, Va., 1832-34; was promoted passed midshipman in June, 1834, and was a student at the University of Virginia, 1835-36. He was attached to the brig *Dolphin*, on the Brazilian coast, 1836-39; commanded the

schooner *Wave*, off the coast of Florida in 1839; was promoted lieutenant, Jan. 22, 1840; was attached to the schooner *Jefferson*, and took part in the war with the Seminoles in Florida, 1840-43. He



John Rodgers.

was engaged in surveying duty, 1840-52, and made charts and sailing directions of the coast of Florida; commanded the steamer *John Hancock* in the U.S. exploring and surveying expedition in the North Pacific and China seas in 1852-55; commanded the *Vincennes* in the Arctic ocean in 1855; was commissioned commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and served on special exploring duty until 1861. He was ordered to superintend the construction of the ironclad *Benton* at Cairo, Ill., and in November, 1861, joined Du Pont's expedition to Port Royal and took part in the capture of Fort Walker. He was in command of the James river expedition in May, 1862; led the attack on Fort Darling, May 15, 1862; was in command of the *Galena* before Drewry's Bluff, when two-thirds of her crew were killed; was commissioned captain, July 16, 1862, and commanded the monitor *Weehawken* in 1863. He engaged the Confederate ironclad *Atlanta* in Warsaw Sound, Ga., June 17, 1863, and after a fight that lasted fifteen minutes the *Atlanta* struck her colors. He received a vote of thanks from congress and was promoted commodore, June 17, 1863; commanded the monitor *Dictator* on special service, 1864-65, and in 1866 he was in command of the monitor *Monadnock*, taking her through the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco. While stopping at Valparaiso, he strove to prevent the bombardment by the Spanish, proposing armed interference to the British admiral, which the latter refused. He was commandant of the Boston navy yard, 1866-69; was commissioned rear-admiral, Dec. 3, 1869, and commanded the Asiatic squadron, 1870-72, landing a force in Korea, and capturing five forts, after forty-eight hours' marching. He was in command of the Mare Island navy yard, 1873-77, and was superintendent of the U.S. naval observatory at Washington, 1877-82. He was president of the transit of Venus commission; was a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences, and succeeded Prof. Joseph Henry as chairman of the lighthouse board in 1878. He died in Washington, D.C., May 5, 1882.

RODMAN, Isaac Peace, soldier, was born in South Kingstown, R. I., Aug. 18, 1822, son of Samuel Rodman, a woollen manufacturer, from whom Isaac, after attending the common schools, learned the business, subsequently becoming a partner of the firm. He was married to Sally, daughter of Gov. L. H. Arnold (q.v.) and Sally (Lyman) Arnold. He was colonel of militia; a member of the state legislature for several years, and a state senator in 1861, when he resigned to raise a company of volunteers for the 2d Rhode Island regiment, and of which he was chosen the captain. For his gallantry at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was promoted lieutenant colonel, Oct. 25, and assigned to the 4th Rhode Island volunteers, in which most of the 2d Rhode Island re-enlisted. At the capture of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862, he was colonel of the regiment in General Parke's brigade, and followed the 25th and 27th Massachusetts regiments, making a demonstration through the swamp on the enemy's left. At the battle of Newbern, March 14, Colonel Rodman's offer to charge through an opening left in intrenchments for the railroad to pass through, was accepted; and the 8th Connecticut and 5th Rhode Island regiments having been ordered to his support, he passed the rifle-pits, entered the intrenchments, moving toward the right, and captured nine brass guns, driving the enemy from his intrenched position between the railroad and the river. For this brilliant action, which was the culminating point of the battle, and for his honorable part in the siege and capture of Fort Macon, April 11-26, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general, April 28, 1862. He was an invalid at his home, South Kingstown, until September; commanded the 4th division in Reno's 9th army corps, in the Maryland campaign, and on the morning of Sept. 13, 1862, he was ordered to support Pleasanton's cavalry reconnoitering the passes of Catoctin mountain, but through some misunderstanding his division was the last to arrive upon the summit on the afternoon of the 14th, and was straightway sent to the support of Sturgis and Wilcox, who were beating back the enemy on the left. At the battle of Antietam immediately following, his division being exposed to the direct fire of the Confederate guns, he crossed the ford and, joined by



RODMAN

Scanmon's brigade, resisted the struggle made by Toombs, who held the bridge. When the general movement began, he went forward toward Sharpsburg, where he found the enemy occupying ridges on his left front, so that he was unable to keep his connection with Wilcox, although he made good progress against stubborn resistance, his movement becoming practically by column of brigades. He directed Colonel Harland to lead the right against A.P. Hill's division, disguised in Federal uniforms and hidden in the cornfield, while he himself attempted to bring the left into position. In performing this duty, he fell mortally wounded by a minie rifle-ball, Sept. 17, 1862. He was conveyed to the hospital near Sharpsburg, Va., and his wife, father, and the family physician reached his bedside before his death. He died, Sept. 29, 1863.

RODMAN, Thomas Jefferson, ordnance officer, was born in Salem, Ind., July 30, 1815. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1841 and was breveted 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the ordnance department, July 1, 1841. He served at the Allegheny, Pa., arsenal, 1841-48; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 8, 1847, and supervised the manufacture of cannon at Fort Pitt foundry, Pittsburg, Pa., in 1847. He was ordnance officer stationed at the depots at Camargo and Point Isabel, Mexico, 1847; at Allegheny arsenal, 1848-54; was in command of the Allegheny arsenal, 1854-55; of Baton Rouge arsenal, La., 1855-56, and was promoted captain July 1, 1855, for fourteen years continuous service. He was stationed at Allegheny arsenal, 1857-59; commanded the Watertown arsenal, Mass., 1859-65; superintended the casting of the first 15-inch Columbiad, the 12-inch rifled Rodman gun, and the 20-inch smooth bore, and supervised the casting of all projectiles and ordnance, after an invention of his own, 1864-65. He was promoted major, June 1, 1863, and breveted lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the ordnance department. He was in command of Rock Island arsenal, Ill., of which he superintended the construction, 1865-71; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, May 7, 1867, and was a member of ordnance and artillery boards, 1865-67. He died in Rock Island, Ill., June 7, 1871.

RODNEY, Cæsar, signer, was born at St. Jones's Neck, Kent county, Del., Oct. 7, 1729; son of Cæsar and—(Crawford) Rodney, and grandson of William and Alice (Cæsar) Rodney, who emigrated from Bristol, England, settled first in Philadelphia, and then in Dover, Del., William held local offices, becoming justice of Newcastle in 1707, and speaker of the first house of assembly. He died in 1708. Cæsar Rodney, the younger, inherited a large estate, was sheriff of Kent

RODNEY

county, 1755-58; a justice of the peace, and judge of the lower courts in 1758. He superintended the printing of Delaware currency in 1759, and was appointed a commissioner to provide for the support of a company of militia raised for the French and Indian war. He was elected representative in the colonial assembly several times after 1763; was recorder of Kent county in 1764, and a justice of the peace, 1764-66. In 1765 he was sent as delegate to the stamp act congress in New York and when the act was repealed, he was appointed by the legislature of Delaware to frame an address of thanks to the king. He was register of bills in 1766, and in 1787 joined Thomas McKean and George Read in forming a second address to the King, setting forth the tyranny of England and threatening armed resistance to the tea act. He was superintendent of the loan office in 1769; an associate justice, 1769-73; clerk of the peace in 1770, and in 1772 was appointed a commissioner to erect a state house and other public buildings at Dover. He was chairman of the committee of safety of Delaware, issuing a call for the assembling of a convention at Newcastle, Aug. 1, 1774, of which he was chairman, and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-84, serving as a member of its general committee, appointed to make a statement of the rights and grievances of the colonists. He was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. He was appointed colonel of militia in May, 1775, and brigadier-general in September, 1775, and went to Morristown, N.J., in 1776, where he joined General Washington, but returned to Delaware in 1777. He was chosen judge of the admiralty, June 5, 1777, having refused the appointment of judge of the newly organized supreme court of Delaware. In August, 1777, he collected troops to prevent the British from joining their fleet, and in September, 1777, was appointed major-general of militia. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress that met at Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1778, but did not take his seat, having been elected president of the "Delaware State" in 1778, in which capacity he served till 1782. He died in Dover, Del., June 26, 1784.

RODNEY, Cæsar Augustus, soldier and statesman, was born in Dover, Del., Jan. 4, 1772; son of Col. Thomas and Elizabeth (Fisher) Rodney; grandson of William and Alice (Cæsar) Rodney, and a nephew of Cæsar Rodney (q.v.). He was brought up by his uncle, who made provision in his will for his education; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1789, A.M., 1792; was admitted to the bar in 1793, and estab-



lished himself in practice in Wilmington, Del. He was married in 1791 to Susan, daughter of John Hunn. He was a representative in the 8th congress, 1803-05, serving on the committee on ways and means, and on Dec. 4, 1804, was chosen one of the managers to conduct the impeachment trial of Judge Chase; also, in 1805, conducting the impeachment trials of three of the four judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States in 1807, and held this office under Presidents Jefferson and Madison till 1811, when he returned to his law practice at Wilmington. On the outbreak of the war of 1812 he commanded a rifle corps in Wilmington, Del., which was later changed to a company of light artillery, of which he became captain and which he commanded on the Canadian frontier. He was a member of the committee of safety of Delaware in 1813; state senator in 1815, and was appointed one of the commissioners sent to South America by President Monroe to report on the conditions of the Spanish-American republics and the advisability of recognizing them as independent governments. He was a representative in the 17th congress, 1821-22, taking his seat, Dec. 3, 1821, resigning, Jan. 24, 1822, to take his seat in the U.S. senate, and resigning from the senate, Jan. 27, 1823. He was the first Democrat to be sent to congress. He was appointed U.S. minister plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of La Plata, and arrived at Buenos Ayres, Dec. 27, 1823, where he was received with imposing ceremonies, but declining health prevented his active participation in affairs. In connection with John Graham he published: *Reports on the Present State of the United Provinces of South America* (1819). He died in Buenos Ayres, S. A., June 10, 1824.

RODNEY, Caleb, governor of Delaware, was born in Lewes, Del., April 29, 1767; son of John and Ruth (Hunn) Rodney, and brother of Senator Daniel Rodney (q.v.). He engaged in the mercantile business in Lewes; was speaker in the state senate, and on the death of Governor John Collins in April, 1822, he was chosen acting governor of Delaware, serving until 1823, when he was succeeded by Samuel Paynter. He died in Lewes, Del., April 29, 1840.

RODNEY, Daniel, senator, was born in Lewes, Sussex county, Del., Sept. 10, 1764; son of John and Ruth (Hunn) Rodney, and great-grandson of William Rodney, the emigrant. He was master of a coasting vessel when a youth, and was twice captured by the British, and after the war he settled in business in Lewes, and was married, March 5, 1788, to Sarah, daughter of Maj. Henry Fisher. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Delaware for twelve years; presidential elector in 1809, and was governor of the state of

Delaware, 1814-17. In 1821 he received the four electoral votes of Delaware for vice-president of the United States; was a representative in the 17th congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Caesar A. Rodney (q.v.), serving from Dec. 2, 1822, to March 3, 1823, and was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nicholas Van Dyke, serving from Dec. 4, 1826, to Jan. 23, 1827, when a successor was elected. He died in Lewes, Del., Sept. 2, 1846.

RODNEY, Thomas, delegate, was born in Sussex county, Del., June 4, 1744; son of Caesar and ——— (Crawford) Rodney, and brother of Caesar Rodney, the signer (q.v.). Thomas was a justice of the peace in 1770 and 1784; a member of the assembly held in 1774 for the purpose of electing delegates to the first Continental congress; a member of the council of safety in 1775, and a colonel of Delaware militia during the war. He was married to Elizabeth Fisher. He was chief justice of the Kent county court, 1778-79; register of wills, 1779-81, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1781-83 and 1785-87. He was speaker of the state assembly in 1787; was superintendent of the Kent county almshouse in 1802, and in 1803 he was appointed U.S. judge for the territory of Mississippi. The town of Rodney, Jefferson county, Miss., in which he was a large land owner, was named in his honor. He died in Rodney, Miss., Jan. 2, 1811.

ROE, Charles Francis, soldier, was born in New York city, May 1, 1848; son of Stephen Romer and Josephine (Foster) Roe; grandson of Bentley and Elizabeth (Romer) Roe, and of James Gardiner and Anna E. (Colson) Foster, and a descendant of Stephen Roe, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Ulster county, N.Y., 1782, as conveyancer and school teacher. Charles Francis Roe entered the U.S. Military academy in 1864, and Jan. 15, 1868, was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 1st cavalry. He was transferred to the 2d cavalry in 1870, and was mustered out of the service, Dec. 28, 1870, owing to the reduction of the army. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d cavalry, in 1871, and in 1876 led one of the columns sent to the relief of General Custer. He was married, July 29, 1874, to Katherine Bissell, daughter of John Banter and Elizabeth (Bissell) Bogert of Brooklyn, N.Y. He served as adjutant of his regiment for nine years; in 1880 was promoted 1st lieutenant; resigned his commission, Jan. 31, 1888, and engaged in real estate business in New York city. In 1889 he became the first captain of troop A, 1st brigade, N.G.S.N.Y., which troop did effective work during the strikes in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1892, and in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1895. He was appointed major of the squadron, February, 1895, and was appointed major-general in command of the N.G.S.N.Y. by

Governor Black on Feb. 9, 1898. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by President McKinley, June 10, 1898, and after service in the war with Spain, resigned his commission in the volunteer service on Sept. 10, 1898. He was elected a member of many clubs.

ROE, Edward Payson, author, was born in Medina, New Windsor, Orange county, N.Y., March 7, 1838; son of Peter, grandson of James, great-grandson of Nathaniel, great-grandson of Nathaniel Roe, and great-grandson of John Rowe, who settled in Setauket, L.I., in 1660. He attended Williams college, but did not graduate; studied at the Auburn Theological seminary, 1861-62, and was ordained at Somers, N.Y., by the North River presbytery in 1862. He joined the Federal army as chaplain of Harris's light cavalry, in which he served, 1862-64; was hospital chaplain at Fort Monroe, 1864-65, and was pastor of the Highland Falls Presbyterian church, 1866-74. He was married, Nov. 24, 1863, to Anna Paula Sands of New York. He visited the ruins of the great Chicago fire, and there collected the material for his first novel, *Barriers Burned Away* (1872), which first appeared as a serial in the *New York Evangelist*. On resigning his pastorate at Highland Falls in 1874, he retired to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and gave his attention chiefly to writing novels, which were widely circulated. The titles of his books include: *Play and Profit in my Garden* (1873); *What Can She Do?* (1873); *Opening of a Chestnut Burr* (1874); *From Jest to Earnest* (1875); *Near to Nature's Heart* (1876); *A Knight of the Nineteenth Century* (1877); *A Face Illumined* (1878); *A Day of Fate* (1880); *Success with Small Fruits* (1880); *Without a Home* (1881); *His Sombre Rivals* (1883); *A Young Girl's Wooing* (1884); *Nature's Serial Story* (1884); *An Original Belle* (1885); *Driven Back to Eden* (1885); *He Fell in Love with His Wife* (1886); *The Earth Trembled* (1887), and *Miss Lou*, a story of southern life after the war, which was completed after his death from his diary. He died in Cornwall, N.Y., July 19, 1898.

ROE, Francis Asbury, naval officer, was born in Elmira, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1823. He attended Elmira academy; was appointed acting midshipman, Oct. 19, 1841; warranted midshipman, Feb. 3, 1842; was made warrant officer on the *Yorktown*, Sept. 3, 1844; was attached to the *Boston* of the Gulf squadron during the Mexican war, 1846-47, and when she was wrecked in the Bahamas; served on the *Alleghany* in 1847; was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847; graduated at the U.S. Naval academy, July 12, 1848, and was detached from the *Albany*, Aug. 13, 1849. He was married in the following September to Eliza J. Snyder. He was executive and

watch officer on the mail steamer *Georgia*, New York and West India line, 1850-52; on duty in Bering sea, and was executive officer on the brig *Porpoise* in the North Pacific exploring expedition, 1853-54, serving with distinction in a successful battle with thirteen heavily armored pirate junks in Koulan Bay, China. He was commanding and executive officer of the flagship *Vincennes*, Arctic exploring expedition, 1855; was promoted master, Aug. 8, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1855. He served in the coast survey of Georgia, 1856; cruised in the *Macedonian*, Mediterranean station, 1858-59, and again until July 14, 1860, when he became assistant inspector of ordnance at the New York navy yard, serving until July 14, 1861, when he was assigned as executive officer to the *Pensacola*, the second vessel in the first division under Capt. Theodorus Bailey; and on Aug. 24, 1862, led the starboard



U. S. S. "PENSACOLA" - 1858

column of the fleet past Forts Jackson and St. Philip. For his conduct on this occasion he was especially commended by Com. Henry Morris, and recommended for promotion. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, and assigned to the gunboat *Katahdin*, Aug. 5, 1862, and the same day was present at the battle of Baton Rouge, commanding as senior officer three of Farragut's gunboats, the shots from which were directed by signals from the tower of the Louisiana state capitol. Lieutenant-Commander Roe was ordered north on account of ill health in February, 1863, and on Sept. 4, 1863, was assigned to the command of the "double ender" *Sassacus*, North Atlantic blockading squadron, destroying two English blockade runners during the Wilmington blockade, and was engaged in the defeat of the rebel ram *Albatross* and her consort *Bombshell* in the North Carolina sounds, May 5, 1864, receiving the thanks of the secretary of the navy and an advancement of "five numbers in his grade for gallant and meritorious conduct before the enemy." He was detached from the *Sassacus*, July 20, 1864, on account of illness; took command of the steamer *Michigan* on the lakes, Nov. 11, 1864, suppressing an insurrection of miners at Marquette and at Houghton, and causing the privateer *Georgian* to be captured by English authorities at Collingwood, Canada. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; and commanded the *Madaesacka*; and subsequently the *Tacony*, as commander of the

Gulf division of Rear-Admiral Palmer's squadron at Vera Cruz, at the time of the execution of Maximilian. He took General Santa Anna from an American steamer and sent him out of Mexico, and as negotiator between General Juarez's forces and the imperial governor of Vera Cruz, received the surrender of that city from General Gomez in 1867, preserved order, and established a provisional government. After Mexican affairs were settled he was ordered to Washington, D.C., where he received the thanks and congratulations of President Johnson and his cabinet. He was fleet-captain of the frigate *Delaware*, Asiatic fleet, Admiral Rowan, 1867-71; was promoted captain, April 1, 1872; was captain of the Boston navy-yard, 1872-73; cruised in the *Lancaster*, Brazil station, as chief of staff, 1873-75, and was on duty at the naval station, New London, 1875-76. He was a member of the board of examiners at the U.S. Naval academy, 1879, and was promoted commodore, Nov. 7, 1879. He served as president of various boards, 1890-93, and as governor of the U.S. Naval asylum, Philadelphia, 1893-94; was promoted rear-admiral, Nov. 3, 1894, and having reached the age limit was placed on the retired list, Oct. 4, 1895. He is the author of: *Naval Duties and Discipline* (1864), and "Modern Culture," essays published in the *Naval Magazine*. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 28, 1901.

ROEBLING, John Augustus, civil engineer, was born in Mülhausen, Prussia, June 12, 1806; son of Polycarp and Amelia Roebling. He was graduated from the Royal Polytechnic school, Berlin, C.E., 1826, and was in the government employ, 1826-29, as assistant on the construction of military roads in Westphalia. He emigrated to the United States in 1829, and settled near Pittsburg, Pa., where he engaged in agriculture. He became interested in the development of the Western frontier, giving his attention to the canal improvements and to slack water navigation and railroad enterprises, and surveyed the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. He was married in 1836 to Johanna, daughter of Ernest and Adelheid Herting of Saxenburg, Butler county, Pa. He then became a manufacturer of iron and steel wire, and had charge of the construction of the wooden aqueduct across the Allegheny river at Pittsburg, 1844-45; constructed the suspension bridge over the Monongahela river at Pittsburg in 1846, and four suspension bridges over the Delaware and Hudson canal in 1848. He removed his wire manufactory to Trenton, N.J., and in 1851 secured the appointment as engineer to build a bridge across the Niagara river to connect the New York Central railroad with the Canadian railway system. This suspension bridge, the first capable of

bearing the weight of railroad trains, was finished in 1855. The span was 825 feet, and it was supported by four 10-inch wire cables. In 1855 he built a wire cable bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburg, and in 1856 contracted for the bridge between Cincinnati and Covington, finishing the work in 1867. On May 23, 1867, he was appointed chief engineer of the construction of the East River bridge between Brooklyn and



BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

New York; prepared the plans for the structure, and began the work of construction in 1869. While engaged in fixing the location of the Brooklyn tower, a ferry boat entering the slip dislodged the timbers on which he stood, causing them to catch and crush his foot. The injury resulted in lockjaw and caused his death. He is the author of: *Long and Short Span Railway Bridges* (1869). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 22, 1869.

ROEBLING, Washington Augustus, civil engineer, was born in Saxenburg, Pa., May 26, 1837; son of John Augustus and Johanna (Herting) Roebling. He was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., C.E., 1857, and engaged in professional work under his father (q.v.). In 1861 he joined the Federal army as a private in the 6th N.Y. artillery. In 1862 he was transferred to Gen. Irvin McDowell's staff as an engineer, and was engaged in the construction of a suspension bridge across the Rappahannock river; was transferred to Gen. John Pope's staff, and built the suspension bridge across the Shenandoah river at Harper's Ferry. He served on balloon duty and on engineering duty, 1863-64; was promoted major on the staff of General Warren commanding the 5th corps, April 20, 1864, and was brevetted colonel, March 13, 1865. He was married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Emily, daughter of Sylvanus and Phoebe Warren of Cold Spring, N.Y., and she died in Trenton, N.J., March 1, 1903. He resigned his commission in January, 1865, and assisted his father in the construction of the Cincinnati and Covington bridge across the Ohio river. In 1868 he studied pneumatic foundations abroad, and in 1869, upon the death of his father, he was called to the superintendence of the Brooklyn Bridge construction, and to that end settled in Brooklyn, N.Y., and

personally supervised the sinking of the caissons. During the fire in the Brooklyn caissons in December, 1871, he was stricken with caisson fever, but continued to carry on his work from the sick room, in which he was greatly assisted by his wife. In 1873 he was obliged to go abroad for his health, but on his return after several months resumed his position as chief engineer and carried the work to its completion in 1883. The structure when completed cost about \$13,000,000 instead of the original estimate of \$7,000,000 made by his father, the increase being due to improvements in the construction and cost of real estate. The total length of the bridge and approaches is 5,989 feet, and the middle span is 1,595 feet. Mr. Roebling was vice-president of the John A. Roebbling and Sons company, manufacturers of iron and steel wire and wire rope, at Trenton, N.J. He is the author of *Military Suspension Bridge* (1863).

ROGERS, Fairman, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 15, 1833; son of Evans and Clara Augusta (Fairman) Rogers. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; was lecturer on mechanics at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1853-64; professor of civil engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, 1856-71, and a trustee of the University, 1871-86. He was a member of the 1st troop of Philadelphia cavalry in 1861, and served as a volunteer officer of U.S. engineers, during the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns. In 1862 he made a survey of the Potomac river northward from Blakiston Island, for the U.S. coast and geodetic survey. He was a member and treasurer of the National Academy of Sciences; a member of the American Philosophical society; the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Pennsylvania Historical society. He was married in 1856 to Rebecca H., daughter of John F. Gilpin of Philadelphia. Among his important scientific papers are: *Combinations of Mechanism representing Mental Processes* (1874); *Notes on Grant's Difference Engine* (1874); *Terrestrial Magnetism and the Magnetism of Iron Ships* (1883), and *A Manual of Coaching* (1890). He died in Vienna, Austria, Aug. 24, 1900.

ROGERS, Henry Darwin, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1808; son of Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers. He received his education in Baltimore, Md., and Williamsburg, Va.; was professor of chemistry and natural philosophy at Dickinson college, Pa., 1830-31, and studied science in London, England, in 1831. He lectured on geology at the Franklin Institute, 1833-34, and was professor of geology and mineralogy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1835-46. He made a geological and mineralogical survey of New Jersey, 1835-36; was in

charge of the geological survey of the state of Pennsylvania, 1836-41; was employed as an expert by several coal companies, 1841-51, and continued his work on the survey of Pennsylvania, 1851-54. He removed to Edinburgh, Scotland, and engaged in the preparation of a final report of the survey, and in 1858 was appointed professor of natural history at the University of Glasgow, where he remained until his death. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and that of LL.D. by the University of Dublin in 1857. He



was a member of the American Philosophical society, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the Geological society of London, a fellow of the Royal society of Edinburgh, and president of the Philosophical society of Glasgow. He edited *The Messenger of Useful Knowledge* (1830-31); was one of the managers of the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*, and is the author of: *Description of the Geology of the State of New Jersey* (1840); *The Geology of Pennsylvania, a Government Survey* (3 vols., 1858); *A Guide to a Course of Lectures on Geology; a Geological Map of the United States and a Chart of the Arctic Regions in the Physical Atlas, and a Geographical Map of the United States*, with William and Alexander N. Johnson (1857). He died near Glasgow, Scotland, May 29, 1866.

ROGERS, Henry Wade, jurist, was born in Holland Patent, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1853. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877. He was married in 1876 to Emma, daughter of John Ogden and Sarah Jane Winner of Pennington, N.J. He was admitted to the bar in 1877; was Tappan professor of law at the University of Michigan, 1882-85; professor of law and professor of Roman law, 1885-90, and dean of the law school, 1885-90. He was president of Northwestern university, 1890-1901, resigning to become professor of law at Yale university in September, 1901. He was chairman of the section of legal education of the American Bar association, 1893-94; chairman of the World's Congress on Jurisprudence and Law Reform at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893, and general chairman of the Saratoga Conference on the Foreign Policy of the United States in 1898. The honorary degree of LL.D.

was conferred on him by Wesleyan university, Conn., in 1890. He is the author of: *Expert Testimony* (1883), and many articles in law and other publications.

ROGERS, Horatio, jurist, was born in Providence, R.I., May 18, 1836; son of Horatio and Susan (Curtis) Rogers; grandson of David Curtis of Worcester, Mass., and a descendant of James Rogers, freeman, Newport, R.I., 1640. He was graduated from Brown university in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised in Providence, R.I., 1858-73 and 1885-91. He was justice of the police court in 1861, and served in the civil war, rising from 1st lieutenant to major of the 3d Rhode Island heavy artillery regiment, serving as colonel of the 11th and subsequently of the 2d R.I. volunteers, and being brevetted brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, March 13, 1865. He was attorney-general of Rhode Island, 1864-67 and 1888-89; a member and president of the Providence common council; a representative in the state legislature, 1868-69 and 1874-76; was elected associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, May 27, 1891, and was attached to the appellate division in 1899. He resigned from the bench, Feb. 17, 1903. He engaged in the manufacture of cotton at Providence, 1873-85. He was twice married; first, on Jan. 28, 1861, to Lucia, daughter of Resolved Waterman of Providence; and secondly, Oct. 6, 1869, to Emily Priscilla, daughter of Gov. James T. Smith of Providence. He was president of the Rhode Island Historical society, 1889-95; a member of the American Antiquarian society, and of other learned associations, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1896. He edited, with copious notes, the journal of Lieut. (afterward Major-General) James H. Hadden of Burgoyne's army, as *Hadden's Journals and Orderly Books* (1884), and is the author of: *Private Libraries of Providence* (1878); *Mary Dyer of Rhode Island* (1896), and many contributions to periodicals.

ROGERS, James Blythe, chemist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1803; eldest son of Dr. Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers, and grandson of Robert and Sarah (Kerr) Rogers of county Tyrone, Ireland. His father emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1798; was graduated, M.D., from the University of Pennsylvania in 1802; practised in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at William and Mary college, 1810-28. James B. Rogers attended William and Mary college; studied medicine under Dr. Thomas E. Bond, and was graduated from the University of Maryland, M.D., 1822. He taught school in Baltimore; practised medicine in Little Britain, Pa., for a short time, but

soon returned to Baltimore, and engaged in business as superintendent of a chemical manufactory. He was married in September, 1830, to Rachel Smith of Baltimore. He was professor of pure and applied chemistry at Washington Medical college, Baltimore; at the medical department of Cincinnati college, 1835-39, and in 1840 removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was assistant state geologist under his brother Henry, 1840-44; lecturer on chemistry at the Philadelphia Medical Institute in 1841; professor of general chemistry at the Franklin Institute, 1844-47, and professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, 1847-52. He lectured on pure and applied chemistry at the Mechanics Institute; was a representative at the National Medical convention in 1847; a delegate to the National convention for the revision of the U.S. Pharmacopœia in 1850, and with his brother Robert prepared the seventh edition of Edward Turner's "Elements of Chemistry" and William Gregory's "Outlines of Organic Chemistry," published in one volume (1846). He died in Philadelphia, June 15, 1852.



ROGERS, John, educator, was born in Assington, England, in January, 1631; son of the Rev. Nathaniel (1598-1656) and Margaret (Crane) Rogers; grandson of the Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, England, and of Robert Crane, and a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr. His father brought his family to New England, through the influence of Thomas Hooker, in 1636, and preached at Ipswich, with the Rev. John Norton as colleague, 1638-56. John Rogers was graduated at Harvard college, A.B., 1649, A.M., 1652; studied both medicine and divinity, and preached at Ipswich, Mass., 1656-82. He also engaged in medical practice there, and was married to Elizabeth, daughter of General Denison. He entered into office as president of Harvard college, April 10, 1683, succeeding Urian Oakes, who died, July 25, 1681, but he was not inaugurated until Aug. 12, 1683, and served the college until his death, Increase Mather becoming his successor, June 11, 1685. The records of the province of Massachusetts state that in December, 1705, the general court voted to have destroyed two pamphlets sent them by John Rogers and his son John. These are supposed to have related to the opposition which the house was making to

her Majesty's instructions to the governor in regard to his salary and other topics. John Rogers died in Cambridge, Mass., July 2, 1684.

ROGERS, John, sculptor, was born in Salem, Mass., Oct. 30, 1829; son of John and Sarah Ellen (Derby) Rogers; grandson of Daniel Denison and Elizabeth (Bromfield) Rogers, and of John and Eleanor (Coffin) Derby, and a descendant of



John Rogers.

Nathaniel Rogers, born at Haverhill, England, about 1598, who came to Boston in 1633, and was pastor of a church in Ipswich, Mass.; also of Mary Chilton of the *Mayflower*. He attended the public schools of Boston; was employed in a dry goods store, and later in a machine shop at Manchester, N.H. He gave his attention to model-

ing in clay and executed several small groups. In 1858 he visited Europe, and in 1859 he removed to New York, where he established himself as a sculptor. He was married, April 26, 1865, to Harriet Moore, daughter of Charles Stephen and Catherine (Jewett) Francis of New York. His statuette groups, which made him famous, were reproduced in a composition plaster of his own invention and had a large sale. During the civil war he executed a series of statuettes illustrating incidents of the conflict. These included: *The Slave Auction* (1860); *Picket Guard* (1861); *Union Refugees* (1863); *Wounded Scout* (1864); *One More Shot* (1864); *Taking the Oath and Drawing Rations* (1865); and *The Council of War* (1868). Among his other groups are: *The Checker Players* (1859); *The Charity Patient* (1867); *Coming to the Parson* (1870); a series of three groups illustrating Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" (1870); *Going for the Cows* (1873); *Checkers up at the Farm* (1877); *Ha! I like not that*, from Othello (1880); *Is it so nominated in the bond?* from the Merchant of Venice (1890); *Fetching the Doctor* (1881); *Why Don't you Speak for Yourself, John?* from Miles Standish (1885). He also executed the equestrian statue of Gen. John F. Reynolds, which stands before the city hall, Philadelphia; a statue of Abraham Lincoln; two large bronze groups entitled: *Isabod Crane and the Headless Horseman* (1887), and *The Landing of the Norsemen* (1893), and many other small ones.

ROGERS, John Almanza Rowley, educator, was born in Cornwall, Conn., Nov. 12, 1828; son of John C. and Elizabeth (Hamlin) Rogers;

grandson of Deacon Noah and Lydia (Cornwell) Rogers and of Benjamin and Deborah (Rowley) Hamlin, and a direct lineal descendant of John Rogers, burned at the stake in Smithfield, London, 1555. He prepared for college at Williams

academy in Stockbridge, Mass.; was graduated from Oberlin college, A.B., 1851, A.M., 1855; taught in New York city, 1851-53, and was graduated from the Oberlin Theological seminary in 1855, entering the Congregational ministry, and preached in Roseville, Ill., 1855-58. He was married, Jan. 24, 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of Norris and Eliza



John A. Rogers

Embree of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1868, under the commission of the American Missionary society, he went to Berea, Ky., where in a rude building he opened a school with fifteen pupils, the number increasing to ninety-six by the close of the first term. His wife assisted him in his labors. In September, 1858, he was made chairman of a committee to draw up a constitution for the proposed Berea college. The school met with great favor in the community and grew rapidly. The question arising in a school debate as to whether colored persons should be admitted to the school, Mr. Rogers expressed his opinion in the affirmative, and in consequence most of the sons of slave-holding parents withdrew from the school. At the time of John Brown's raid in 1859 it was decided at a mass meeting of the citizens to "secure the removal from the state within ten days of Rev. John G. Fee, Rev. J. A. R. Rogers and such others as the committee think necessary for public quiet and safety." Thereupon they left the town and remained away until the close of the war. In 1865 Professor Rogers returned and the school was re-opened and colored students were admitted, this being the first white institution to take such action. Professor Rogers remained its principal until July, 1868, when E. H. Fairchild (q.v.) was called to the presidency. Professor Rogers remained at Berea college as professor of Greek, 1868-78, and was a trustee of the institution from its origin. On leaving Kentucky, he went to Decatur, Ohio, where he founded the Ohio Valley academy, and while residing there he was made examiner for Marietta college and Lane Theological seminary. In 1878 he removed to Shawano, Wis., where he was pastor of the Presbyterian church till 1884, mean-

while serving as examiner for the University of Wisconsin and Lake Forest university. He then took service in the Catholic Apostolic church and acted as evangelist for six years, making his home in Philadelphia, and in 1890 became pastor of the same church in Hartford, Conn., resigning in 1892 because of failing health. He received the degree D.D. from Berea in 1901. He is the author of: *Birth of Berea College: A Story of Providence*, with an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie (1903).

ROGERS, John Henry, representative, was born in Bertie county, N.C., Oct. 9, 1845; son of Absalom and Harriet (Rice) Harrell Rogers, and grandson of William and Peggy (Parker) Rogers and of James and Celia (Yates) Rice. His grandparents ante-date the Revolution of 1776, and were all North Carolinians. He served in the Confederate army as a private, and later as 1st lieutenant in the 9th Mississippi infantry, 1862-65; was graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1868; taught school, studied law and was admitted to the bar of Mississippi. He removed to Fort Smith, Ark., in 1869; was married, Oct. 9, 1873, to Mary Gray, daughter of Dr. Theodore and Elizabeth (Sidney) Dunlop of Danville, Ky.; was circuit judge of the state, 1877-82, and a Democratic representative in the 48th-51st congresses, 1883-1891. He was chairman of the Arkansas delegation to the Democratic national convention in 1892, and was appointed U.S. judge for the western district of Arkansas in 1896. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Centre college, Danville, Ky., in 1895.

ROGERS, John Rankin, governor of Washington, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Sept. 4, 1833; son of John and Margaret (Green) Rogers; grandson of John Rogers; great-grandson of Capt. John Rogers, a privateersman of 1812, and a descendant of William and Dinah (Rankin) Rogers, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, just prior to the Revolutionary war. He was a clerk in a drug store in Boston, Mass., 1852-56; engaged in the drug business in Jackson, Miss., 1856; taught school in Cumberland county, Ill., 1859-60; and was married in 1861 to Sarah L., daughter of Cyrus Greene of Neoga, Ill. He was principally engaged in farming from 1861-70. He was again in the drug business in Brunswick, Maine, 1870-75, removed to Neoga, Ill., and engaged in the same business for one year. In 1876 he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming, and in 1878 became active in organizing Farmers' Alliances. He edited the *Kansas Commoner* at Newton, 1887-90, and in 1890 removed to Puyallup, Wash., where he was elected a member of the state legislature 1893, and held other offices. He was elected governor of Washington in 1895, and was re-elected in

1899 for the term to expire in 1904. He is the author of: *The Irrepressible Conflict* (1894); *Looking Forward* (1896); *The Inalienable Rights of Man* (1898). He died at Puyallup, Wash., Dec. 26, 1901.

ROGERS, Moses, navigator, was born in New London, Conn., in September, 1730. He assisted Robert Fulton in his experiments with the steamboat, and in 1808 commanded the *Clermout*. He was associated with Robert L. Stevens in the command of the



Phoenix, the first ocean-going steamer that made the trip from New York to Philadelphia in June, 1809. He later commanded the steamer *Savannah* on her trial-trip from Charleston to Savannah, for which vessel he had built a 90-horse power low-pressure engine, which he placed in the hull under the direction of William Scarborough (q.v.). He had as a passenger in this trial-trip President Monroe. In the *Savannah* Captain Rogers, with his brother Stephen as engineer, made the first trip across the ocean in a steam vessel, leaving Savannah, May 28, 1819, and arriving at Liverpool, June 18, 1819, and subsequently visiting Copenhagen, St. Petersburg and Norway. In the passage across the Atlantic, her engines were used 14 of the 22 days consumed in the passage, sails being used 8 days to save fuel. He died in Cheraw, S.C., Sept. 15, 1822.

ROGERS, Randolph, sculptor, was born in Waterloo, N.Y., July 6, 1825. He received a common-school education and engaged in business in Ann Arbor, Mich., and in New York city until 1848, when he went to Rome, Italy, to study modelling with Lorenzo Bartolini. He opened a studio in New York city in 1850, and in 1855 returned to Italy. Among his works are: *Ruth* (1851); *Nydia* (1856); *Boy Skating*; *Isaac*, a full-length figure; *Isaac*, an ideal bust (1865); memorial monuments for Cincinnati (1863-64), Providence (1871), Detroit (1872), and Worcester, Mass., (1874); *Lost Pleiad* (1875); *Genius of Connecticut*, on the capitol at Hartford (1877), and an equestrian group of Indians in bronze (1881). He executed the statue of John Adams, in Mt. Auburn cemetery (1857); the bas-reliefs on the doors of the capitol at Washington, representing scenes in the life of Columbus, which were cast in bronze at Munich, in 1858; completed the Washington monument at Richmond, by adding the figures of Marshall, Mason, and Nelson; the *Angel of the Resurrection*; and portrait statues of Abraham Lincoln for Philadelphia, Pa. (1871), and William H. Seward for New York city (1876). He died in Rome, Italy, Jan. 15, 1892.

ROGERS, Robert Emple, chemist, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 29, 1813; son of Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers, and brother of William Barton Rogers (q.v.). His early education was superintended by his father. In 1826 he entered his brothers' school at Windsor, Md., and in 1828 he matriculated at Dickinson college, continuing his studies at William and Mary college, 1828-31. In the summer of 1831 he was employed in railway surveying in New England; spent the following winter in New York city, where he delivered four lectures on chemistry; resumed surveying near Boston, Mass., in May, 1833, and in the fall entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1836. Meanwhile he constructed a galvanometer for his brother James and assisted his brother Henry in preparing models to illustrate the latter's lectures on crystallography. He served as chemist to the geological survey of Pennsylvania, 1836-42; was acting instructor in chemistry in the University of Virginia, 1841-42, and professor of general and applied chemistry and materia medica, 1842-52. He was married, March 13, 1843, to Fanny Montgomery, daughter of Joseph S. Lewis of Philadelphia, Pa. Upon the death of his brother James in 1852 he became professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania and dean of the medical faculty in 1856, and also served as acting surgeon at the West Philadelphia Military hospital, 1862-63. In January of the latter year, as the result of a painful injury received while demonstrating the operation of an ironing machine in the hospital laundry, he was obliged to suffer the amputation of his right hand. Dr. Rogers's wife died, Feb. 21, 1863, and he was married secondly, April 30, 1866, to Delia Saunders of Providence, R.I. With Dr. H. R. Linderman, he was appointed, May 10, 1872, by Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell a committee to examine the melter's and refiner's department of the U.S. mint at Philadelphia, Pa., visiting in this connection the San Francisco mint, 1873, and the assay-office in New York city, 1874, and he executed several other government appointments of a similar nature, including the annual assay commissions, 1874-79. He was a chemist to the gas-trust of Philadelphia, 1872-84, and in 1877 severed his connection with the University of Pennsylvania to become professor of medical chemistry and toxicology in the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, retaining the position until a few months before his death, when he was made professor emeritus. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; an incorporator and member of the National Academy of Sciences; president of the Franklin institute of Philadelphia, 1875-79, and a member of

various other scientific organizations, to whose *Proceedings* he contributed. He also edited, with James B. Rogers, "Elements of Chemistry" (1846), and Charles G. Lehman's "Physiological Chemistry" (2 vols., 1855). Lee: "Eulogy on the Life and Character of Dr. Rogers" by J. W. Holland, M.D. (1885). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1884.

ROGERS, Robert William, orientalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14, 1864; son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Osborne) Rogers; grandson of John and Esther (Rapp) Rogers and of William and Ann (Kerr) Osborne. He attended the Central High school in Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, 1882-84, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1887. He was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, the University of Pennsylvania, Haverford college, and the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig; and was instructor in Greek and Hebrew at Haverford, 1887-88. He was married, June 3, 1891, to Ida Virginia, daughter of Henry Zook and Elizabeth (Ascough) Ziegler of Philadelphia, Pa. He was professor of English Bible and Semitic history at Dickinson college, Pa., 1890-92, and was elected professor of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis at Drew Theological seminary, Madison, N.J., in 1893, and non-resident lecturer at the Woman's college, Baltimore, Md., in 1896. He was a member of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, London; the American Oriental society; the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis; the Oriental club of Philadelphia; the American Philosophical society; a member of the Eighth International Congress of Orientalists in Stockholm and Christiana in 1889, and a member and honorary secretary of the Assyrian and Babylonian section of the Ninth International congress in London in 1892; official foreign delegate to the Tenth International congress at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1894, to the Eleventh International congress at Paris in 1897, and to the Thirteenth at Hamburg in 1902. The degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. were conferred on him by Haverford college in 1890; that of D.D. by Wesleyan university in 1894, that of Ph.D. by the University of Leipzig in 1895, and that of LL.D. by Nebraska Wesleyan and Baker universities in 1899. He is the author of: *Two Texts of Esarhaddon* (1890); *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, chiefly Oriental, in the library of Haverford college (1890); *Unpublished Inscriptions of Esarhaddon* (1891); *A Translation of the Inscriptions of Sennacherib* (1892); *Outlines of the History of Early Babylonia* (1895), and *A History of Babylonia and Assyria* (3 vols., 1900).

ROGERS, Thomas J., representative, was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1781. He was brought to Easton, Pa., by his parents when three years

old, and later learned the printer's trade, and edited a political newspaper. He was a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 15th congress in place of John Ross, resigned, and served also in the 16th, 17th and 18th congresses, 1818-24. He resigned his seat in the 18th congress, April 26, 1824, having been appointed recorder of deeds for Northampton county, Pa., and was succeeded in congress by George Wolf of Easton. He was a trustee of Lafayette college, 1826-32; was commissioned brigadier-general in the state militia, and in 1831 was appointed U.S. naval officer in Philadelphia. He is the author of: *A New American Biographical Dictionary; or Remembrance of the Departed Heroes, Sages and Statesmen of America* (1823; 2d ed., 1829). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1832.

ROGERS, William, educator, was born in Newport, R.I., July 22, 1751; second son of Capt. William and Sarah Rogers. He was the first student at Rhode Island college (Brown university) where he was graduated, A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772. He was principal of an academy at Newport, R.I., in 1770; was ordained to the Baptist ministry in May, 1772, and was pastor of the First Baptist church, Philadelphia, Pa., 1772-75; battalion chaplain in the Continental army, 1776-78; brigade chaplain, 1778-81, and retired from the army in 1781. He engaged in preaching, 1781-89, and was professor of oratory and English literature at the University of Pennsylvania, 1789-1811. He was twice married; first to a daughter of William Gardner of Philadelphia, who died of yellow fever, Oct. 10, 1793; and secondly, Jan. 15, 1795, to Sunannah, daughter of Joseph Marsh of Philadelphia. He was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery in 1790, and a member of the Maryland society in 1794; vice-president of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons in 1797; chaplain of the Philadelphia militia legion in 1805; senior chaplain of the New England society of Philadelphia in 1816; a representative in the state legislature, 1816-17, and vice-president of the Religious Historical society of Philadelphia in 1819. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1773; by Yale college in 1780 and by the College of New Jersey in 1786, and that of D.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1790. He was correspondent and editor of the *Evangelical Magazine* of London in 1802 and is the author of: *A Circular Letter on Justification* (1785); *An Introductory Prayer* (1789); *A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Oliver Hart* (1796); *Introductory Prayer Occasioned by the Death of General Washington* (1800, and a circular letter on Christian Missions. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1824.

ROGERS, William Augustus, astronomer, was born in Waterford, Conn., Nov. 13, 1832; son of David Potter and Mary Ann (Potter) Rogers; grandson of David and Mary (Potter) Rogers and of George and Mary (Stillman) Potter, and a descendant of James Rogers. He was graduated from Brown university in 1857; was married, July 15, 1857, to Rebecca Jane Titsworth; was a teacher at Alfred academy, 1857-58; professor of mathematics and astronomy there, 1858-70; studied theoretical and applied mechanics at the Sheffield Scientific school of Yale, 1866-67, and astronomy at Harvard university, where he served as assistant for six months. During the civil war he served in the U.S. navy, 1864-65. He built and equipped the observatory at Alfred and was assistant at the Harvard observatory, 1870-77, and assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard, 1877-86. In 1886 he was chosen professor of astronomy and physics at Colby university, Waterville, Me. He made a special study of the construction of comparators for the determination of differences in length, which resulted in the construction of the Rogers-Bond universal comparator. In 1880 he went abroad to obtain authorized copies of the English and French standards of lengths which were used as the bases of comparison for the bars that he had constructed, and that were adopted as standards of length by all the important colleges, observatories and government institutions. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale in 1880; that of Ph.D. by Alfred university in 1886 and that of LL.D. by Brown university in 1891. He was elected a fellow of the Royal society of London in 1880 and later became an honorary fellow; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and its vice-president, 1882-83, presiding over the section in mathematics and astronomy and in 1886 he was chosen president of the American Society of Microscopists. He is the author of: *Annals of Harvard College Observatory* (5 vols.), and *Obscure Heat as an Agent in Producing Expansion in Metals under Air Contact* (1894). He died in Waterville, Me., March 1, 1895.

ROGERS, William Barton, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1804; son of Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers; grandson of Robert and Sarah (Kerr) Rogers and of James and Bessie (Bell) Blythe; great-grandson of Robert Rogers of Edergole, Ireland, and of James Bell, a mathematical instrument-maker of Londonderry, England. Patrick Kerr Rogers (1776-1828) having published articles in the Dublin newspapers during the Irish Rebellion, hostile to the government, sailed for America to escape arrest, and arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1798. He was graduated from the med-

ical school of the University of Pennsylvania, 1802; practised in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in William and Mary college, Virginia, 1819-28. William Barton Rogers removed with



William B. Rogers

his parents to Baltimore, Md., in 1812, where he attended the common schools and was temporarily employed in a mercantile house; was graduated from William and Mary, 1822, delivering an oration at the third "Virginia," Jamestown, Va., in May, 1822; continued at the college as acting professor of mathematics and as a post-graduate

student of the classics until October, 1825, and in the fall of 1826 opened a school at Windsor, Md., with his brother James. He delivered two courses of lectures before the Maryland institute at Baltimore, 1827, and in October, 1828, succeeded to his father's professorship at William and Mary, holding the position until 1835, when he was elected to the chair of natural philosophy in the University of Virginia, and also chairman of the faculty in 1844. In the latter capacity, he prepared a memorial to the legislature of Virginia in the defence of the university and its annual appropriation, and also the "Report" of the committee of the house of delegates on schools and colleges (Document No. 41, Session of 1844-45), a report of the greatest interest and importance in the history of American education. His administration included the arduous period of "rioting" among the students, which was eventually suppressed by the intervention of civil authority. He served as state geologist, 1835-42. He was married, June 20, 1849, to Emma, daughter of James Savage (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Stillman) Lincoln Savage of Boston, Mass.; visited England and Scotland, June-October, 1849; delivered a course of lectures on "phases of the atmosphere," before the Smithsonian Institution, 1852; resigned from the University of Virginia in 1853, and removed to his wife's former home at "Sunny Hill," Lunenburg, Mass. He delivered a course of lectures on the elementary laws of physics before the Lowell Institute, 1856-57, and also devoted much time to geological investigations. As early as 1846 he had conceived a definite idea for a polytechnic school in Boston, and in September, 1860, he submitted to the Committee of Associated Institutions of Science and

Art, of which he was chairman, the plan which later became the basis of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The organization was incorporated, April 10, 1861, on condition that \$100,000 be secured as a guarantee fund at the expiration of one year. Professor Rogers served as chairman of the "committee of twenty" appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws for the Institute, Jan. 11, 1861-April 8, 1862, and on April 19 was elected the first president of the Institute. Meanwhile he served also as state inspector of gas meters and gas, 1861-64, and delivered a second course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in 1862. In the year 1864 he visited Europe for the purpose of collecting necessary machinery and apparatus for the school which was opened for the preliminary course, Feb. 20, 1865, and for regular courses, Oct. 2, 1865, with about seventy students and a faculty of ten members. In the same year the free evening lectures of the Lowell Institute were established in connection with the Institute of Technology. In addition to his duties as president Professor Rogers also held the chair of physics and geology until June 10, 1868. In December, 1868, he was granted leave of absence for one year on account of failing health, and removed to Philadelphia, Pa. His improvement not being assured, he resigned from the presidency of the Institute, May 3, 1870, and was succeeded by acting-president John D. Runkle (q.v.). In 1874, after residence in various places,



he returned to Boston, Mass., and in 1878, upon the resignation of Dr. Runkle, again assumed the presidency of the Institute until Gen. Francis A. Walker (q.v.) was appointed his successor, May 20, 1881. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hampden Sidney college in 1848, by William and Mary, 1857, and by Harvard in 1866. He was chairman of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists in 1847 and in 1848 chairman and joint president, with W. C. Redfield, of its successor, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, serving a second time as president in 1876; corresponding secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1863-69; founder and first

president of the American Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1865; Massachusetts commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1867; president of the National Academy of Sciences, 1878; elected a foreign member of the Geographical Society of London and of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries in 1844, and was a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In addition to his many important addresses, his publications include numerous scientific articles in the *Farmers' Register* and *Silliman's Journal*; *Reports* for the "Geology of the Virginias" (1836-41); contributions to the *Proceedings* and *Transactions* of various learned societies, and documents relating to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His name was presented as eligible for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, and in the election of October, 1900, received five votes. In his complete bibliography see his "Life and Letters," edited by his wife (2 vols., 1896). Dr. Rogers and his brothers, James B. (q.v.), Henry D. (q.v.) and Robert E. (q.v.), all attained distinction in science and were known as "the brothers Rogers." William Barton Rogers died while delivering the diplomas to the graduating class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., May 30, 1882.

ROGERS, William Oscar, educator, was born in New York city, April 12, 1825; son of Andrew Yelverton and Jane (Phillips) Rogers; grandson of John and Martha Rogers and of Samuel and Lina (Corwin) Phillips. He was prepared for college at Collegiate Institute, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; attended the University of the City of New York, 1843-47, and Williams college, 1847-48, but because of ill health was obliged to move south. He taught English literature in an academy in New Orleans, La., 1850-56, and was superintendent of public schools in New Orleans La., 1856-61. He was commissioned captain in the Confederate army in September, 1863, and was assigned to the commissary department which was stationed first at Jackson, Miss., then after its capture in Meridian, Miss., and for a short time at Demopolis, Ala. Acting under orders from the commissary general at Richmond, Va., his department surrendered with the post at Meridian, Miss., upon the close of the war. He was again superintendent of the New Orleans schools, 1856-84; was also president of the Sylvester-Larned institute, 1870-75, and was director of public schools, 1884-97. He was married first, Nov. 24, 1858, to Mary Williams, daughter of John and Clarinda (Glasgow) Martin of New Orleans; and secondly, Jan. 1, 1872, to Isabella, widow of Samuel Osgood of Norwich, Conn. He was one of the trustees designated by Paul

Tulane to establish Tulane university; was secretary and treasurer of the university, 1884-1901, and acting president from July, 1899, until October, 1900, when he resigned and removed to Madison, N.J. He was the editor and proprietor of the *Louisiana Journal of Education*, 1879-88, and in 1884 received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Ohio for services rendered in educational work. One of the largest public schools in New Orleans was named the William O. Rogers school in his honor.

ROHLFS, Anna Katharine Green, author, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 11, 1846; daughter of James Wilson and Catherine Ann (Whitney) Green; grand-daughter of Richard and Sally (Webb) Green and of Sellick and Betsey (Knapp) Whitney, and a descendant of John Howland and two other of the pilgrim fathers who came over in the *Mayflower*. Her father was a lawyer and an orator. She was graduated from the Ripley Female college, Poughkeepsie, Vt., B.A., 1867, and devoted herself to literature. She was married, Nov. 25, 1884, to Charles Rohlfis of Brooklyn, N.Y., a well-known designer of odd and artistic furniture, and in 1903 they resided in Buffalo, N.Y. Besides contributions to periodicals, she is the author of: *The Leavenworth Case* (1878); *A Strange Disappearance* (1879); *The Sword of Damocles* (1881); *The Defiance of the Bride and other Poems* (1882); *X. Y. Z.* (1883); *Hand and Ring* (1883); *The Mill Mystery* (1886); *Risifi's Daughter* (1886); *7 to 12* (1887); *Behind Closed Doors* (1888); *The Forsaken Inn* (1890); *Cynthia Wakeham's Money* (1893); *Marked Personal* (1893); *The Doctor, his Wife and the Clock* (1895); *Dr. Izard* (1895); *That Affair Next Door* (1897); *Lost Man's Lane* (1898); *Agatha Webb* (1899); *The Circular Study* (1900); *One of My Sons* (1901); *The Filigree Ball* (1903).

ROLFE, William James, editor and author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 10, 1827; son of John and Lydia Davis (Moulton) Rolfe; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Tucker) Rolfe and of William and Jane (Todd) Moulton, and a descendant (in the ninth generation) of Henry Rolfe, an early settler of Newbury, Mass., who, with his wife, Honour, came from Wiltshire, England, in 1635. He removed with his parents to Lowell, Mass., in 1835, where he attended the public schools; and was a student at Amherst college, 1845-48, in 1871 being enrolled as a graduate of the class of 1849. He was an instructor in Kirkwood academy, Md., in the winter of 1848-49; principal of Day's academy, Wrentham, Mass., 1849-52; master of the Dorchester high school, 1852-57, and subsequently of the high schools in Lawrence (1857-61), Salem (1861-62), and Cambridge, Mass. (1862-68), resigning in order to give his entire attention to editorial and

literary work. He was associate editor of the *Popular Science News*, 1869-93, and edited the department of "Shakespeariana" in the *Literary World*, 1881-89, and in the *Critic* (New York), 1890-98, after which time he was one of the staff contributors to that journal. He was married, July 30, 1856, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Griffiths) Carew of Dorchester, Mass., who died, March 19, 1900, leaving three sons:



W. J. Rolfe

John C. Rolfe, professor of Latin, University of Pennsylvania; George W. Rolfe, instructor in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Charles J. Rolfe, a member of the Suffolk bar, Cambridge, Mass. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon Mr. Rolfe by Harvard in 1859, and by Amherst in 1865, from which latter college he also received the degree of Litt. D. in 1857. His publications include: *Handbook of Latin Poetry*, with J. H. Hanson (1865); Craik's "English of Shakespeare" (1867); *Cambridge Course of Physics* (with J. A. Gillet; 6 vols., 1867-69); a complete edition of Shakespeare's works (40 vols., 1870-83); *Satchel Guide to Europe* (revised yearly from 1872); Selections from the poems of Gray, Goldsmith, Milton, Wordsworth, Browning, Scott, Tennyson and Byron (16 vols., 1875-89); *Mrs. Browning's Sonnets from the Portuguese* (1896); *Tales of Chivalry, from Scott* (1897); *Tales from English History* (1888); *Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome* (with Dr. John C. Rolfe; 1888); *Fairy Tales* (1889); *Tales from Scottish History* (1891); *Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare* (2 vols., 1892); complete edition of Tennyson (12 vols., 1895-98); also the "Cambridge" ed. in one volume, 1899; *Shakespeare the Boy* (1896); and contributions to literary, educational, and scientific periodicals. In 1900-02 he supervised the "New Century" edition of Shakespeare (24 vols.), to which he contributed a *Life of Shakespeare*, filling one volume. In 1903 he was engaged in a complete revision of his own edition of Shakespeare.

ROLLINS, Alice Wellington, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 12, 1847; daughter of Ambrose and Lucy (Kent) Wellington; granddaughter of Benjamin Oliver and Mary (Hastings) Wellington and of William and Catherine (Hutchins) Kent; great granddaughter of Benjamin Wellington (born 1743), who was

the first Lexington man to meet the British on their way to Concord and fought with his company April 19, 1775; and a descendant of Roger Wellington, who came from England about 1630, and settled in Watertown in 1642, removing to Lexington in 1705. She received a good education at home and abroad; taught school in Boston for several years, and was married, Jan. 12, 1876, to Daniel Michael Rollins, a prominent New York merchant. She traveled abroad, resided in Brazil and devoted herself to literary work. She is the author of: *The Ring of Amethyst* (1878); *The Story of a Ranch* (1885); *All Sorts of Children* (1896); *The Three Tetons* (1887); *Uncle Tom's Tenement* (1888); *From Palm to Glacier* (1892); *Dealing in Futures* (1893); *Aphorisms for the Year* (1894); *The Story of Azron* (1895); *Little Page Fern* (1895); *The Finding of the Gentian* (1895); *Unfamiliar Quotations* (1895). She died in Bronxville, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1897.

ROLLINS, Edward Henry, senator, was born in Somersworth (Rollinsford), N.H., Oct. 3, 1824; son of Daniel and Mary (Plummer) Rollins; grandson of James and Lucy (Gerrish) Rollins and of Ebenezer and Mehitabel (Warren) Plummer, and a descendant of Ichabod Rollins, the patriot. He attended academies in Dover, N.H., and South Berwick, Maine.; taught school, and engaged in business as a merchant. He was married, Feb. 13, 1849, to Ellen, daughter of John and Nancy (Montgomery) West of Concord, N.H. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1855-57; speaker of the house, 1856-57; chairman of the Republican state committee from its formation for several years; chairman of the state delegation to the Republican national convention in 1860; a Republican representative in the 37th-39th congresses, 1861-67; secretary of the Union Pacific railroad company, 1869-71, and its treasurer, 1871-77; and U.S. senator, 1877-83, serving as chairman of the committee on manufactures. He was founder of the First National bank, Concord, N.H., and was president of the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad company. He died in the Isle of Shoals, N.H., July 31, 1889.

ROLLINS, Frank West, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Concord, N.H., Feb. 21, 1860; son of Edward Henry (q.v.) and Ellen (West) Rollins; grandson of James and Mary (Plummer) Rollins, and of John and Nancy (Montgomery) West, and a descendant of Ichabod Rollins, first probate judge of Stratford county, N.H. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1881, and on Dec. 6, 1882, was married to Katherine W.,



daughter of Francis E. Pecker of Concord. He engaged in banking in Concord; was a Republican state senator, 1895-97; president of the senate, 1895-99, and was governor of New Hampshire, 1899-1901. During his administration he inaugurated the Old Home Week custom, the governor appointing one week in the Autumn of each year to be set apart for the meeting and entertaining of the scattered families at the old homes. He is the author of: *The Ring in the Cliff* (1887); *The Twin Hussars* (1890); *Break o' Day Tales* (1895); *The Lady of the Violets* (1898); *Old Home Week Speeches* (1900).

ROLLINS, James Sidney, representative, was born in Richmond, Ky., April 19, 1812; son of Dr. Anthony Wayne and Sallie Harris (Rodes) Rollins; grandson of Henry Rollins, who emigrated from county Tyrone, Ireland, to Pennsylvania previous to the Revolution, and of Judge Robert Rodes of Madison county, Ky. He was graduated at the University of Indiana, A.B., 1830, and at Transylvania university, Kentucky, LL.B., 1834, and settled in the practice of law in Boone county, Mo., in 1834. He served on the staff of Gen. Richard Gentry during the Black Hawk war in 1832, and became editor of the *Patriot*, a Whig journal, at Columbia, Mo., in 1836. He was married, June 6, 1837, to Mary E. Hickman of Howland county, Mo. He represented Boone county in the state legislature, 1838-43 and 1854-56; was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1844; served in the state senate, 1846-50, where he opposed the extension of slavery, and was defeated as the Whig candidate for governor of Missouri in 1848 and in 1857. He was a member of the board of visitors for West Point in 1850, and a presidential elector in 1852. He was a Conservative Democratic representative from the ninth Missouri district in the 37th and 38th congresses, July 4, 1861-March 3, 1865, introducing the bill that led to the construction of the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Central Pacific railroads, and also voting for the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the



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constitution, although a large slave-holder at the time. He was a representative in the Missouri legislature, 1866-68; a member of the Missouri

senate, 1868-72; was a director of the Union Pacific railroad company, 1867-68; a member of the board of curators of University of Missouri, 1847-49, and president of the board, 1869-86, and was declared the father of the university by this board in 1872. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. He died in Columbia, Mo., Jan. 9, 1888.

ROMAN, Andrew Bienvenu, governor of Louisiana, was born in Opelousas, La., March 5, 1795, of Creole parentage. He was brought up on his father's sugar plantation in St. James parish and was graduated at St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., 1815. In 1816 he purchased a sugar plantation in St. James parish. He was a representative for St. James in the Louisiana legislature for several years after 1818, and was speaker of the house for four years. He was subsequently parish judge until 1830, and governor of the state, 1831-35. As governor he was instrumental in the founding of Jefferson college, the clearing of the water courses of the state for navigation, the draining of swamp lands and building levees, the incorporation of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and the formation of a state agricultural society. He was again governor of the state, 1838-41; a member of the constitutional conventions of 1845 and 1852, and of the secession convention of 1861. He was one of the three provisional commissioners sent to Washington in 1861 to effect a peaceable separation of the states; refused to take the oath of allegiance to protect his property when Louisiana fell into the hands of the Federal army, and after the war was recorder of deeds and mortgages in New Orleans. He died suddenly on Dumaine street, New Orleans, Jan. 26, 1866.

ROMEYN, James, clergyman, was born in Greenbusch, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1797; son of the Rev. James Van Campen (1765-1840) and Susanna (Van Vranken) Romeyn; grandson of the Rev. Thomas (1729-1794) and Susanna (Frelinguysen) Romeyn; great-grandson of Nicholas Romeyn; great-grandson of John and Lammetje (Bougeart) Romeyn of Hackensack and great-grandson of Claas Kuyper (Janse) and Christiantje (Terhune) Romeyn or Romaine, who came from Holland about 1653. He graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1816; and entered the ministry of the Reformed Dutch church in 1819; preaching at Nassau, N.Y., 1830-27; Six Mile Run, N.J., 1827-32; Hackensack, N.J., 1833-36; Catskill, N.Y., 1836-40; Leeds, N.Y., 1842-44; and Bergen Neck, N.J., 1844-50; (emeritus, 1852), when he retired from the active ministry on account of ill health. In the pulpit he was very rapid but forceful of speech, reading from manuscript without the aid of



glasses. Those manuscripts are now in existence and are most remarkable for being written so fine that it requires the aid of a strong magnifying glass to decipher them. He was elected professor of rhetoric at Rutgers college, but declined; received from Columbia the honorary degree of S.T.D. in 1838, and was a trustee of Rutgers, 1840-48. He was married to Joanna Bayard, daughter of the Rev. John Rodgers, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Wall street, New York, for twenty years; and granddaughter of Col. John Bayard. He is the author of: *The Crisis*,



sermon (1842); and *Plea for the Evangelical Press* (1843). (See "A Manual of the Reformed Dutch Church in America," by Rev. E. I. Corwin, 1869. Published by the Board of Publication, Reformed Church in America). He died at New Brunswick, N.J., Sept. 7, 1859.

ROMEYN, John Brodhead, clergyman, was born in Marletown, Ulster county, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1777; son of the Rev. Theodoric (or Dirck) Romeyn (q. v.). He was graduated from Columbia college in 1795; was licensed to preach in 1798, and was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Rhinebeck, N.Y., 1799-1803; of the Presbyterian church in Schenectady, N.Y., in 1803; of the First Presbyterian church in Albany, 1804-08, and of the Cedar Street church, New York city, 1808-25. He declined the presidency of Transylvania university and of Dickinson college; was one of the founders and a director of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1812-25; a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1800-25; and was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1810. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Union college in 1797, and that of D.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1809. He is the author of occasional discourses which were collected and published (2 vols., 1816). He died in New York city, Feb. 22, 1825.

ROMEYN, Theodore Bayard, clergyman, was born in Nassau, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1827; son of the Rev. James (1797-1859) and Joanna Bayard (Rodgers) Romeyn; grandson of the Rev. James Van Campen (1765-1840) and Susanna (Van Vranken) Romeyn, and a descendant of Claas Janse, New Amsterdam, about 1653. He was graduated from Rutgers college, A. B., 1846, A. M., 1849, and from the New Brunswick, N.J., Theological seminary

in 1849. He married Amelia A. Lotson, daughter of Johnson and Eliza Shaddle of New Brunswick. He was ordained to the ministry in 1850, and was pastor of Dutch Reformed churches in Blawenburg and Hackensack, N.J., 1850-85. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers in 1869. He is the author of: *Historical Discourse on the Reopening and Dedication of the 1st Reformed church at Hackensack, N.J., May 2, 1869* (1870); *Adaptation of the Reformed Church in America to American Character* (1876); besides many sermons, addresses and articles in the religious press. He died in Hackensack, N.J., Aug. 29, 1885.

ROMEYN, Theodoric (or Dirck), clergyman, was born in Hackensack, N.J., June 12, 1744; son of Nicholas, grandson of John, and great-grandson of Claas Kuyper (Janse) Romeyn, or Romaine, who emigrated from Rotterdam, Holland, 1653, and married Christiantje Terluene Dirck Romeyn. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1765; studied theology at Queen's college, and was ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Dutch church in 1766. He was pastor of the Dutch churches at Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, N.J., from May, 1776, to about 1786, and in 1784 he declined the presidency of Rutgers college. He was one of the founders of Union college; was a trustee, 1795-1803, and was professor of theology in the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch church, 1797-1804. He married Elizabeth Brodhead. He was considered one of the most prominent American theologians, and was widely quoted. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers and by the College of New Jersey in 1789. He died in Schenectady, N.Y., April 16, 1804.

RONCKENDORFF, William, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1812. He was warranted midshipman, Feb. 17, 1832; was promoted passed midshipman, June 23, 1838, and lieutenant, June 28, 1843. He was attached to the Brazil station, 1843-45, and in 1845 was made bearer of despatches to Commodore Robert F. Stockton, with whom he served on the Pacific coast during the Mexican war. He served off the African coast, suppressing the slave-trade, 1849-52; engaged against Paraguay in 1859, and on June 29, 1861, was promoted commander, attached to the Gulf squadron. In the spring of 1862, as commander of the *San Jacinto*, he was sent to Hampton Roads to attack the *Merrimac*, if necessary. He sailed to Norfolk, took part in the attack on Sewell's Point, and later did blockading duty on the North Carolina and Virginia coasts. In 1863 he tracked the *Alabama* in the West Indies, and in May was given command of the flagship of the West Indian squadron. In 1865, in command of the ironclad *Monadnock*, he patrolled the

James river. He was transferred to the monitor *Tonacanda*, later to the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and Sept. 27, 1866, was promoted captain. He was in charge of the ironclad fleet at New Orleans, 1870-73; commanded the *Canon-daigua*, 1873-75; was commissioned commodore, Sept. 13, 1874, and was retired, Nov. 9, 1874. He died in New York, Nov. 27, 1891.

RONDEL, Frederic, painter, was born in Paris, France, in 1826. He studied painting with Auguste Jugelet and Theodore Gudin; came to the United States, and in 1857 exhibited at the National Academy of Design, of which he became an associate in 1860. He lived in Philadelphia, where he conducted a popular art school. Among his many works are: *View from the Palisades, Opposite Hastings*, and *Tank Vessels at Point Breeze, Philadelphia, Penn.* He died in New York City, Nov. 22, 1892.

ROOD, Ogden Nicholas, physicist, was born in Danbury, Conn., Feb. 3, 1831; son of the Rev. Anson and Aleida Gouverneur (Ogden) Rood. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1852, A. M., 1855; attended the Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, and the Universities of Munich and Berlin, 1854-53; was professor of chemistry and physics at Troy university, 1858-63, and was married in 1858, to Matilde Prunner of Munich, Germany. He was professor of physics at Columbia university, 1863-1902, and made many important scientific discoveries, including the application of stereoscopic photography to the microscope, the making of quantitative experiments on color-contrast, and the measurement of the duration of flashes of lightning. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1863-1902; a member of the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, and a vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1867. He is the author of: *Modern Chromatics* (1879). He died in New York city, Nov. 12, 1903.

ROOKER, Frederick Zadok, R. C. bishop, was born in New York city, Sept. 19, 1861; son of Myron Holly and Margaret (Coleman) Rooker, and grandson of Zadok and Anne (Lanpher) Rooker, and of John and Mary (Morgan) Coleman. The first of his paternal ancestors came to Connecticut from England in 1645. He attended Union college, 1880-83; studied at the Propaganda at Rome, Italy, and in 1888 was ordained priest in Rome. He was vice-rector of the American College at Rome, 1889-94; was sent to Washington as a member of the apostolic delegation in 1894, and Jan. 1, 1895, was chosen secretary of the delegation. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Union college in 1895. He was consecrated bishop of Jaro, in the Philippine Islands, June 15, 1893.

ROONEY, John Jerome, poet, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., March 19, 1866; son of John J. and Ellen T. (Shauhan) Rooney; grandson of Michael and Anna (Greene) Rooney, and of John and Margaret (Donovan) Shauhan, who were among the early settlers of Susquehanna county, Pa., and Broome county, N. Y.; all of Irish birth or descent. After the death of his father in 1865, he removed with his family to Philadelphia, Pa.; in 1869 attended preparatory schools, and was graduated from Mt. St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., at the head of his class, A. B. and A. M., 1884. He was a member of the city staff and a special article writer of the *Philadelphia Record*, 1884-88; removed to New York city, and was member of a customs brokerage and forwarding house, 1889-95, and established an independent firm in 1895 as Rooney & Spence. He studied law at the New York Law school, and was admitted to the New York bar, July 9, 1901, engaging chiefly in customs and revenue cases and estate practice. He is the author of a volume of patriotic verse, containing the initial poem: *The Men Behind the Guns*, the poem that gave currency to the phrase. This poem was published first in the *New York Sun*, in the beginning of the Spanish-American war. The volume also contains, *Hobson of Santiago*; *Victor Blue*; *McElrath of Malate*, and other verse (1898). He became a director of the Catholic Club of the City of New York, secretary of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and an officer in numerous literary, social and patriotic organizations.

ROOP, Herwin Ulysses, educator, was born in Highspire, Pa., Nov. 16, 1868; son of Henry Jackson and Justina Margaret (Backenstoe) Roop; grandson of Christian and Margaret Roop, and of Henry and Fannie Backenstoe, and great-grandson of the Rev. Jacob Roop. He attended the Steelton, Pa., high school; was graduated from Lebanon Valley college in 1892, and took a post-graduate course at the University of Wooster, where he was graduated, Ph. D., 1895. He also studied philosophy and pedagogy for two years at the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell university. He was married, Aug. 26, 1897, to Emma May, daughter of Bishop Ezekiel Boring and Susie Jane Keplart of Baltimore, Md. He joined the ministry of the United Brethren church in 1890; was a teacher of the State Normal school and Rittenhouse academy, 1892-96; was state superintendent of the normal department of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School association, 1896-97, during which time he organized the training work for Sabbath-school teachers throughout the state, and in 1897 was elected president of Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa., and professor of philosophy. He is the author of frequent contributions to educational and religious journals,

ROOSA, Daniel Bennett St. John, ophthalmologist and otologist, was born in Bethel, N.Y., April 4, 1838; son of Charles Baker and Amelia Elmer (Foster) Roosa; grandson of John and Dolly (Duryea) Roosa and of Jesse M. and Delia (Heard) Foster; and great-grandson of Lieut. Isaac A. Roosa, Capt. George Duryea, Captain Foster and General Heard, all officers in the Continental army. He attended the district school; studied under a private tutor and at the academies in Monticello, N.Y., and Honesdale, Pa., matriculated at Yale college in 1856, but was obliged to leave on account of ill-health; studied under a tutor in Boston for one year, and was graduated from the Medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1860. He served in the New York hospital as junior walker, senior walker, and house surgeon, 1860-61; volunteered as medical officer in 1861, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the 5th volunteer regiment, N.G.S. N.Y., serving in the field four months. He studied in Berlin and Vienna, devoting himself especially to ophthalmology and otology, 1862-63, and in June of the latter year again served in the field as surgeon of the 12th N.Y. National Guards. He later practised medicine in New York city; was professor of ophthalmology and otology in the University of the City of New York, 1863-82, and in the University of Vermont, 1875-76 and 1878-83. Upon the organization of the New York Post-Graduate Medical school and hospital in 1882, he was elected president of the faculty and professor of ophthalmology and otology. He was first married, May 8, 1862, to Mary Hoyt, daughter of Stephen M. and Elizabeth (Bowman) Blake of New York city, who died in 1878; and secondly, July, 1879, to Sarah E., former wife of Frank E. Howe and daughter of Eder Vreeland and Elizabeth (Workam) Haughwout of New York city. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1868; that of LL. D. from the University of Vermont, 1881, and was a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1872-78. He was president of the International Otolological society, 1876; of the New York State Medical society, 1879, and of other scientific organizations; a founder of the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital in 1869, and one of its surgeons. He translated from the German: "Troltsch on the Ear" (1863), and "Stellwag on the Eye" (with Hackey and Bull, 1867); and is the author of: *Drs. Vest-Pocket Medical Lexicon* (1865; 2d ed., 1887); *Treatise on the Ear* (1866), translated into German, and published in Berlin: *A Doctor's Suggestions* (1880); *The Old Hospital and Other Papers* (1886); *On the Necessity of Wearing Glasses* (1899); *Treatise on the Eye, a Clinical Manual* (1891); and frequent contributions to periodicals.

ROOSEVELT, Edith Kermit, wife of President Roosevelt, was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 6, 1861; daughter of Charles and Gertrude Elizabeth (Tyler) Carow; granddaughter of Isaac and Eliza (Mowatt) Carow, and of Daniel and Emily (Lee) Tyler, and a descendant of Isaac Quereau and Judith Quentin (Huguenots) who emigrated from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, first to Holland and then to New York city, and of Job Tyler and Mary, his wife, who emigrated from Shropshire, England, were admitted to the town of Newport, R. I., 1638 (Colonial Records, Vol. 1, p. 92) and settled at Andover, Mass., 1639. She was educated in New York city, and was married Dec. 2, 1886, to Theodore Roosevelt. They made their home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Following are the names of their children: Theodore, Jr., born Sept. 13, 1887; Kermit, born Oct. 10, 1889; Ethel Carow, born Aug. 10, 1891; Archibald Bulloch, born April 9, 1894; Quentin, born Nov. 19, 1897. On the accession of her husband to the Presidency she removed to the White House, where her social duties were made secondary to those of her household, and the home-life at Sagamore Hill with its well ordered routine of study and recreation in which the whole family joined, was maintained.

ROOSEVELT, James Henry, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Nov. 10, 1800; son of James Christopher and Catherine (Byvank) Roosevelt. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1819, A. M., 1822; and studied law, but never practised, owing to delicate health. He bequeathed \$1,000,000 to found the hospital in New York city that bears his name. The building, was opened, Nov. 2, 1871, and the fund had been so ably handled that \$2,000,000 was available for the purpose of the bequest. He died in New York city, Nov. 30, 1863.

ROOSEVELT, James I., jurist, was born in New York city, Dec. 14, 1795; son of James (or Jacobus) J., and Mary (Van Schaeick) Roosevelt; grandson of Jacobus and Armatje Bogard (or Bogert) Roosevelt; great-grandson of Johannes and Heyltjes (Sjverts) Roosevelt; great-grandson of Nicholas and Heyltje Jans (Kunst) Roosevelt; and great-grandson of Klaas Martensen and Jannetje (Samuels or Thomas) Roosevelt, New Amsterdam, 1649. His father was a commissary of New York troops in the American Revolution. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1815, and practised law in partnership with Peter Jay, 1818-30. He supported General Jackson for President in 1828, and resided in Paris, France, 1830-31. On his return to the United States, he was married, May 30, 1831, to Cornelia, daughter of Cornelius P. and Rhoda (Savage) Van Ness of New York city; resumed

his law practice, and was a member of the state assembly in 1835 and 1839-40; a Democratic representative in the 27th congress, 1841-43; studied foreign law in England, Holland and France, and was justice of the supreme court of the state of New York, 1851-59. He was U.S. district attorney for southern New York, by appointment of President Buchanan, 1860-61, and served for a time as judge of the state court of appeals. He died in New York city, April 5, 1875.

ROOSEVELT, Nicholas, inventor, was born in New York city, Dec. 27, 1767; son of Isaac Roosevelt; grandson of Jacobus, and, through Johannes and Nicholas, great-grandson of Klass Martensen Roosevelt, 1649. He received a good education, and devoted himself to mechanics. In 1783 he made the model of a paddle-wheel boat, which is said to have been the first on record. He engaged in manufacturing and inventing in New York city, and constructed an atmospheric machine for the Schuyler copper mines in New Jersey; the engines for the Philadelphia waterworks, and contracted to supply the government with copper, drawn and rolled, for six battle-ships. In 1797 he built the engines for a steam-boat, the motive-power having been planned by Robert R. Livingston, but the experiment failed; and on Sept. 6, 1798, he invented a vertical wheel which was the basis of the combination that made steam navigation practicable. In 1802 Robert Fulton and Livingston adopted Roosevelt's vertical wheel, and a boat was launched in 1803. He was married, Nov. 15, 1808, to Lydia, daughter of John Henry Latrobe of Washington, D.C. He became associated with Fulton in the introduction of steamboats in Western waters in 1809, and in 1811 built and successfully navigated the *New Orleans* down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He retired to Skaneateles, N.Y., where he died, July 30, 1854.

ROOSEVELT, Robert Barnwell, lawyer, was born in New York city, Aug. 17, 1829; son of Cornelius Van Schaick and Margaret (Barnhill) Roosevelt; grandson of James (or Jacobus) I. and Mary (Van Schaick) Roosevelt, and a descendant of Klaas Martensen and Jannetje (Samuels or Thomas) Van Roosevelt who came to this country in August, 1649. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised in New York till 1871, when he retired. He was the organizer of the War Democracy in New York; president of the Loyal National league; a contributor to the fund for fitting out the state militia for thirty days' service, and accompanied the state militia to Washington to help defend the national capital. He was president of the New York Association for the Protection of Game and of the International association to unify the game laws on the American continent. He presented a bill

to the state legislature for the creation of a fishery commission, and on its establishment in 1867 became an active member, serving for many years as its president, which office he resigned in 1888. He entered politics on the organization of the Citizens' association to oppose the Tweed ring, spoke at the meeting that founded the committee of seventy, and was chairman of its executive committee that elected Mayor Havemeyer and destroyed the ring. He was vice-president of the Reform club; and with Charles G. Halpine, established and edited the *New York Citizen*, which he continued to edit for some time after Mr. Halpine's death. He was a Democratic representative in the 42d congress, 1871-73, where he was the author of the bill originating the U.S. fish commission. He was U.S. minister to the Netherlands, 1888-90; treasurer of the Democratic national committee, 1892, and a member of the board of aldermen of New York city. He was one of the founders of the Union League club, then a non-partisan body; a commissioner of the Brooklyn bridge; president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was chairman of the commission formed for the protection of the soldiers during the war with Spain, 1898; of the commission to aid the Boers in their war with Great Britain in 1899-1901; a member of the committee to receive the Duke Alexis, of the committee to celebrate the Columbus Centennial, of the Dewey reception committee, and of various other public committees. He was married first, in October, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of John F. Ellis of New York city, and secondly, Aug. 18, 1888, to Marion T. Fortescue, widowed daughter of John O'Shea, Nenagh, Ireland. He is the author of: *Game Fish of North America* (1862); *Game Birds of America* (1866); *Superior Fishing* (1865); *Florida and the Game Water Birds* (1868); *Five Acres Too Much* (1869); *Progressive Petticoats* (1871); *Fish Hatching and Fish Catching*; *Love and Luck, an Idyl of the Great South Bay of Long Island*, and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore, twenty-sixth President of the United States, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1858; son of Theodore (1831-1878) and Martha (Bulloch) Roosevelt, grandson of Cornelius Van Schaick and Margaret (Barnhill) Roosevelt, great-grandson of James (or Jacobus) John and Mary (Van Schaick) Roosevelt, and a descendant in a direct line from Claes Martenszoon and Jannetje (Thomas) Van Roosevelt, who came to New Amsterdam from Holland about 1651. He attended for a short time the McMullen school, New York city, but was so frail in health that he was unable to continue, and

was then placed under private instructors at his home. He was tutored for college by Mr. Cutler, subsequently the founder of the Cutler school, and was graduated from Harvard in 1880. He was married Sept. 23, 1880, to Alice, daughter



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of George Cabot and Caroline (Haskell) Lee of Boston, Mass. She died in 1883, leaving one daughter, Alice Lee. He became a student in the New York Law school; was a Republican member of the New York assembly, 1882, 1883 and 1884; was candidate of his party for speaker of the assembly in 1884; chairman of the committee on cities and of a special committee known as the Roosevelt investigating committee. As a supporter of the civil service reform, he introduced bills which became laws affecting the government of New York city and especially the patronage exercised by the sheriff, county clerk and register, which greatly reformed the conduct of their respective offices. He was a delegate to the Republican state convention of 1884; delegate-at-large from New York and chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican national convention that met at Chicago, June 3, 1884; purchased the Elk Horn and the Chinnery Butte ranches at Medora on the Little Missouri river in North Dakota, where he lived, 1884-86. He was a member of the New York state militia, 1884-88, serving in the 8th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., as lieutenant, and for three years as captain. He was married secondly, Dec. 2, 1886, to Edith Kermit, daughter of Charles and Gertrude Elizabeth (Tyler) Carow of New York city. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for mayor of New York city in 1886, when Abram S. Hewitt was elected; was in May, 1889, appointed on the U.S. civil service commission in Washington, D.C., by President Harrison and served as president of the commission. He was continued in office by President Cleveland, but resigned in May, 1895, to accept the position of police commissioner of New York city in the administration of Mayor Strong, and he was president of the bi-partisan board, 1895-97. He was appointed assistant secretary of the U.S. navy in April, 1897, by President McKinley, and on the declaration of the war with Spain in April, 1898, he resigned to recruit the 1st U.S.V. cavalry, a regiment of "Rough Riders" made up mostly of his

acquaintances on the Western Plains, including cowboys and miners, with some members of the college athletic clubs of New York and Boston—men who could ride, shoot and live in the open. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, May 6, 1898, and was promoted to the rank of colonel after the battle of La Quassina, San Juan, when Col. Leonard Wood was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to the governorship of Santiago. When the war closed, the Republican party of his native state nominated him their candidate for governor and he was elected over Van Wyck, Democrat, Kline, Prohibitionist, Hanford, Social Labor, and Bacon, Citizen's ticket, by a plurality of 17,786 votes in a total vote of 1,343,968. He served as governor of New York, 1899-1900. His administration as governor was conspicuous in his thorough work in reforming the canal boards; instituting an improved system of civil service, including the adoption of the merit system in county offices, and in calling an extra session of the legislature to secure the passage of a bill he had recommended at the general session, taking as real estate the value of railroads and other franchises to use public streets, in spite of the protests of corporations and Republican leaders. He was nominated Vice-President of the United States by the Republican national convention that met at Philadelphia, June, 1900, where he was forced by the demands of the western delegates to accept the nomination with William McKinley for President, and he was elected Nov. 6, 1900. He was sworn into office as the twenty-sixth President of the United States, Sept. 14, 1901, by reason of the assassination of President McKinley, Roosevelt being at the time less than forty-three years old, the youngest man in the history of the United States to have attained the chief magistracy of the government. In assuming the presidency, he reappointed the entire cabinet of President McKinley as it existed at the time of his death, and he announced that it should be his purpose to carry out absolutely unbroken the political policy worked out by his predecessor. The cabinet with the changes during his administration, was as follows; John Hay of the District of Columbia, secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage of Illinois, secretary of the treasury, who resigned in 1902, and was succeeded by Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa; Elihu Root of New York, secretary of war; Ethan A. Hitchcock of Missouri, secretary of the interior; John D. Long of Massachusetts, secretary of the navy, who resigned in 1902 and was succeeded by William H. Moody of Massachusetts; James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture; Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania, postmaster-general, who resigned in 1902 and was succeeded by Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin;

Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania as attorney-general, and George Bruce Cortelyou of New York (former secretary to the President) secretary of commerce and agriculture, an executive department newly created by congress in February, 1903, Mr. Cortelyou taking the oath of office on February 18. The diplomatic representatives continued from McKinley's administration were: Joseph H. Choate of New York, U.S. ambassador to Great Britain; Horace Porter of New York, U.S. ambassador to France; Robert S. McCormick of Illinois, U.S. minister to Austria until Jan. 8, 1903, when he was transferred as U.S. ambassador to Russia; Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, U.S. ambassador to Russia, transferred Jan. 8, 1903, to Germany; Andrew D. White of New York, U.S. ambassador to Germany, who resigned December, 1902; George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, U.S. ambassador to Italy, and Bellamy Storer of Ohio, U.S. minister to Spain, transferred December, 1902 to Austria as U.S. ambassador and being succeeded at Madrid, Spain, by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, late U.S. envoy to Switzerland. A vacancy occurred on the bench of the U.S. supreme court by the resignation of Associate Justice Horace Gray, and on Aug. 11, 1902, President Roosevelt appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts, associate justice, and on the resignation of Associate Justice George Shiras, Jr., in 1903, he appointed Judge William R. Day of the U.S. circuit court, associate justice. His first message to congress followed the line of policy foreshadowed in McKinley's last speech at Buffalo, and as President, he made extended journeys through the various states, the welcome extended to him being alike generous and universal in New England and in the Southern states. It is safe to say that no President who had reached the office through the Vice-Presidency began his administration under better auspices or with less of partisan opposition and criticism. His recommendations were acknowledged to be wise and conservative and while congress did not adopt them all, it gave to each careful consideration. His action in reference to the coal strike of 1902 restored order and secured a return of the miners to their work, and at the same time made the working men feel that their cause had not suffered from his counsel. In the complications arising from the Venezuela difficulties in 1902-03, he maintained the Monroe doctrine in all negotiations with the European powers interested, and was honored by the government of Venezuela in being named as an acceptable arbitrator, which duty he gracefully avoided by proposing the Hague tribunal as the proper means for arriving at a peaceful solution. Later when the European powers involved ob-

jected to appearing before the Hague court, they unanimously suggested the President of the United States as a more satisfactory arbitrator, a position which he declined, and U.S. Consul Bowen arranged the term of settlement. When the United States senate failed to act upon the treaties providing for an Isthmian canal and for reciprocity with Cuba, President Roosevelt called an extra session of the senate, and the treaties were ratified, March 5, 1903. In November, 1903, he recognized the new Republic of Panama immediately on its secession from Colombia. He was a member of the Columbia Historical society to which he contributed papers on the Dutch colonies of New Amsterdam; the National Geographic society; the Union League club and the Century association of New York city; the Anthropological society of Washington, the American Museum of Natural History of which he was a trustee, as he was of the State Charities Association, and of the Newsboys' Lodging House of which his father was the organizer and a liberal patron. He organized in 1887 and was the first president of the Boone and Crockett club, whose objects are the hunting of big game, exploration, and preservation of game and forests, holding the office until 1896. He instituted, Feb. 2, 1899, and was the first commander, of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; and became a member of the Rough Riders' association, organized in Cuba before the disbandment of the 1st Regiment, U.S. Volunteers Cavalry, and of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, incorporated Dec. 14, 1899. He was made an honorary member of the Union League club of Chicago in 1902, and of the Alpine club of London. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1899, from Yale in October, 1901, and from Harvard in 1902, having been elected a member of the Harvard University board of overseers in 1895. He is the author of: *History of the Naval War of 1812* (1882); *Hunting Trips of a Ranchman* (1885); *Life of Thomas H. Benton* (1886) and *Life of Gouverneur Morris* (1887) in the "American Statesmen Series"; *Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail* (1888); *Essays on Practical Politics* (1888); *The Winning of the West—The Founding of the Alleghany Commonwealths, 1784-59* (Vol. I. and II., 1889); *History of New York City* (1890); *The Wilderness Hunter* (1893); "The Boone and Crockett Club Series" edited by Mr. Roosevelt and George Bird Grinnell; *American Big Game Hunting* (1893); *Hunting in Many Lands* (1895) and *The Trail and Camp Fire* (1896); *Hero Tales from American History*. 14 tales by Theodore Roosevelt and 12 by Henry Cabot Lodge (1895); *The Winning of the West—Louisiana and the North West* (Vols. III. and



John Root.



John Root

IV., 1893-96); *American Ideals* (1897); *The Rough Riders* (1899); *Oliver Cromwell* (1900); *The Streunons Life* (1900), and *The Deer Family* of which he was part author (1902).

ROOT, Eleazer, educator, was born in Canaan, N.Y., March 6, 1802; son of Dr. Eleazer Root. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B. 1821, A.M., 1824; was tutor at Williams, 1822; studied law at Hudson, N.Y., was admitted to the bar, 1824, and practised in Hudson until 1830, when he removed to Virginia for his health. He was professor of languages at Hampden Sidney college, Va., for a short time, established and for several years conducted a private seminary, and in 1845 removed to Waukesha, Wis., where he founded Carroll college (chartered Jan. 31, 1846) and was its president and professor of Latin and and Greek, 1846-48. He was a delegate from Waukesha to the second state constitutional convention of 1847-48, where he advocated public schools and drew up Article X. (on Education) of the constitution as adopted, providing for a state superintendent of public instruction, the establishment and maintenance of public schools, and the establishment of a state university. He was a charter member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, 1848-53, serving as first president *pro tempore* of the board, 1848-50; was the first state superintendent of public instruction, 1849-52, a member of the state assembly, 1852, superintendent of schools in Fond du Lac county, 1852-53, and then removed to western Texas and was professor of languages in Guadalupe county for four years, removing to Wisconsin shortly before the civil war. He was one of the founders and promoters of the Wisconsin Historical society; was for a time a resident of St. Louis, Mo. (about 1871); took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and served as rector of Trinity church, St. Augustine, Fla., 1874-84. He died in St. Augustine, July 25, 1887.

ROOT, Elihu, cabinet officer, was born in Clinton, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1843; son of Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) Root, and brother of Oren Root (q.v.). He attended the common schools; was graduated from Hamilton college in 1864; assisted his brother Oren, who was principal of the academy at Rome, N.Y., in 1865; was graduated from the law department of the University of the City of New York in 1867; was admitted to the bar, and practised in New York city, first in partnership with John H. Strahan and later with Judge Willard Bartlett. He was married, Jan. 8, 1878, to Clara, daughter of Salem H. Wales of New York city. He was by appointment of President Arthur, U.S. attorney of the southern district of New York, 1883-85; was a member of the county committee; chairman of the Republican county committee, 1886-87, and

delegate at large to the state constitutional convention of 1894, being chairman of its judiciary committee. He was employed as counsel for William M. Tweed on the exposure of the "Tweed ring" frauds; for Judge Hilton in the Stewart will cases, and for the Sugar trust and various political litigations. He was appointed secretary of war by President McKinley, Aug. 1, 1899, as successor to Russell A. Alger, and was re-appointed, March 5, 1901, being continued in the office till he resigned in 1903. He was made a member of the executive committee of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., in 1902. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton college in 1894, and by Yale in 1900.



ROOT, Erastus, representative, was born in Hebron, Conn., March 16, 1773. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1793; was admitted to the bar in 1796, and settled in practice in Delhi, N.Y. He was a member of the state assembly, 1798-1802, and many terms subsequently; a Democratic representative in the 8th, 11th, 14th and 22d congresses, 1803-05, 1809-11, 1813-17 and 1831-33; state senator, 1813-15; a member of the state assembly, 1818-22 and 1830; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1823-25, and again state senator, 1841-45. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Union college in 1823. He is the author of: *Addresses to the People* (1824). He died suddenly in New York city, when en route for Washington, Dec. 24, 1846.

ROOT, George Frederick, composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass., Aug. 30, 1820; son of Frederick Ferdinand and Sarah (Flint) Root, and grandson of Azariah Root and of Col. Daniel Flint. In 1836 he was left with the entire management of his father's farm and family. Having learned to play several musical instruments, he soon after went to Boston, where he obtained employment with A. N. Johnson, a prominent musician, who gave him lessons on the piano and in voice culture. He became successful as a music teacher; removed in 1844 to New York city, where he taught in a school founded by Jacob Abbott (q.v.); and was married in 1845 to Mary Olive Woodman. He went to Paris in 1850, studied singing under Alary and began his career as a composer. He originated the Normal musical institutes and was a member

of the faculty at the New York meeting in 1872. He is the author of many songs which attained great popularity, including: *Hazel Dell* (1853); *Rosalie, the Prairie Flower* (1855); *The First Gun is Fired, May God Protect the Right* (1861); *Battle Cry of Freedom* (1861); *Just Before the Battle, Mother* (1863); *The Vacant Chair*; *Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching* (1864); *The Old Folks are Gone*; *A Hundred Years Ago*; *Old Potomac Shore*, and *There's Music in the Air*. Among his cantatas are: *The Flower Queen*; *Daniel*, and *The Haymakers*; and he also wrote many Sunday-school songs including: *The Shining Shore*; *Jewels*; *Ring the Bells of Heaven*; *Knocking, Knocking, Who is There?* He published: *The Young Ladies' Choir*, and the *Academy Vocalist*, and is the author of: *The Story of a Musical Life*. He died at Bailey's Island, Maine, Aug. 6, 1895.

ROOT, Jesse, delegate, was born in Coventry, Conn., Dec. 28, 1737 (or January, 1737?); son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Strong) Root, and grandson of Thomas Root of Northampton. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1756, A.M., 1759, studied theology with Dr. Samuel Lockwood of Andover, and preached for two or three years, leaving the ministry for financial reasons. He was married in 1758 to Mary Banks of Newark, N.J. He was admitted to the bar in 1763 and established himself in practice at Hartford, Conn. In 1775 he by his individual notes aided to secure funds for the expedition against Ticonderoga. In 1778 he organized a company of volunteers at Hartford, receiving commission as captain dated December 31; was made lieutenant-colonel, shortly after joined Washington's army at Peekskill, N.Y., and was subsequently made adjutant-general. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778-83; a representative in the state legislature; state attorney, 1785-89; judge of the superior court in 1789 and chief justice of Connecticut, 1796-1807. He delivered the address of welcome when Washington visited Hartford in 1790. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Connecticut academy. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale college in 1768. He is the author of: *Reports of Cases, Adjudged in the Courts of Errors of Connecticut* (2 vols., 1798-1802). He died in Coventry, Conn., March 29, 1822.

ROOT, Joseph Moseley, representative, was born at Brutus, Cayuga county, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1807; son of Edward and Sally (Cole) Root, grandson of Joseph and Typhena (Moseley) Root, and a descendant of John Roote, who emigrated from Badby, Northamptonshire, England, in 1640, and was one of the first settlers of Farmington. He studied law at Auburn, N.Y., in 1829 was admitted to the bar, and removed to Norwalk, Ohio.

On June 22, 1835, he married Mary Smyser, daughter of John and Sarah (Ebert) Buckingham of Norwalk. He became prosecuting attorney of Huron county, and in 1840-42 was state senator. He was a Whig representative from Ohio in the 29th, 30th, and 31st congresses, 1845-51, serving as chairman of the committees on the post-office and on expenditures in the treasury department. His course as a member of the 29th congress was signalized by uniform and unrelenting opposition to the Mexican war. He was one of the number known as "the immortal fourteen" who voted against the declaratory act of the 13th and against supplies to carry on the war. In the struggle for the organization of the territories in congress, in the winter of 1848 Mr. Root bore a prominent part. He offered the resolution of Dec. 13, 1848, excluding slavery from the proposed states of New Mexico and California, which was passed by a vote of 108 to 80. Because of the pro-slavery tendencies of the Whig party, he left that party and became a Free Soiler, and was one of the leading advocates of the principles of the party in Ohio. Subsequently he became a Republican and was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1861, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' convention in 1866. Mr. Root removed to Sandusky, Ohio, in 1849 and died there April 7, 1879.

ROOT, Oren, educator, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., May 18, 1838; son of Oren and Nancy Whitney (Buttrick) Root; grandson of Elihu and Achsa (Pomeroy) Root, and of Horatio Gates and Mary (Barnard) Buttrick, and a descendant of Capt. James Root of Great Barrington, Mass., and of Major John Buttrick of Concord, Mass. Oren Root, Sr. (1803-1885), graduate of Hamilton, 1833 (LL.D., University of Rochester, 1865), was professor of mathematics, astronomy, mineralogy and geology, 1849-81. Oren Root, Jr., was graduated from Hamilton in 1856; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised in Milwaukee, Wis., 1858-59. He was married, first, Dec. 2, 1862, to Anna Julia, daughter of John Higgins of Waterford, N.Y.; she died in September, 1865; secondly in May, 1867, to Ida Cecile, daughter of John B. Gordon; she died in September, 1896; and thirdly, December 16, 1901, to Anna, daughter of Chief-Justice R. D. Kay of Carrollton, Mo. He was professor of English in the State University of Missouri, 1866-71; president of Pritchett college, Glasgow, Mo., 1873-76; entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church, 1874; changed to that of the Dutch Reformed church in 1890; became professor of mathematics at Hamilton college in 1880, and was pastor at Utica, N.Y., 1890-94. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers college in 1891, and that of LL.D. from Union col-

lege in 1895. He was co-editor of *The Columbian Speaker* (1874); *The Franklin Speaker* (1875); and *The Hamilton Declamation Quarterly* (1895); and is the author of: *Brief Elementary Trigonometry* (1899).

ROPES, John Codman, author, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, April 28, 1836; son of William and Mary Anne (Codman) Ropes. His father was a Boston merchant, temporarily living in St. Petersburg, and afterward in London, 1837-42. He studied at Chauncy Hall, Boston; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1857, and LL.B. 1861; and on Nov. 28, 1861, began practice in Boston. He made five tours of Europe between 1870 and 1884, collecting materials for his life of Napoleon, and delivered a course of seven lectures upon "Bonaparte and his Empire" before the Lowell Institute in 1885. He was elected a member of the Union club of Boston in 1864, serving successively as a director, treasurer and vice-president; was made a companion of the third class of the Loyal Legion of the United States; was president of the Bristow club of Boston in 1876; a member of the board of visitors to the U.S. Military academy, 1878; was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, 1880, and a fellow of the Royal Historical society of London in 1888. He was also the founder of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1897, and was an overseer, 1868-76. He edited, with John C. Gray, the *American Law Review*, 1866-70, and is the author of: *Likenesses to Julius Cæsar* (1875); *The Army Under Pope*, in "Campaigns of the Civil War" (1881); *Campaign of Waterloo* (1893; 3d ed., 1894), and *A Story of the Civil War* (Part I., 1894; Part II., 1899). He bequeathed to the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts his collection of memorabilia of the Napoleonic régime. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1899.

RORER, Sarah Tyson (Heston), educator and author, was born in Richboro, Pa., Oct. 18, 1849; daughter of Charles Tyson and Elizabeth (Sagers) Heston; granddaughter of William Penn Heston, and a descendant of Col. Edward Heston of Hestonville, Philadelphia. She was graduated from East Aurora, N.Y., academy in 1869, and in February, 1871, was married to William Albert Rorer of Philadelphia, Pa. She made a special study of domestic science and became well known as a writer on cookery and kindred subjects. She was principal of the Philadelphia School of Domestic Science, 1881-92; editor and partial owner of *Table Talk*, 1886-92; editor and half owner of *Household News*, 1893-97, and director of the State Fair Domestic Science school, Springfield, Ill., 1899. In 1897 she accepted a position on the staff of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Her

published books, which reached a wide circulation, include: *Mrs. Rorer's Cook Book* (1886); *Home Candy Making* (1888); *Canning and Preserving* (1888); *Hot Weather Dishes* (1889); *Sandwiches* (1896); *Colonial Cookery* (1896); *How to Use a Chafing Dish* (1896); *New Salads* (1897); *Made Overs* (1899); *Bread and Bread Making* (1900); *Good Cooking* (1901); *A Book on Diet and Cookery* (1902).

ROSATI, Joseph, R.C. bishop, was born at Sora, Naples, Italy, Jan. 12, 1789; son of John and Vienna (Soresi) Rosati. He joined the Lazarist order; attended the seminary at Monte Citorio, Rome, and was ordained, Feb. 10, 1811, at Rome. He studied English, and accepted a call from Bishop Dubourg of New Orleans, to come to the United States, sailing from Bordeaux, France, June 13, 1816, and arriving at Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1816. He preached in Louisville, Ky., 1816-17; St. Louis, Mo., 1817-18, and removed to the Barrens, Perry county, Mo., in 1818, where he erected a building and founded a Lazarist college in 1819, being chosen its first superior and professor of logic and theology. The name of the college was changed to St. Mary's. He was superior of the Lazarists in the United States, 1820-30, and was consecrated bishop coadjutor of New Orleans, at Ascension parish, by Bishop Dubourg, assisted by Bishops Sibourd and Sedalla. He refused the bishopric of New Orleans, March 14, 1826, and accepted the appointment of bishop of the newly erected see of St. Louis, March 20, 1827. He was administrator of Louisiana, 1826-29; co-operated with the Jesuits in the establishment of St. Louis university, and built a cathedral at St. Louis, which was consecrated in October, 1834. He was a member of the first four provincial councils of Baltimore; went to Rome in 1840, and was appointed apostolic delegate to Hayti to reorganize the Haytian church. He died in Rome, Italy, Sept. 25, 1848.

ROSE, Chauncey, philanthropist, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Dec. 24, 1794. In 1817 he settled in Terre Haute, Ind., which became his permanent home, with the exception of the years 1819-25, which he spent in Park county, Ind., engaged in milling. By his successful mercantile interests in Terre Haute and by land investments he became a man of wealth and influence, organizing the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad company. All of his New York charities grew out of an act of justice, which he considered due from him to his brother John, a cotton broker of New York, who had left a fortune of \$900,000. This fortune, in danger of being diverted, was rescued by Mr. Rose after six years of litigation, the estate having then increased to \$1,600,000, and was distributed

among eighty-two of the charitable organizations of New York city, each of which received an amount ranging from \$300 to \$230,000. He also presented his native town of Wethersfield with \$12,000 for the endowment of an academy. Mr. Rose was especially interested in the promotion of education, and his personal charities include: \$8,000 to the Indiana State Normal school, for a library; \$60,000 for the endowment of two professorships in Wabash university, and \$450,000 to establish and endow an industrial school in



Terre Haute, which was founded in 1874, and in 1875 named in his honor the Rose Polytechnic institute, Mr. Rose serving as president of its board of managers until his death. By the terms of his will this institution was named as his residuary legatee. He died in Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 13, 1877.

ROSECRANS, Sylvester Horton, R. C. bishop, was born at Homer, Licking county, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1827; son of Crandall and Johanna Rosecrans, and brother of Gen. William Starke Rosecrans, He matriculated at Kenyon college in the class of 1847, but having embraced the Roman Catholic faith he left the college in 1845 to enter St. John's college, Fordham, where he was graduated in 1846. He then went to Rome and was graduated from the Propaganda with the degree of D. D., Sep. 4, 1851, and in the distribution of awards on that day, he took premiums for sacred scripture, dogmatic theology, ecclesiastical history and Gregorian music. He was ordained, July 16, 1852, at Rome, by the Cardinal Vicar, and returned to the United States. He was assistant pastor at St. Peter's cathedral, Cincinnati, 1852-59, and professor at Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West and at St. Gregory's preparatory seminary at Cedar Point, 1859-62. He was elected titular bishop of "Pompeopolis" and auxiliary bishop of Cincinnati, and was consecrated March 25, 1862, by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Bishops Spaulding and Luers. He was translated to the see of Columbus, on its establishment in 1868, becoming its first bishop, March 3, 1868. He edited the *Catholic Telegraph* for several years, and during his bishopric St. Mary's of the Spring academy, connected with the Convent and Mother's House of the Dominican sisters at Shepard, Franklin county, Ohio, was founded; St. Aloysius academy, New Lexington, was erected, and St. Joseph's cathedral was begun, being consecrated on the day before he died. He died at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1878.

ROSECRANS, William Starke, soldier, was born in Kingston, Ross county, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819; son of Crandall and Johanna Rosecrans. The family came from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled in Wilkes Barre, Pa., the name being originally spelled Rosenkrantz. Crandall Rosecrans settled in Licking county, Ohio, and was a Methodist. William was graduated from the U. S. Military academy in 1842 and was assigned to the engineer corps. He was converted to the Roman Catholic faith while at West Point, and addressed a letter to his brother Sylvester Horton Rosecrans (q. v.) then a student in Kenyon college, which determined his change of faith. Lieutenant Rosecrans served as assistant engineer in the construction of the fortifications at Hampton Roads, Va., 1842-43; was promoted 2d lieutenant, April 3, 1843, and served as assistant professor of engineering at the U. S. Military academy, 1843-44 and 1845-47; as principal assistant professor, 1846-47, and as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, 1844-45. He superintended the repairs of Fort Adams, R. I., 1847-53, made surveys of the Taunton river and New Bedford harbor, Mass., 1852-53; superintended the improvement of Providence Harbor, R. I., and the repairs of Goat Island light-house, Newport, R. I., 1852-53, and of Washington navy yard, D. C., 1853-54. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1853, and resigned his commission, April 1, 1854. He entered civil life as a civil engineer and architect at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854; was superintendent of the Cannel Coal company, Coal River, Va., 1855-57; president of the Coal River Navigation company, Va., 1856-57, and engaged in the manufacture of kerosene oil at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1857-61. He organized and drilled the home guard department of the Ohio as volunteer aide-de-camp to Major-General McClellan, April-June, 1861; was promoted colonel of staff and chief engineer, June 9, 1861, and laid out Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati. He was appointed colonel of the 23d Ohio volunteers, June 10, 1861, and was in command of Camp Chase, June 10-20, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general, U. S. V., May 16, 1861, and on June 23, 1861, entered western Virginia in command of one of the three brigades under McClellan. He captured General Pegram's camp at Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, and on July 22, 1861, succeeded McClellan as ranking officer in the Western Virginia campaign and in November, 1871, the Department of Western Virginia was

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W. J. Rosecrans

formed and he was regularly assigned to the command. He marched from Clarksburg against Floyd in September, 1861, and this march led to the combat of Carnifex Ferry, Sept. 10, 1861, and the driving of Floyd from the district after making a slight resistance at Gauley Bridge, Nov. 1, 1861. He was promoted major-general. U.S.V., March 21, 1862, and on June 11, 1862, succeeded General Pope in the command of the Army of the Mississippi. He was in command of the Union forces in the battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862, and after the battle he was put in command of the district of West Tennessee, with headquarters at Corinth, Sept. 26, 1862, General Grant removing his headquarters to Jackson, Tenn. He fortified and successfully defended Corinth from the assault by General Van Dorn, Sept. 3-4, 1862, driving the Confederates back to Ripley, the cavalry pursuing the retreating army for 60 miles, when he was ordered back to Corinth by General Grant in spite of his protests and assurances that he could press the enemy, then thoroughly demoralized, and capture Vicksburg. The Confederate loss was 1423 officers and men killed and left for the Federal soldiers to bury; probably 5000 wounded, 2268 prisoners captured; 3300 stands of smallarms; 14 stands of colors; 2 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of equipments. Rosecrans's loss was 355 killed, 1841 wounded and 324 captured or missing. He succeeded General Buell in command of the department of the Cumberland, Oct. 20 1862, and after securing a thorough reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland (Fourteenth Army Corps), on Dec. 26, 1862, he began his march toward Nashville, where he expected to give battle to Gen. Braxton Bragg, then at Murfreesboro on Stone's River. The battle of Stone's River, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863, followed, in which the Confederate loss in killed and wounded was 9000 while Rosecrans lost about an equal number; but the field was held by the Federals, Bragg falling back to Tullahoma. In January, 1863, after the disaster of the Army of the Potomac under Burnside, General Halleck and Secretary Stanton favored the appointment of Rosecrans to the command of that army, but the President thought it injudicious to put another western man in command, and Hooker was appointed. Rosecrans claimed that by holding Bragg's army entrenched at its camp before Murfreesboro he strengthened Grant at Vicksburg, and it was not till June 24, 1863, when news from Vicksburg indicated the speedy fall of that place, that Rosecrans moved on Bragg's entrenched army, and on July 4, he had possession of the camps, and on July 7, Bragg was in full retreat over the Cumberland mountains to Chattanooga. Rosecrans skillfully manœvered the Confederate army south of the Tennessee river and through

and beyond Chattanooga. Here instead of entrenching, he kept up the pursuit while Bragg was being re-enforced from Mississippi, and by Longstreet from the Army of Northern Virginia. Rosecrans, in time, had to fall back, and in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863, he was badly defeated, abandoning Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and falling back on Chattanooga Sept. 21, 1863, which place he began to fortify. His loss in killed, wounded and missing was 16,179 against 17,804, by the Confederate army. He was superseded by General Thomas Oct. 23, 1863, and was awaiting orders Oct. 1863-June, 1864. He was given command of the Department of the Missouri, Jan. 28, 1864, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and on Dec. 9, 1864, he was relieved of his command without explanation, and was on leave of absence, 1865-67. He was brevetted major-general, U.S. army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Stone's River, Tenn., and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. He resigned his commission March 28, 1867, and was appointed U.S. minister to Mexico July 27, 1868, and from 1869 to 1881 he engaged in railway and industrial enterprises in Mexico. He was elected president of the San José Mining company in 1871; president of the Safety Powder company of San Francisco in 1878, and was a Democratic representative in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881-85, serving as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was register of the U.S. treasury, 1885-93, and in February, 1889, was restored to the rank and pay of brigadier-general, U.S.A. and placed on the retired list. He is the author of *Battle of Corinth* in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil war," (Vol. II. pp. 737-57). He died at Rosecrans, twelve miles from Los Angeles, Cal., March 11, 1898, and his body was conveyed to the Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C., for interment.

ROSENTHAL, Max, teacher and engraver, was born in Turck, Russian Poland, Nov. 23, 1833. He studied lithography, drawing and painting under Thurwanger in Paris, France, 1847-49; came to Philadelphia, Pa., in the latter year, where he continued his studies, and subsequently established himself as a lithographer and portrait-painter, making the plates for "Wild Scenes and Wild Horses," the first book illustrated entirely by chromo-lithography in the United States. He was married, Nov. 2, 1858, to Caroline, daughter of Abraham Rosenthal. During the civil war he accompanied the Army of the Potomac as artist, reproducing nearly every encampment, and was afterward engaged in book illustrating until 1884, when he took up etching and the production of mezzo-tints, principally of the portraits of famous Americans, those of

Daniel Webster and Benjamin Franklin being the largest and most important. Among his art works are illustrations for several of Longfellow's poems; *Storm Approaches* (1884), after a painting by Henry Mosler; a copy of *La Rize*, after an etching from Meissonier's painting; the original etchings, *Doris, the Shepherd's Maiden* (1885), and *Marguerite* (1886), and etchings of the exterior and of the high altar of the Catholic cathedral, New York city (1887). He also added ten engravings of unengraved portraits of Washington to Washington, and in 1903 was completing a large mezzotint of Washington from the painting by Trumbull in the city hall at Charleston, S. C.

ROSS, Clinton, author, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., July 31, 1861; son of Erastus and Cornelia (Corbett) Ross; grandson of Alfred and Elizabeth (Drake) Ross, and of Cooper and Cornelia (Bayless) Corbett, and a descendant of the Corbetts of Warwickshire, England, and the Rosses of Scotland. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated from Yale in 1884, after which he travelled extensively. In 1892 and 1895 he passed some months on the reportorial staff of the *New York Evening Sun*, but later devoted himself exclusively to the study of literature and the drama. He is the author of: *The Silent Workman* (1886); *The Speculator* (1888); *The Adventures of Three Worthies* (1891); *Improbable Tales* (1892); *Two Soldiers and a Politician* (1892); *The Countess Bettina* (1895); *The Scarlet Coat* (1896); *The Puppet* (1896); *Chalmette* (1897); *The Meddling Husky* (1896); *A Trooper of the Empress* (1898); *Zuleka* (1898); *Heroes of Our War with Spain* (1898); *Battle Tales* (1898); *Men, Women and Comedies* (1901); *The Tale of Many Gods* (1903), and numerous magazine articles.

ROSS, Edmund Gibson, senator, was born in Ashland, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1826; son of Sylvester F. and Cynthia (Rice) Ross. He was apprenticed to the trade of a printer at Huron, Ohio, in the summer of 1838, and removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1847, where he was employed as foreman of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* job printing rooms, 1852-56. He removed to Kansas in 1856; was a soldier in the Free State army in the controversy that then opened, and was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1859. He edited the *Kansas Tribune* at Topeka, 1856-61, at that time the only Free State organ in the territory, all other Free State papers having been destroyed. In 1862 he joined the Federal army as a private, was made captain of a company, and in 1863 was promoted major. He was appointed U. S. senator from Kansas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James H. Lane. July 25, 1866, was elected at the succeeding winter

session of the state legislature, and served till March 4, 1871. He voted for the acquittal of President Johnson in the impeachment trial, May 16, 1868, and this, as he fully foresaw at the time, cost him political ostracism. He was the defeated Democratic candidate for governor of Kansas in 1880, and in 1882 removed to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he engaged in the newspaper business. He was appointed by President Cleveland governor of the territory, serving, 1885-89, and in the latter year he returned to Albuquerque where he was still residing in 1903.

ROSS, Edward Alsworth, political economist and sociologist, was born in Virden, Ill., Dec. 12, 1866; son of William Carpenter and Rachel (Alsworth) Ross; grandson of Carpenter Ross. He was graduated from Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1886; was a student at the University of Berlin, 1888-89, and at Johns Hopkins university, in the department of history, politics and economics, 1890-91, and took the degree of Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins in 1891. He was married, June 16, 1892, to Rosamond Comstock, daughter of Francis Simons of Washington, D. C. He was professor of economics and social science at Indiana university, 1891-92; associate professor of political economy and finance at Cornell university, 1892-93; professor of economic theory and finance at Leland Stanford Junior university, 1893-97, and professor of sociology, 1897-1900. In November, 1900, his public expressions on certain sociological questions not meeting the approval of Mrs. Stanford, he was requested to resign. He was appointed lecturer on sociology in the University of Nebraska in January, 1901, and professor of sociology in April. He was also appointed lecturer on sociology in Harvard university for the year 1901-02. During 1892-98 he was secretary of the American Economic association, and in 1900 he was chosen associate of the Institut International de Sociologie. He was made an advisory editor of the *American Journal of Sociology*. He is the author of a monograph, *Sinking Funds* (1892); a brochure, *Honest Dollars* (1896); a volume, *Social Control* (1901), and numerous contributions to the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the *Annals of the American Academy*, the *American Journal of Sociology*, and other periodicals.

ROSS, George, signer, was born in New Castle, Del., in 1730; son of the Rev. George and Catherine (Van Gezel) Ross, and grandson of David Ross of Scotland. His father (1679-1754) was graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1700, and studied theology there, but joined the Church of England, and emigrating to America in 1703 settled in New Castle, Del., becoming pastor of the church there and at Chester, Del. George was admitted to the bar in 1751, and set-

tled in practice at Lancaster, Pa. He was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, 1768-70, and prepared a declaration of rights after the dissolution of the Proprietary government. He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Continental congress, 1774-77; was the last man of the Pennsylvania delegation to sign the Declaration of Independence, and ably contributed toward the defence of the colonies against the British. The sum of £150 was voted by Lancaster county as a testimony of their appreciation of his services in the Continental congress, but he refused the gift. He was judge of the court of admiralty for Pennsylvania from April 14, 1779, until his death. He is the author of a report urging vigorous action in the prosecution of the defence of Philadelphia. He died in Lancaster, Pa., July 16, 1779.

ROSS, Jack Ferrill, pioneer financier, was born in Franklin county, N.C., Oct. 29, 1791; son of the Hon. John (1754-1815) and Temperance (Ferrill) (1760-1833) Ross. He attended the University of North Carolina, and on May 20, 1813, enlisted as third lieutenant in the 3d infantry; was promoted second lieutenant in February, 1814, and first lieutenant in July, 1814; saw active service under General Jackson, and was sent to Mobile in 1814 to pay off the troops. He was retained in 1815 as third lieutenant of light artillery, U.S.A., but resigned about April 15, 1817. He was married, Feb. 11, 1817, to Anne Amelia, daughter of Col. George Fisher of Rowan county, N.C., who settled in southern Alabama. He removed to Alabama, and engaged as a merchant in St. Stephens. He was the first territorial and state treasurer of Alabama, 1818-22, and was succeeded by John C. Perry; was one of the incorporators of the state bank at St. Stephens, Feb. 13, 1818, the second established in the state, and was one of the superintendents for taking stock subscriptions under the state banking act of Dec. 21, 1820. He owned large plantations in Clarke and Greene counties; removed to Mobile, Ala., in 1824; was sheriff of Mobile county; a representative in the Alabama legislature, 1826-27 and 1835, and state senator in 1835. He died in Mobile, Ala., Oct. 12, 1837.

ROSS, James, senator, was born in York county, Pa., July 12, 1762. He attended the "log college" of the Rev. John McMillan, at Chartiers, 1780-82; taught Latin there, 1782-84; was admitted to the bar in 1784, and established himself in practice at Washington, Pa. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1789; was elected to fill a vacancy in the U.S. senate in April, 1794, the election of Albert Gallatin having been declared void, Feb. 28, 1794, and took his seat, April 24, 1794. He was re-elected in 1797, and served till March 3, 1803. During the whisky insurrection in 1794, he calmed the agi-

tation of an excited gathering of citizens at Washington, Pa., in a powerful speech, and by his personal appeals organized a party opposed to the insurrection. He was appointed by President Washington the chief of a commission to consult with the insurrectionists, and succeeded in ending the troubles. He was Washington's counsel, and later became attorney in fact for the management of his large estates in western Pennsylvania. He was nominated in 1799 by the Federalists for governor of the state, but was defeated by Thomas McKean, anti-Federalist. He was consul for a party of negro refugees, who had escaped from their masters and fled to Philadelphia, and although he won the case, his connection with it diminished his popularity and he was again defeated for governor in 1808. He died in Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 27, 1847.

ROSS, John, representative, was born in Solebury, Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 24, 1770; son of Thomas and Jane (Chapman) Ross, and grandson of Thomas and Kesiah (Williamson) Ross. His grandfather, a prominent Quaker preacher, was born in 1708 in county Tyrone, Ireland, his ancestors having been Scotch. In 1728, with his sister Elizabeth, he came to America and settled on a tract of 200 acres in Solebury Township, conveyed to him by the Penns. In 1784, in company with other Friends, he sailed for England on a religious mission, and died at the home of Lindley Murray, the grammarian, at Holdgate, near York, in 1786. John Ross was married, Nov. 19, 1795, to Mary Jenkins of Jenkintown, who was not a Quaker, and for this was disowned by the Society of Friends. It was Mary (Jenkins) Ross who presented the flag to General Washington at Philadelphia in 1777. John Ross studied law with his cousin, Thomas Ross of Westchester, was admitted to the bar in 1792 and settled in practice in Easton, Pa. He was elected to the legislature, 1800; was defeated by Gen. Robert Brown (q.v.) for representative congress in 1816; and was elected to the 11th, 14th and 15th congresses, serving 1809-11 and 1815-18, and resigning, Feb. 14, 1818, to become president-judge of the seventh judicial district. In 1830 he was transferred to the bench of the supreme court, where he served until his death. He had nine children: all of his sons were educated at Princeton, one of them, Thomas (Princeton 1825) being a representative from Pennsylvania in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849-53. One of Judge Ross's daughters, Camilla A., married Peter Ihrie (q.v.). Judge Ross died in Easton, Pa., Jan. 31, 1834.

ROSS, Jonathan, senator, was born in Waterford, Vt., April 30, 1826; son of Royal and Eliza (Mason) Ross; grandson of Jonathan and Lucy (Stoddard) Ross, and of the Rev. Reuben and Polly (Hibbard) Mason; great-grandson of Roger

Ross of Templeton, Mass., reputed to have been a Scotchman, and a descendant of Sampson Mason. Jonathan Ross was born on the farm cleared by his parental grandfather, and worked on the farm till 1847. He attended the St. Johnsbury academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1851. He was married, Nov. 22, 1852, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Isaiah and Caroline (Bugbee) Carpenter of Waterford, Vt., who died, Jan. 15, 1886; and secondly, July 4, 1887, to Helen Augusta Daggett. He was principal of Chelsea and Craftsbury academies, Vt., 1851-56; was admitted to the bar in January, 1856, and practiced in St. Johnsbury, 1856-70. He was state attorney for Caledonia county, 1862-63; a representative in the state legislature, 1865-67; state senator in 1870, and a member of the state board of education, 1866-70. He was judge of the supreme court of Vermont, 1870-90; chief justice, 1890-99; and was appointed U.S. senator by Governor Edward C. Smith, Jan. 11, 1899, and served in the vacancy caused by the death of Justin S. Morrill until Oct. 18, 1900, when William Paul Dillingham was elected to complete the term. He was made chairman of the state railroad commission of Vermont, Dec. 1, 1900. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1885.



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ROSS, Lawrence Sullivan, governor of Texas, was born in Bentonsport, Iowa, Sept. 27, 1838; son of Capt. Shapley Prince and Katharine (Falkerson) Ross; grandson of Shapley and Mary (Prince) Ross; great-grandson of Lawrence and Susan (Oldham) Ross, and a descendant of Lawrence Ross, born in Scotland, who in his boyhood removed to Virginia with his father, attended school, and was wounded and captured from the schoolhouse by the Indians with whom he lived until twenty-three years old. He afterwards married Susan, daughter of Gen. William Oldham. Lawrence S. Ross removed with his parents to Texas in 1839, attended Baylor university, and was graduated from Wesleyan university, Florence, Ala., in 1859. He raised a company of 185 Indians and whites, and enlisted under Capt. Earl Van Dorn in the expedi-



tion against the Comanche Indians in 1858, distinguishing himself at the battle of Wichita. He was commissioned major of state militia and commanded the Texas Frontier battalion in later fights with the Comanches. He married, May 28, 1861, Lizzie, daughter of David R. and Sarah Ann (Holt) Tinsley of Waco, Tex. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army; was promoted major of the 6th Texas cavalry in September, 1861, and colonel in May, 1863. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1863 for his skill in covering the retreat of Gen. Earl Van Dorn from Corinth, Miss.; commanded a brigade, Wheeler's cavalry, Army of Tennessee, and later was in command of the Texas cavalry, Army of the West. After the war he returned to Texas and engaged in farming. He was sheriff of McLennan county in 1875; a member of the state constitutional convention in 1875; state senator in 1881-86, and governor of Texas, succeeding John Ireland, 1887-91. During his term of office the new state capitol was completed in May, 1888. He was president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, 1891-98. He died in College Station, Tex., Jan. 4, 1898.

ROSS, Leonard Fulton, soldier, was born in Lewistown, Ill., July 18, 1823; son of Ossian M. and Mary (Winans) Ross; brother of Lewis Winans Ross (q.v.). He attended Illinois college, 1841-42, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and Nov. 13, 1845, was married to Catherine M., daughter of Reuben C. and Frances (Graves) Simms of Virginia. On July 18, 1846, he enlisted as a private in the 4th Illinois volunteers, for service in the war with Mexico, was commissioned first lieutenant, September, 1846, and commanded his company at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. He was probate justice of Fulton county, Ill., in 1847, clerk of Fulton county in 1849, and in 1861 recruited a company for the civil war. He was commissioned colonel of the 17th Illinois volunteers, was engaged at Fredericktown, Mo., under General Fremont in October, 1861, and at Belmont, Mo., under General McClelland, Nov. 7, 1861. He was attached to the 3d brigade, 1st division, Grant's army, and fought at Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862, and at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862, where he succeeded Colonel Morrison in the command of the brigade. He was placed in command of Fort Girardeau, Mo., and April 25, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general. He was stationed in southwestern Tennessee, later took part in the operations about Vicksburg and was mustered out in 1865. He was appointed collector of internal revenue in 1867, in 1868 was unsuccessful Republican candidate for representative in the 41st congress, removed to Iowa City, Ia., and engaged in raising cattle, but in 1894 returned to Lewistown, Ill. He was a delegate to the Democratic

national conventions of 1852 and 1856, and the Republican national convention of 1873. He died in Lewistown, Ill., Jan. 17, 1901.

ROSS, Lewis Winans, representative, was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1812; son of Ossian M. and Mary (Winans) Ross; grandson of Joseph and Abigail Ross, and a descendant of Zebulon Ross, who came from Scotland early in the eighteenth century. He removed to Illinois with his parents, attended Illinois college, 1837, and became a lawyer. He was married, June 13, 1839, to Frances M., daughter of Reuben C. and Frances (Graves) Simms of Virginia. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1840, 1841, 1844 and 1845; member of the state constitutional conventions, 1861 and 1870; and a Democratic representative from Illinois in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863-69. He died in Lewistown, Ill., Oct. 29, 1895.

ROSS, William Henry Harrison, governor of Delaware, was born in Laurel, Sussex county, Del., June 2, 1814; son of Caleb and Letitia (Lofland) Ross. He attended the common schools and Claremont academy in Pennsylvania. He

visited Great Britain and Ireland, 1836; was established in business in Adams county, Ill., 1837; in Laurel, 1837-45; removed to Seaford, Del., in the latter year, and was in command of a regiment of cavalry in the Mexican war, 1846-47. He was married, June 7, 1840, to Elizabeth E., daughter of George K. Hall of Middletown, Del., and they had three sons and four daughters. He was a delegate from Delaware to the Democratic national conventions of 1844, 1848, 1856 and 1860; governor of Delaware, 1851-55, and subsequently again went abroad, traveling extensively on the continent. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1887.

ROSSER, Thomas Lafayette, soldier and engineer, was born in Campbell county, Va., Oct. 15, 1836; son of John and Martha Melvina (Johnson) Rosser; grandson of Thomas and Nancy (Twely) Rosser and of Jounthan and Mahalah (Hargrave) Johnson, and a descendant from John Rosser, a Huguenot, and on the Johnson side from English, Danish and Scandinavian ancestors. In 1849 he removed with his parents to Texas and entered the U. S. Military academy in 1856. He was to graduate in 1861, but the entire class was ordered into the army on the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, before being graduated, and Rosser resigned to join the Confederate army. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant of artillery, was in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and was promoted captain in the Washington artillery of New Orleans imme-

diately after the battle. He fought in the Peninsular campaign; was wounded at Mechanicsville, Va., June 26, 1862, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He was transferred to the cavalry; promoted colonel and given command of the 5th Virginia cavalry of Fitzhugh Lee's brigade under J. E. B. Stuart. During Gen. T. J. Jackson's manoeuvres on Pope's left, Colonel Rosser protected one flank; was engaged at the second Bull Run, and at South Mountain, where he was sent by General Stuart to seize Fox's Gap on Braddock road, and after the death of General Garland he assumed command of the brigade of infantry. He

was engaged in the operations around Fredericksburg and Charlottesville; fought at Gettysburg, and on Oct. 15, 1863, was promoted brigadier-general and given command of the second brigade in Wade Hampton's division. He was engaged in the cavalry operations in the Wilderness and around Richmond, fighting desperately at Trevillian station, where he was badly wounded in the leg. He was promoted major-general, Sept. 12, 1864; joined General Early in the Shenandoah valley on Oct. 5, and took command of Fitzhugh Lee's division, that officer having been incapacitated from wounds received at the battle of Winchester. Rosser skirmished successfully on Oct. 8; was defeated at Tom's Brook by Sheridan the following day, and on Oct. 17 attacked Custer in the rear of his picket line. At Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, he led the attack on the Federal right; was met by a superior force, and with difficulty held his own, but during the retreat of Early's army his command retired in good order, and was left at Fisher's Hill to act as a rear-guard. He held this position until the following day and then fell back to Stony Creek. He captured the stronghold at New Creek with 8 pieces of artillery, 2000 prisoners, large quantities of military stores, horses, and commissary supplies, September, 1864, and did great damage to the B. & O. R. R., burning the round house and shops at Piedmont. In February, 1865, he crossed the Great North Mountain in a severe snow storm (still on crutches and suffering from wounds received at Trevillian station), captured Beverly with its garrison of 900 men, large stores and many cattle, and brought them all back to Staunton, losing only one officer (Colonel Cook), and five men. He



Thomas Rosser



commanded a division in the Appomattox campaign; refused to surrender, and charged through the Union lines with two divisions of cavalry. He escaped and attempted to reorganize the Army of Virginia, but was captured at Hanover C.H., Va., May 2, 1865. He was married, May 28, 1863, to Elizabeth Barbara, daughter of William Overton and Sarah Ann (Gregory) Winston of Hanover county, Va. After the war he studied law, and in 1870 became interested in railroading, being chief engineer of the Eastern division of the Northern Pacific railroad, 1871-81, and chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railroad, 1881-83. In 1885 he retired to an estate in Virginia, where he was living, June 10, 1898, when he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by President McKinley. He served at Chickamauga Park and Knoxville, commanding the 14th Minnesota, 2d Ohio, and 1st Pennsylvania regiments of volunteer infantry, and was engaged in drilling troops and equipping them for battle when the war ended. He was honorably mustered out, Nov. 31, 1898, and returned to his home in Charlottesville, Va.

ROSSITER, Thomas Prichard, painter, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1817. He attended the New Haven schools; studied art under Nathaniel Jocelyn, and in 1838 opened a studio in New Haven. He studied in London and Paris, 1840-41; painted in Rome, 1841-46, and settled in New York city in 1846. He was elected an Associate National Academician in 1840, and an Academician in 1849. He resided in Paris, 1853-56, and again in New York city, 1856-60. Among his more famous paintings are: *Miriam Dancing before the Hosts*; *Jeremiah*; *Jews in Captivity*; *Joan of Arc in Prison*; *Wise and Foolish Virgins*; *The Representative Merchants*; *The Home of Washington*, with Mignet (1858); *The Discoverers* (1859), and *The Life of Christ*, a series. He was awarded a gold medal at the Paris International exposition of 1855 for his *Venice in the 15th Century* (1854), and a medal of the third class at the Salon of 1855. He died in Cold Spring, N.Y., May 17, 1871.

ROTCH, Abbott Lawrence, meteorologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1861; son of Benjamin S. and Annie B. (Lawrence) Rotch; grandson of Joseph and Anne (Smith) Rotch, and of Abbott and Katharine (Bigelow) Lawrence, and a descendant of families of English ancestry, prominent as merchants in Massachusetts, a paternal ancestor having founded the town of New Bedford, and his maternal grandfather that of Lawrence. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, S.B., 1884, and in 1885 established at his own expense the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, in Milton, Mass. At this observatory, the entire expense of which

he assumed, he, with two or three assistants, made important investigations in dynamic meteorology. Here were executed the first measurements in the United States of the height and velocity of clouds, and here, also, kites were first used to lift self-recording instruments into the upper air, a method of investigation now extensively adopted in Europe. As early as 1899 Mr. Rotch experimented with kites for wireless telegraphy, using the Marconi system, and in 1901, when he crossed the ocean to lecture to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, he flew kites daily from the deck of the steamer, thus obtaining the first observations of the upper atmosphere over the Atlantic. He was married, Nov. 22, 1893, to Margaret Randolph, daughter of Edward C. and Margaret (Randolph) Anderson of Savannah, Ga. In 1891 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard; was a member of the International Jury of Awards at the Paris exposition in 1889, and was then made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; subsequently he was American member of the International committees on cloud nomenclature and scientific aeronautics, and in 1902 received from the German Emperor the Royal Order of the Crown, Third Class, for his co-operation in the international work of exploring the atmosphere. He took part in scientific expeditions to various parts of the World, and was for ten years associate-editor of the *American Meteorological Journal*. He is the author of: *Observations and Investigations at Blue Hill*, published in the *Annals of Harvard College Observatory* after 1887; *Sounding the Ocean of Air* (London, 1900), besides many articles in scientific periodicals.

ROTH, Theophilus Buechle, educator, was born in Prospect, Pa., Feb. 9, 1853; son of Lewis and Lydia (Buechle) Roth; grandson of David and Mary (Althaus) Roth, and great-grandson of John Roth (born in Brandenburg, Prussia, who came to America, 1745), missionary among the American Indians in Bradford county, Pa., and at Gnaden Huettten, Ohio, and later pastor of the Moravian church at York, Pa., where he died. He was graduated at Thiel college, Greenville, Pa., A.B., 1874, A.M., 1877, and entered the Lutheran ministry, 1878. He was married, Oct. 7, 1879, to Amalie, daughter of John G. and Bar-



bara (Maurer) Hoerlein, of Utica, N.Y. In 1878 he founded the Church of the Redeemer in Utica, N.Y., where he preached fifteen years. He founded several other Lutheran churches in central New York, and in 1893 became president of Thiel college. He established *The Young Lutheran*, a denominational paper, in 1885, and was its editor. Susquehanna university conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1895.

ROTHERMEL, Peter Frederick, artist, was born in Nescopeck, Luzerne county, Pa., July 18, 1817. He attended the common schools, and after attempting land-surveying and sign-painting, began the study of drawing under John R. Smith. He subsequently studied portrait-painting under Bass Otis of Philadelphia, Pa.; traveled in England and on the continent, 1856-59, remaining nearly two years in Rome, and upon his return to the United States, opened a studio in Philadelphia, devoting himself chiefly to historical subjects. He was an honorary member of the National Academy of Design; a member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and also a director of the latter, 1847-55. His canvases include: *De Soto Discovering the Mississippi* (1844); *Embarkation of Columbus*, in the Pennsylvania academy; *Christian Martyrs in the Coliseum*, a series illustrative of Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Mexico" (about 1850); *The Virtuoso* (1855); *King Lear* (1856); *Patrick Henry before the Virginia House of Burgesses*; three paintings of *St. Paul*; *Trial of Sir Henry Vane*; *Battle of Gettysburg*; *Memorial Hall, Philadelphia* (1871); *The Landsknecht* (1876); *Bucchantes* (1884); *Columbus before Isabella*; two scenes from "Macbeth," and *Amy Robart Interceding for Leicester*. He died in Grasslandmere, Pa., Aug. 15, 1895.

ROTHROCK, Joseph Trimble, botanist, was born in McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pa., April 9, 1839; son of Dr. Abraham and Phœbe (Brinton) Rothrock; grandson of Philip and Martha (Lobaugh) Rothrock, and of Joseph and Jane (Brinton) Trimble. He matriculated at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard college, but on the outbreak of the civil war, enlisted as a private in the 131st regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. He subsequently raised and was made captain of company E, 20th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry; was badly wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and returning to Harvard college, was graduated B.S., 1864. He soon after began the study of medicine, but temporarily abandoned it to join the exploring expedition under the Western Union Extension Telegraph company in Northern British Columbia, 1865-66. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1868, and was professor of botany in the Agricul-

tural college, Pennsylvania, 1868-70. He was married, May 27, 1869, to Martha Ellen, daughter of Addison and Elizabeth (Shafer) May of West Chester, Pa. He engaged in the practice of medicine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1870-73, where he assisted in the establishment of a hospital; was associated as surgeon and botanist with the Wheeler geographical and geological expedition operating under the direction of the U.S. Engineer corps, west of the 100th meridian, 1873-76, and contributed extensively to the articles in Volume IX. of the Wheeler Report, having made the greater part of the collection which it describes. In 1876 he was elected to the chair of botany in the University of Pennsylvania, and in addition to his professorial duties, took an active part as writer and speaker in the Forestry movement; established the North Mountain school of physical culture, Luzerne county, Pa., in 1876, and served as Michaux lecturer in forestry by appointment of the American Philosophical society for fourteen years. Professor Rothrock made an extended voyage through the West Indies, 1890-91, contributing large additions to the scientific collection of the University of Pennsylvania, and in May, 1893, was appointed commissioner of forestry for Pennsylvania by Governor Pattison, making his home in West Chester, and serving in this capacity during the administrations of Governors Hastings and Stone. For his photographs of Pennsylvania forest trees, he received silver medals from the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1889, and the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Pennsylvania Historical society, and president of the Chester County Historical society. He became a member of the editorial staff of *Forest Leaves* in 1893, and is the author of: *Flora of Alaska* (1867); *Vacation Cruising* (1884); "Revision of North American Guarineæ," in the *Proceedings of the American Academy; Pennsylvania Forestry Reports* (1895-97), and several scientific papers.

ROUARIE, Armand Taffin, Marquis de la, soldier, was born near Rennes, France, April 14, 1756. He was appointed a member of the king's body guard, but owing to a duel he was dismissed, and emigrated to the United States, May 10, 1777, as Count Armand. He was commissioned colonel in the Continental army; served under Lafayette in New Jersey; was active in the fighting in Winchester county, N.Y., and in Connecticut, and served under Gen. Horatio Gates at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780. He captured the force of Barre-more near King's Bridge, Nov. 8, 1779. In 1780 his corps was joined to that of Pulaski, and he took part in the operations in central New Jer-

sey. He went to France on personal business in 1781, and on his return brought a supply of ammunition and clothing. He was a witness at the court convened to inquire as to the conduct of General Gates in 1782, and in his testimony he blamed Gates for the defeat at Camden. He was promoted brigadier-general, March 26, 1783; was made a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and returned to France at the close of the war. He died near Lamballe, Brittany, Jan. 30, 1793.

ROUDEBUSH, George Shotwell, educator and clergyman, was born in Goshen, Ohio, April 26, 1828; son of Daniel and Ruth (Shotwell) Roubesh. He graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1854; taught at Fairview academy, La., 1854-56; attended the Western Theological seminary, 1856-57; was married, Dec. 24, 1856, to Margaret Hughes, daughter of William and Eleanor (Hughes) Moore of Canonsburg, Pa.; taught in the high school at Natchez, Miss., 1857-59; was principal of Natchez institute, 1859-62; was licensed by the presbytery of Mississippi in August, 1860, and was ordained in 1862. He was pastor at Woodville, Miss., 1861-64, and stated supply in Adams county, 1864-66; again superintendent of Natchez institute, 1867-70; president of Oakland college, Miss., 1870-73, and of the Oakland institute, 1873-74. He was professor at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, Miss., 1880-83; Jackson high school, 1883-87, and in 1887 became the principal and proprietor of the Collegiate academy at Madison, Miss. He received the degree of D. D. from Mississippi university in 1890. In 1882 he published *A Plea for the Higher Education of the Women of Mississippi*, which led to the establishment by the state of a college for girls in 1885, which in 1903 enrolled 600 pupils.

ROUND, William Marshall Fitts, penologist, was born in Pawtucket, R. I., March 26, 1845; grandson of Daniel and Sally (Marshall) Round, and of Abijah and Betsy (Penno) Fitts. He attended the public schools and the Harvard Medical school, but did not graduate. He was appointed U. S. commissioner to the World's fair, held in Vienna, 1873, and had charge of the New England department. He was married, April 25, 1877, to Ellen Miner, daughter of Jesse and Ellen (Miner) Thomas of Wilkes Barre, Pa., and granddaughter of the Hon. Charles Miner. He devoted himself to literature, becoming a journalist and author, and took an active interest in the subject of prison reform. He was corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of New York; was one of the organizers and secretary of the National Prison association, and United States delegate to the prison congresses held in Rome, Paris and Brussels. He organized the Burnham Industrial farm for unruly boys at Canaan, N. Y.; intro-

duced the "Mill" system of awards, and was elected corresponding secretary of the Prison Association of New York in 1888. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Brown university in 1892. In 1903 he was managing editor of the *Lend a Hand Record*, in association with Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale (q. v.), and much interested in the international justice movement, of which the *Record* is the organ in the United States. He is the author of: *Achsah, a New England Life Study* (1876); *Child Marion Abroad* (1876); *Torn and Mended* (1877); *Hol, the Story of a Clothopper* (1878); *Rosecraft* (1880).

ROUQUETTE, Adrien Emmanuel, priest and author, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 13, 1813; brother of François Dominique, author of several poems and a history of the Choctaw Indians, in both French and English. He spent his early boyhood among the Indians on Bayou La-combe; attended the preparatory department of Transylvania university, Kentucky; the College Royal of Paris, and that of Nantes, and was graduated from the University of Rennes in 1833. On his return to New Orleans, having resumed his friendly relations with the Indians against the wishes of his parents, he was again sent to Paris to study law, which he subsequently abandoned. For the purpose of uplifting the Choctaw Indians he prepared for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church at Bayou La-combe, where he learned the Choctaw language and reduced it to writing; attended the seminary of Assumption Parish; was ordained sub-deacon in 1844, and priest by Archbishop Blanc of New Orleans in 1845. He was attached to the cathedral in New Orleans, La., as prédicateur, 1845-58, and in 1859 established an Indian mission at the headsprings of Bayou La-combe, where he remained until 1886. He also established missions in St. Tammany parish, and during the civil war he placed the Indians under the protection of Catherine Tegehkwitha, the Indian saint of Canada. He was a linguist of remarkable reputation, and is the author of: *Les Sauvages, poesies Americaines* (1841), including *Souvenir de Kentucky: Wild Flowers; Sacred Poetry* (1848); *La Thébaïde en Amérique* (1852); *L'Antoniade, poëme érémitique* (1860); *Poëmes Patriotiques* (1860); *Catherine Tegehkwitha* (1873); *La Nouvelle Atalá* (1879), and *Critical Dialogue between Aboo and Caboo on a New Book, or a Grandissime Ascension*, edited by E. Junius, a satire on George W. Cable's "Grandissimes." He also translated the select poems of Estelle Anna Lewis into French, and edited *Selections from the Poets of all Countries* (1855). He died in New Orleans, La., July 15, 1887.

ROUSSEAU, Lovell Harrison, soldier, was born in Stanford, Lincoln county, Ky., Aug. 4, 1818. He studied law; removed to Bloomfield,

Ind.; was admitted to the bar in 1841, and was a representative in the state legislature, 1844-45. During the Mexican war, he raised a company of which he was commissioned captain, June 22, 1846, and distinguished himself for bravery at



General Rousseau

Buena Vista. He was mustered out, June 23, 1847; was an Indiana state senator, 1847-49; removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1849, and was a Kentucky state senator, 1860-61. He recruited a brigade; was commissioned colonel of the 5th Kentucky volunteers, Sept. 9, 1861, and crossing into Kentucky joined Sherman's army. A few days later, he was ordered to advance to Nolin and select a position for a large force, and this induced Johnston to move from Columbus to Bowling Green. Rousseau was promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 1, 1861, and at Shiloh commanded the 4th brigade of McCook's division, General Buell's Army of the Ohio. He arrived by transport at daylight the second day (April 7, 1862), and rendered valuable service in supporting McClernaud's division at a critical moment, moving down the Corinth road and sweeping everything before him. At Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, he commanded the 3d division, 1st corps, under General McCook, and that same day was promoted major-general, and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, having command of the 1st division of Thomas's corps. At Stone's river Rousseau was left in reserve in the rear, where at daybreak of December 30, he gallantly repulsed General Wheeler. When in the course of the battle, Sheridan was compelled to fall back, Rousseau brought up his reserves and maintained the old line until, for lack of support on his flank, he was obliged to fall back to where the Union line was re-forming. Here he held his own until night, when Bragg withdrew. He subsequently took part in the manoeuvres that forced Bragg out of Tennessee, and was given command, November, 1863, of the Department of Tennessee. After Sherman had started for Atlanta, Rousseau was stationed at Nashville, to protect his rear, and succeeded in keeping the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad intact, despite the raids of Gen. Joseph Wheeler. On July 10, 1864, he was ordered to leave Decatur, Ala., and with two brigades of cavalry traveled 300 miles in nine days, came within 100 miles of Johnston's rear, destroyed

the railroad and supplies, and joined Sherman near Atlanta. He resigned his commission in the army, Nov. 3, 1865, to become a Republican representative from Kentucky in the 30th congress, serving from Dec. 4, 1865, to July 12, 1866, when he resigned his seat because of a censure passed upon him by the house for assaulting Josiah B. Grinnell of Iowa. He returned to his state, was re-elected and served to the end of the term. He was a member of the committee on military affairs, and was an official representative at the funeral of General Scott. He was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 28, 1867, and was sent to Alaska to receive that territory from Russia, and to assume control of it. Some indiscreet actions on his part at New Orleans, led General Sheridan to complain of him, but he was not prevented from going to Alaska, whence he was shortly recalled to testify in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He succeeded Gen. Sheridan in command of the Department of the Gulf, and died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 7, 1869.

ROUTT, John Long, governor of Colorado, was born in Eddyville, Caldwell county, Ky., April 25, 1826; son of John Routt, and grandson of Daniel Routt, a veteran of the war of 1812. His father died when he was very young, and in 1836 he removed with his mother to Bloomington, Ill., where he attended the district schools, and in 1860 became sheriff of McLean county. In 1863 he was commissioned captain, 94th Illinois volunteers, fighting under Grant in the west, and performing dangerous special service at Vicksburg; and was mustered out in 1865. He was treasurer of McLean county, 1865-69, was U.S. marshal for the southern district of Illinois, 1865-69, and was second assistant postmaster-general, 1871-75. He was married, first, in 1845, to Hester Woodson, who died in 1872; and secondly, in 1875, to Eliza Franklin Pickrel. He was appointed governor of Colorado Territory in February, 1875, which position he held until Colorado was admitted to statehood in 1876, when he was chosen first governor of the state. He declined re-nomination and devoted his attention to business until, in 1883, he was elected mayor of Denver, and he was again governor of Colorado, 1890-92.

ROUXEL, Gustave Augustin, R.C. bishop, was born at Redon, Ille et Vilaine, France, Feb. 2, 1840; son of James Rouxel and Scolastique Brécha, his wife. He was graduated from the Grand Seminary, Rennes, France, and in 1863 came to the United States, where he was ordained priest, Oct. 4, 1863. He was assistant priest at Opelousas, La., for six months; pastor at La-



fayette, La., 1864-72; administrator of the Cathedral, New Orleans, 1872-88, and pastor of Annunciation church, 1888-99. He was appointed canon and vicar-general in 1878, and on April 9, 1899, was consecrated titular bishop of Curium and auxiliary bishop of New Orleans.

ROWAN, John, senator, was born in York county, Pa., in 1771; son of William and ——— (Cooper) Rowan. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and his mother of Quaker descent. In 1783 his parents removed to Louisville, Ky., and in March, 1784, with five other families, made a settlement at Long Falls, Green river, where they were subject to frequent attacks from the Shawnee Indians. After completing his preparatory education at Dr. Priestly's classical school, Bardstown, Ky., John Rowan studied law in Louisville; was admitted to the bar in 1795, and began practice in Bardstown. He was a delegate from Nelson county to the second state constitutional convention at Frankfort, Aug. 17, 1799; secretary of state, 1804, and a representative from Kentucky in the 11th congress, taking his seat Jan. 9, 1807, and serving till March 3, 1809. He was a member of the state legislature from Nelson county, 1813-17, and from Jefferson county, 1822 and 1824, and acted as counsel for John C. Hamilton, who was tried for the murder of Dr. John P. Sanders in 1817, convicted on circumstantial evidence, and hanged. In 1823 Mr. Rowan was appointed by the legislature, with Henry Clay, a commissioner to defend the occupying claimant laws of the state before the U.S. supreme court. He was a U.S. senator from Kentucky, 1825-31, defeating by his vote alone the bill for appropriation for the extension of the national road from Zanesville, Ohio, to Maysville, Ky., 1826; delivered a speech the same year advocating the amendment of the judiciary system of the United States, and another in 1828 on the subject of imprisonment for debt, both of which proved his convincing power as an orator. As an advocate in criminal cases he had few equals. He served as commissioner for carrying out the treaty of 1830 with Mexico; and a member of the so-called "Relief" party upon the failure of the Bank of Kentucky. He was chosen grand orator of the grand lodge of Freemasons of Kentucky in 1820, and was president of the Kentucky Historical society, 1838-43. His wife was a daughter of Gen. William Lytle, an early pioneer of Ohio. His son, John Rowan, Jr., was U.S. minister to Naples, 1848-50. Senator Rowan died in Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1843.

ROWAN, Stephen Clegg, naval officer, was born near Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1808. His parents brought him to America when a child, settling in Ohio, where he attended the public schools and Miami university, 1825-26. He was

warranted midshipman in the navy, Feb., 1826, and on the *Vincennes* sailed around the world, 1827-30. He was promoted passed-midshipman, served on the *Vandalia* during the Seminole war, and March 8, 1837, was commissioned lieutenant. He was executive officer of the *Cyane*, Pacific squadron, during the war with Mexico, serving at Monterey, San Diego, Mesa (where he was wounded), and Mazatlan. He was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and in 1861, when he took command of the *Puenee*, sailed up the Potomac to protect Washington, and June 1, 1861, assisted Commander Ward in his attack on the Confederates at Acquia Creek. Later he was attached to Commodore Stringham's fleet, which on Aug. 28, 1861, co-operated with General Butler in the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras on the North Carolina coast. On Feb. 10, 1862, he commanded the fleet in the attack on Commodore Lynch's Confederate gun-boats, and the capture of Elizabeth city. He succeeded Commodore Goldsborough in command of the entire fleet in the North Carolina waters, and assisted General Burnside in the capture of New Berne, March 12, and of Beaufort, April 25, 1862. He received the thanks of congress, and was promoted captain and commodore, July 16, 1862; was on board the *New Ironsides* in the attacks on Forts Wagner and Sumter, 1862-63; was promoted rear-admiral, July 25, 1866; transferred to the *Nadansuco*, and 1866-67, was commandant of the Norfolk navy yard. He commanded the Asiatic squadron, 1868-69; was promoted vice-admiral in 1870; commanded the Brooklyn navy yard, 1872-76, and was president of the board of naval examiners, 1879-81. In 1883 he was made chairman of the U.S. light-house board, and in 1889 was retired at his own request. He died in Washington, D.C., March 31, 1890.

ROWE, Leo Stanton, political economist, was born in McGregor, Iowa, Sept. 17, 1871; son of Louis and Katherine (Raff) Rowe. He was graduated from the Philadelphia Central High school; entered the department of arts, University of Pennsylvania, sophomore class, in 1887, and the Wharton School of Finance and Economy in 1888, and was graduated, Ph.B., 1890, and LL.B., 1892, in the same year being admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He studied in Paris and in the University of Halle, 1892-96, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Halle. He was appointed instructor in public law in the University of Pennsylvania in 1896, and was made assistant professor in 1898. He was elected vice-president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1899, and its president in 1902, succeeding President S. M. Lindsay, appointed commissioner of education in Porto Rico. On June 25, 1900, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the

commission to revise and codify the laws of Porto Rico, and in April, 1901, Governor Allen appointed him chairman of the Insular Code commission. He returned to his chair of political science in the University of Pennsylvania in February, 1902. He was elected a fellow of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy; a member of the International Law association; of the American Economical association, and corresponding member of the Société d'Anthropologie, Paris. His many contributions to scientific journals include: "Factors of Efficiency in Government" (*Public Opinion*, 1895); "The Anti-Semitic Movement in America" (*Citizen*, 1895); "American Political Ideas and Institutions" (published by the Reform club, New York, 1897); "The Influence of the War on Our Public Life" (*Forum*, 1899); "The Municipality and the Gas Supply" (*Annals of the American Academy*, 1898); "Socialistic Municipalities of Northern France" (*Yale Review*, 1899); "The Supreme Court and the Insular Cases" (*Annals*, 1901); "Political Parties in Porto Rico" (*Annals*, 1902); "The Establishment of Civil Government in the Philippines" (*Annals*, 1903).

ROWE, Peter Trimble, first bishop of the missionary district of Alaska and 177th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Meadowville, Canada, Nov. 20, 1856; son of Peter and Mary Rowe. He was graduated from Trinity college, Toronto, A.B., 1880, A.M., 1882; was ordered deacon by the Bishop of Algoma, Nov. 3, 1878, and advanced to the priesthood, Nov. 14, 1880. He was married, June 1, 1881, to Dora H., daughter of the Rev. John Carry, D.D., of Port Perry, Canada. He was missionary to the Indians at Garden River, Ontario, 1878-82, and was received into the American church by Bishop Harris of Michigan in July, 1882. He was rector of the mission of St. James, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 1882-95, and served as commissioner of schools for Chippewa county, Mich., 1891-95. He was elected the first missionary bishop of Alaska by the General convention, 1895, and was consecrated, Nov. 30, 1895, in St. George's, New York city, by Bishops Doane, Whitaker and Storkey, assisted by Bishops Brewer, Potter, Walker, Davies and Brooke. He made his residence at Sitka, and in 1903 had eight clergy, sixteen lay readers, fourteen missions, twelve church edifices, five women workers, and 2,359 baptised members in his missionary district, which covered an area of 570,000 square miles, with a population of 44,000 souls. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hobart and Toronto in 1895.

ROWLAND, Henry Augustus, physicist, was born in Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 27, 1848; son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Augustus and Harriet (Heyer) Rowland; grandson of the Rev. Henry

A. and Frances (Bliss) Rowland; great-grandson of the Rev. David Sherman and Mary (Spaulding) Rowland, and a descendant of Jonathan Edwards, and of the Rev. John Warham, first minister of Windsor, Conn. He was graduated at the

Rensselaer Polytechnic institute at Troy, N.Y., C.E., 1870, and became a surveyor in western New York. He was instructor in physics at Rensselaer, 1872-74, and in 1874 was made assistant professor. He studied at Berlin in 1875, and in 1876 became professor of physics at Johns Hopkins university. He made many discoveries in electrical and solar



H. A. Rowland

science, and invented machines to aid him in his work. A plate of polished metal, ruled with close, parallel lines, possesses a refractory power very much beyond that of the prism commonly used, and the nearer these lines are to one another the greater the power of the plate. Professor Rowland invented a ruling engine capable of making 20,000 lines to the inch, the best achievement before that being the engine of Lewis M. Rutherford (q.v.), which ruled 17,000 lines to the inch. Professor Rowland was married June 4, 1890, to Henrietta, daughter of George Law and Helen (Davidge) Harrison, of Baltimore, Md. He invented in 1897 the multiplex printing telegraph, by means of which a telegram can be transmitted upon a typewriter and reproduced in typewritten form at the receiving end; and he devised a means of making practical use of the force of Niagara for the generation of electricity. In 1899 he conducted a successful series of experiments to ascertain the cause of the magnetism of the earth, and determined to a nicety the value of an ohm, being a permanent member of the International commission for establishing electrical units. He received the honorary degrees, Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1880, and LL.D. from Yale in 1883 and from Princeton in 1896; was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his services at the Electrical congress at Paris in 1881, and in 1896 was advanced to the grade of officer, and later made a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was one of twelve foreigners to be admitted to membership in the Physical Society of London. He was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences in 1881, and in 1884 received for his researches in light and heat the Rumford

medal from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he was an associate, and in 1897 the Matteucci medal. He wrote many pamphlets and monographs, among which are: *On Concave Gratings for Optical Purposes* (1883); *On the Relative Wave Lengths at the Lines of the Solar Spectrum* (1886); *On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat* (1890), and *Photographs of the Normal Solar Spectrum*. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 16, 1901, and in accordance with his expressed wish his ashes were deposited in the laboratory of Johns Hopkins university.

ROWLAND, Kate Mason, author, was born in Virginia; daughter of Major Isaac S. and Catherine Armstead (Mason) Rowland. She became a member of the Virginia Historical society, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Confederate Memorial Literary society, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and an honorary member of the Woman's Literary club of Baltimore. She edited: *The Poems of Frank O. Ticknor, M.D.* (1879), and is the author of: *The Life of George Mason, Including His Speeches, Public Papers and Correspondence* (2 vols., 1892), and *The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, with His Correspondence and Public Papers* (2 vols., 1898).

ROYCE, Homer Ellhu, jurist, was born in Berkshire, Vt., June 14, 1819; son of Elihu Marvin and Sophronia (Parker) Royce; grandson of Stephen and Minerva (Marvin) Royce and of James and Mary (Peck) Parker. He attended the academies at St. Albans and Enosburg, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was state's attorney for Franklin county, 1846-47, and at the same time was a representative from Berkshire in the state legislature, serving as chairman of the railroad committee. He was married, Jan. 23, 1851, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Mary (Dunbar) Edmunds of Boston, Mass. He represented Franklin county in the state senate, 1849-51, and was a Republican representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857-61. He served as a state senator again in 1861 and in 1868, and was justice of the supreme court, 1870-91, being chief justice, 1880-91. He received from the University of Vermont the degrees A.M., 1851 and LL.D., 1882. He died at St. Albans, Vt., April 24, 1891.

ROYCE, Josiah, philosopher, was born in Grass Valley, Nevada county, Cal., Nov. 30, 1855; son of Josiah and Sarah Eleanor (Bayliss) Royce; who were both born in England—the former at Ridlington, Rutlandshire, and the latter at Stratford-on-Avon. He attended the common schools; was graduated from the University of California, A. B., 1875; continued his studies in Leipzig and Göttingen, 1875-76, and was a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1876-78, receiving the

degree of Ph.D. in the latter year. He was an assistant professor of English literature and logic in the University of California, 1878-82, and associated with Harvard college as instructor in philosophy, 1882-84; assistant professor of the same, 1885-92, and in the latter year was appointed professor of the history of philosophy. He was married Oct. 2, 1880, to Katherine, daughter of Edward Francis and Eliza (Clement) Head of Brookline, Mass. Professor Royce delivered a course of lectures before the Twentieth Century club in 1898, and in 1899 the Gifford lectures on natural theology at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, which university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1900. He also received the same degree from Johns Hopkins in 1902. He is the author of: *A Primer of Logical Analysis* (1881); *The Religious Aspect of California* (1885); *California*, in the "American Commonwealth" series (1886); *The Feud of Oakfield Creek*, a novel (1887); *The Spirit of Modern Philosophy* (1892); *The Conception of God*, with comments by S. E. Mezer, J. LeConte and G. H. Howison (1895); *Studies of Good and Evil* (1898); *The World and the Individual* (1900); *The Conception of Immortality* (1900). In 1903 he wrote an introduction to the new four-volume edition of John Fiske's "Cosmic Philosophy."

ROYCE, Stephen, governor of Vermont, was born in Timmouth, Vt., Aug. 12, 1787; son of Stephen and Minerva (Marvin) Royce; grandson of Maj. Stephen Royce of the Continental army, and of Dr. Ebenezer (surgeon in the Continental army) and Sarah (Adams) Marvin, and a descendant of William Parker who came from England in 1633, and of Matthew Marvin who came to America in 1635 and was one of the original proprietors of Norfolk, Conn.

He attended the common school at Timmouth, an academy at Middlebury, and was graduated from Middlebury college in 1807. He taught school and studied law under his uncle, Ebenezer Marvin, and practised at Berkshire, Vt., 1809-11; at Sheldon, Vt., 1811-17, and at St. Albans, 1817-68. He was a representative from Sheldon to the state legislature, 1815-16, and from St. Albans, 1822-24; was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1823; a member of the committee appointed in 1816 to report on the constitutional amendment for choosing both presidential electors and representatives in congress by the district system; was state's attorney for Franklin county, 1816-18; county judge, 1825-26; judge of the supreme court, 1829-47 and chief justice, 1847-52. He was elected by the Whigs, governor of Vermont in 1854; was re-elected in 1855, and



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in 1856 retired to private life. He was never married. He died in East Berkshire, Vt., Nov. 11, 1868.

RUCKER, Daniel Henry, soldier, was born at Belleville, N.J., April 28, 1812; son of John Anthony and Sarah (Maccomb) Rucker; grandson of John Peter and Janet (Marshall) Rucker. In 1830 he removed with his parents to Grosse Isle, Mich., where he attended school. He entered the U.S. army, being commissioned second lieutenant, 1st dragoons, Oct. 13, 1837; was promoted 1st lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1844, and captain, Feb. 7, 1847. In the Mexican war he commanded a squadron at Buena Vista and was brevetted major, Feb. 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious services there. He was transferred to the quartermaster's department in 1849, and declined the position of major of the 6th cavalry. He was married in 1850 to Jane Curtis. On Aug. 3, 1861, he was promoted major in the quartermaster's department, and colonel and aide-de-camp to General McClellan, Sept. 28, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 23, 1863, and was stationed at Washington during the war; was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., for diligent and faithful service during the war, and on March 14, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers and major-general, U.S.A., for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was promoted colonel and appointed quartermaster-general, July 28, 1866. He subsequently served at various posts, and Feb. 13, 1882, was promoted brigadier-general and quartermaster-general of the army. Ten days later, February 23, he was retired from the army after forty years of service.

RUCKER, William W., representative, was born near Covington, Va., Feb. 1, 1855; son of William P. and Margaret A. (Scott) Rucker. He removed with his parents to western Virginia, at the outbreak of the civil war, and in 1873 removed to Chariton county, Mo., where he taught school, 1873-75, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was married, May 20, 1890, to Fannie Applegate of Keytesville, Mo. He was prosecuting attorney of Chariton county, 1886-92; circuit judge of the twelfth judicial circuit, 1892-99, and a Democratic representative from the second district of Missouri in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905.

RUCKSTUHL, Frederic Wellington, sculptor, was born at Breitenbach, Alsace, May 23, 1853; son of John and Louise Ruckstuhl. In 1885 a branch of the Huguenot family by the name of Ruxtiel, driven out of France, settled first in Switzerland and then in Alsace, the name becoming corrupted to Ruckstuhl. In 1855 Frederic Wellington Ruckstuhl came with his parents to the United States, and the family settled in St.

RUCKSTUHL

Louis, Mo. He was engaged in theological preparation until 1878, when he determined to devote himself to the study of sculpture, and attended a night class in art, winning the prize for the Blair monument at St. Louis in 1883.

In the same year he made a brief visit to Paris; returned to St. Louis to secure enough commission for further study abroad, and was a student in the principal schools of Paris, especially under Mercie and Tholenaar, 1885-88; exhibiting in the latter year in the Paris Salon, his life-size nude female figure called "Evening," which won



"Honorable Mention." He subsequently entered upon a second three years' course of study in Paris, exhibiting his statue of Evening, which he had in the meantime put into marble, and his group called "Mercury Amusing Himself" in the Salon of 1891. The former work was again displayed at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists in 1893; in the same year received a grand medal at the Columbian exposition at Chicago, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The latter group was cast into bronze, became the property of the city of St. Louis, and was placed in Portland Place. In December, 1892, Mr. Ruckstuhl settled in New York city, where he became active in the art movement of the country. He was a member of the Fine Arts jury of the Atlanta International exposition, 1895; served for three years as first secretary of the National Sculpture society, which society he had founded, and in 1898 as secretary of its committee in charge of the erection of the Dewey arch in New York city; superintended the sculpture decorations of the Court of Appeals of New York city, finished in 1900, and traveled extensively in Europe and in Egypt for the benefit of his health in 1900-01. He was appointed chief of sculpture for the St. Louis World's Fair, but subsequently resigned; was made a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the National Arts club; second vice-president of the Architectural league, and also of the Municipal Art society of New York city in 1903. His principal works of sculpture in addition to those already mentioned, include the heroic bronzes: *Victory*, on soldiers' and sailors' monument, Jamaica, Long Island; *Solon*, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., where his colossal gran-

Its heads, *Franklin*, *Goethe* and *Macaulay* form a part of the façade; the equestrian statue of *Brig.-Gen. John F. Hartranft*, Capitol Hill, Harrisburg, Pa.; the colossal marbles; *Wisdom* and *Force*, New York Appellate Court, New York city; the bronze group of *Gloria Victa*, for the Confederate monument, Baltimore, Md.; the *Quadriga* for the dome of the government building, Buffalo exposition, and the group *The Army*, on the Dewey arch. Among his busts may be mentioned that of John Russell Young.

RUFFIN, Thomas, jurist, was born in King and Queen county, Va., at the home of his maternal grandfather, Nov. 17, 1787; son of Sterling and Alice (Roane) Ruffin of Essex county, Va., and grandson of Thomas Roane of Newington, Va. He was prepared for college by Marcus George, principal of Warrenton (N.C.) Male academy, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1805. He was a law student under David Robertson in Petersburg, Va., 1806-07, and in 1807 removed with his parents to Rockingham county, N.C., where he continued his law studies under Judge Archibald D. Murphy (q.v.), and was admitted to the bar in 1808. He was married, Dec. 9, 1809, to Ann, daughter of William Kirkland of Hillsborough, and made that place his home. He was a representative from Hillsborough in the house of commons of North Carolina, 1813-15 and 1816, and was speaker in 1816; judge of the superior court, 1817, resigning in 1818; was reporter of the decisions of the supreme court for one or two terms, and practised law with eminent success, 1818-25. He was judge of the superior court, 1825-28, resigning in 1828, on being elected president of the State bank of North Carolina. In 1829 he removed to Raleigh, and was solicited to accept the candidacy for U.S. senator to complete the term of Senator John Branch, appointed secretary of the navy, but declined, and was elected judge of the state supreme court upon the death of Chief-Justice Taylor. In 1833, upon the death of Chief-Justice Henderson, he became chief justice, serving until 1853, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Frederick Nash. Upon the death of Chief-Justice Nash, Dec. 5, 1858, Judge Ruffin was almost unanimously re-elected chief justice by the legislature of North Carolina, and served until the autumn of 1859, when failing health compelled his retirement to his estate on Haw river, in Alamance county. He opposed secession, but at the meeting of the state convention of 1861, voted for the measure when he found opposition useless. He was a delegate to the Confederate States provisional congress that assembled at Richmond, Va., July 20, 1861, having previously served as a member of the Peace conference at Washington, in February, where his efforts on behalf of peace

were recorded by General Scott and President Buchanan. After the war, his estate having been desolated by an army encampment, he again took up his residence in Hillsborough. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1813-31 and 1842-68; president of the State Agricultural society, 1854-60, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University in 1834. His opinions while on the bench were largely used by the bar of North Carolina, and even the U.S. supreme court, as authoritative. His son, Col. Thomas Ruffin, who occupied a seat on the supreme bench of North Carolina, died May 23, 1889. Judge Thomas Ruffin, Sr., died in Hillsborough, N.C., Jan. 15, 1870.

RUFFNER, Henry, educator, was born in the valley of Virginia, in the section which became Page county, Jan. 19, 1789; son of Col. David and Ann Ruffner. Colonel Ruffner removed to the Great Kanawha valley, and established the first salt manufactory in that region. Henry Ruffner was graduated from Washington college, Lexington, Va., A.B., 1817, and was an instructor in Mercer academy, Charlestown, 1817-19. He became a professor in Washington college, 1819; studied theology with President George A. Baxter, and was licensed by the presbytery of Lexington. He was professor of languages in Washington college, 1819-30 and 1835-37, and professor of mathematics, 1830-35. He was president of the college, professor of moral philosophy, and *ex-officio* rector of the board of trustees, 1836-48. During his administration of the college he also served as acting pastor at Timber Ridge, Fairfield and New Monmouth. After his resignation in 1848, he retired to a mountain farm in Kanawha county, for the benefit of his health, preached to the mountaineers, and was subsequently made pastor of the church at Malden, Va., serving until 1860. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey, 1838, and that of LL.D. from Washington college, 1849. He is the author of: *Discourse upon the Duration of Future Punishment* (1823); *Inaugural Address* (1837); *Judith Bensaddi, a Romance* (1840); *Ruffner Pamphlet*, an anti-slavery address (1847); and *The Fathers of the Desert, or An Account of the Origin and Practice of Monks* (2 vols., 1850). He died in Malden, Va., Dec. 17, 1861.

RUGER, Thomas Howard, soldier, was born in Lima, Livingston county, N.Y., April 2, 1833; son of Thomas Jefferson and Maria (Hutchins) Ruger; grandson of Francis and Jane (Jewell) Ruger, and of Benjamin and Jerusha (Bradley) Hutchins. He attended school at Janesville, Wis., 1844-50, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy as brevet 2d lieutenant of the corps of engineers in 1854. He was assistant engineer upon the repairs and construction of the

defences of the approaches to New Orleans, La., 1854-55; resigned his commission in the U.S. army, April 1, 1855, and practised law in Janesville, Wis., 1855-61. He was married, Oct. 6, 1857, to Helen Lydia, daughter of Henry Rice



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and Eliza (Gardner) Moore of Beloit, Wis. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Wisconsin volunteers, June 29, 1861; colonel, Sept. 1, 1861; commanded his regiment in the operations in Maryland and the Shenandoah valley, 1861-62; being engaged at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Antietam, and the march to Falmouth, Va., 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Nov. 29, 1862; commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 12th army corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Rappahannock campaign, December, 1862-June, 1863, and in the Pennsylvania campaign, June-July, 1863, taking part in the battles of Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863. He succeeded Gen. Alpheus S. Williams in the command of the 1st division, 12th army corps, Army of the Potomac, during the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; took part in the march to Warrenton, Va.; was engaged in suppressing the draft riots in New York city, July-September, 1863; commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 20th army corps, Sherman's army, in the invasion of Georgia, May 4-Nov. 8, 1864; taking part in the battles of Resaca and New Hope Church; the action of Kulp House and battle of Peach Tree Creek, and in the siege and occupation of Atlanta. He commanded a division of the 23d army corps in the Tennessee campaign; was brevetted major-general, U.S.V., Nov. 30, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.;" was engaged in organizing the 1st division, 23d army corps, at Nashville, Tenn., 1864-65; commanded the division in the operations in North Carolina, February-June, 1865, taking part in the battle of Kinston (Wise's Fork), N.C., March 10, 1865, and commanded the department of North Carolina, 1865-66. He was honorably mustered out of volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, and was reappointed in the U.S. army, with the rank of colonel, July 28, 1866. He commanded the 33d infantry regiment at Macon, Ga., 1866-67, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg,

Pa. He was provisional governor of Georgia, January-July, 1868; was transferred to the 18th infantry, March 15, 1869; was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1871-76; was in command of the department of the South, 1876-78, and commanded posts in the south and west. He was in command of the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry school, July 1, 1885, to April 14, 1886; was promoted brigadier-general, March 19, 1886; was in temporary command of the department of the Missouri, April-May, 1886, and later commanded the department of Dakota, the division of the Pacific and the departments of California and of the East. He was promoted major-general, Feb. 8, 1895, and was retired, April 2, 1897. In 1903 he was residing in Stamford, Conn.

RUGER, William Crawford, jurist, was born at Bridgewater, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1824; son of John and Sophia (Brown) Ruger; grandson of Francis and Jane Ruger and of Oliver and Desire Brown, and a descendant of Francis Ruger, who is supposed to have been of Holland Dutch descent. He attended Bridgewater academy, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention, known as the Hunker convention, in 1849. He removed to Syracuse in 1853, and was married on May 2, 1860, to Harriet, daughter of Erastus S. Prosser of Buffalo, N.Y. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for representative in congress in 1863 and 1865; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1872, that endorsed the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1877. He was first president of the Onondaga Bar association in 1875, and in 1876 was first president of the State Bar association. He was counsel for the defendants in the "canal-ring" cases, and in 1882 was elected chief judge of the New York court of appeals, which position he held until his death in Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1892.

RUGGLES, Benjamin, senator, was born in Windham county, Conn., 1783. He paid his school tuition by teaching; was admitted to the bar; removed to Ohio, and began practice in Marietta, afterward removing to St. Clairsville. He served as president judge of the court of common pleas for the third judicial circuit of Ohio, 1810-15; was elected U.S. senator from Ohio as a Democrat, serving by re-election three terms, 1815-33, and was a presidential elector-at-large from Ohio, voting for William H. Harrison in 1837. He died in St. Clairsville, O., Sept. 2, 1857.

RUGGLES, Charles Herman, jurist, was born in New Milford, Conn., Feb. 10, 1789; son of Joseph (a Revolutionary soldier) and Mercy (Warner) Ruggles; grandson of Lazarus (an officer of the Revolutionary army) and Hannah (Bostwick) Ruggles, and a descendant of the

Rev. Benjamin and Mercy (Woodbridge) Ruggles of Suffield, Conn. He received a liberal education; studied and practised law at Kingston, N. Y., was a member of the state legislature in 1820; a representative from New York in the 17th



congress, 1821-23, and circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the second state judicial district, 1833-46. He resigned on account of ill-health in 1846, having meanwhile removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1846, serving as chairman of its judiciary committee; was judge of the court of appeals, 1847-53; chief justice, 1851; re-elected judge of the court of appeals in 1853 upon the expiration of his original term, and served until Aug. 30, 1855, when he resigned and retired to private life. He was married, first, to Gertrude Beekman of Kingston, N. Y., and secondly, in May, 1850, to Mary Crooke (Broom) Livingston. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N. J., 1848. He died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 16, 1865.

RUGGLES, Daniel, soldier, was born in Barre, Mass., Jan. 31, 1810. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy as brevet 2nd lieutenant, 5th infantry, July 1, 1833, and served on frontier and recruiting duty, 1833-39; was promoted 2nd lieutenant, Feb. 18, 1836, and 1st lieutenant, July 7, 1838. He served in the Florida war, 1839-40; on frontier and recruiting duty, 1840-45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the war with Mexico, 1847-48. He was promoted captain of the 5th infantry, June 18, 1846, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, capture of San Antonio, battle of Molino del Rey, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted major, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mex., and lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 13, 1847, for Chapultepec. He was on frontier duty in Mississippi and Texas; served on the Utah expedition, 1858-59, and resigned his commission, May 7, 1861. He joined the Confederate army; was appointed colonel of Virginia volunteers, April 23, 1861; brigadier-general, April 23, 1861, and was appointed brigadier-general C. S. A., Aug. 9, 1861. He was stationed at Pensacola, Fla., 1861-62; commanded the 1st division, 2nd army corps, Army of the Mississippi, in the battle

of Shiloh, and the 2nd division, Breckinridge's force, at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862. He succeeded Breckinridge in the command of the Confederate forces at Port Hudson, then engaged in erecting the works that proved a formidable obstacle to the Federal operations on the Mississippi. He was promoted major-general in 1863; commanded the Department of the Mississippi, and was commissary-general of prisoners in 1865. He retired to his estate near Palafox, Texas, after the war, and died at Fredericksburg, Va., June 1, 1897.

RUGGLES, George David, soldier, was born at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1833; son of David and Sarah (Colden) Ruggles; grandson of Joseph and Mercy (Warner) Ruggles and of David and Gertrude (Wynkoop) Colden, and a descendant of colonial governors Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts, William Leete of Connecticut and Cadwallader Colden of New York. His first ancestor in America was John Ruggles of Nasing, Essex, England, who came to Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay colony, 1635. George D. Ruggles was graduated at the U. S. Military academy, July 1, 1855; was assigned to duty as 2d lieutenant, 2nd infantry, and served in the Chippewa and Sioux Indian country. He was adjutant of his regiment, 1857-61, and acting adjutant-general of the Department of the West, 1859. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 21, 1861, and was assigned to Gen. Robert Patterson's army, in which he served as acting adjutant-general of brigade, being appointed assistant adjutant-general with brevet rank of captain in July, 1861. He was commissioned assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain, Aug. 3, 1861, and assigned to duty in the war department, charged with the organization of volunteer forces when there was little precedent of law or regulation to guide him in his important work. The quartermasters' and subsistence departments were not authorized to pay any expenses of soldiers prior to mustering in, which expenses had to be met by the several states. About the time that their funds were exhausted, Captain Ruggles appealed to congress and succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of twenty millions of dollars for "collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers." The volunteer bureau having been completely organized under his direction, in one year after its conception he was assigned to duty as chief of staff and adjutant-general of the Army of Virginia, with the rank of colonel of volunteers, June 28, 1862, and was promoted to the rank of major in the regular service, July 17, 1862. He took part in the actions at Cedar Mountain, the two days' fight on the Rappahannock, the battle of Waterloo Bridge, the second battle of Bull Run and the battle of Chantilly. When General

McClellan took command of the army after Pope's disastrous campaign, Colonel Ruggles became his assistant chief of staff, and he served in that position throughout the Maryland campaign, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam and the skirmish at Snicker's Gap. Shortly after the retirement of General McClellan from the army, Colonel Ruggles was ordered by Secretary Stanton to duty in his office at Washington. Later he assisted in organizing the conscription bureau, and was in the west on special duty. In the winter of 1864-65, upon the application of General Meade, he became adjutant-general of the Army of the Potomac, and remained in that position until the disbandment of the army, June 30, 1865. In this last campaign, he was in the three days' engagement at Hatcher's Run, siege of Petersburg, and the pursuit of General R. E. Lee, and was present at the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox. He received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, of brigadier-general, U.S.A., "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army of northern Virginia," and brigadier-general of volunteers, April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the events leading to the surrender of Lee's army. For special service rendered March 25, 1865, he received the verbal thanks of General Meade and President Lincoln. After the war, he served as adjutant-general of the divisions of the Atlantic and the Pacific and of the departments of the Lakes, the East, the Platte, Dakota, Texas and California. He was married, Jan. 8, 1868, to Alma Hammond, daughter of Stephen Satterlee and Alma (Hammond) L'Hommedieu. Of his children: Capt. Colden L'Hommedieu was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, an honor man in the class of 1890; Charles Herman was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., in 1892; Alma Hammond L'Hommedieu was graduated at Radcliffe college in 1900; and Francis Augustus was graduated at Sheffield Scientific school, Yale, in 1900; was commissioned in the army as lieutenant of cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was ordered to duty in the Philippines. General Ruggles was promoted lieutenant-colonel, June 15, 1880, colonel, June 7, 1889, adjutant-general of the army with the rank of brigadier-general, Nov. 6, 1893, and was retired by operation of law, Sept. 11, 1897. His total actual services in the army covered, up to that time, a period of forty-six years. He was appointed in 1898, by President McKinley, to the command of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C. His tour of duty there expired Jan. 10, 1903.

RUGGLES, John, senator, was born in Westborough, Mass., Oct. 8, 1789. He was graduated at Brown, 1813; taught school in Kentucky, 1813-14; studied law; was admitted to the bar, and practised in Skowhegan, 1815-17, and in Thomaston, 1817-74. He was a member of the lower house of the Maine legislature, 1823-31, serving as speaker, 1825-29 and 1831; was judge of the court of common pleas, succeeding Samuel E. Smith, resigned, 1831-34, and U.S. senator from Maine, elected as a Democrat to fill the unexpired term of Peleg Sprague, resigned, serving from Feb. 6, 1835, to March 3, 1841. While in congress he was the originator of a reorganization of the patent office, and after its reorganization was granted the first patent, July 28, 1836, for a locomotive steam engine. He died in Thomaston, Maine, June 20, 1874.

RUGGLES, Nathaniel, representative, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 15, 1761; son of Capt. Joseph and Rebecca Ruggles. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1781, A.M., 1784, and practised law in Roxbury, where he became prominent in town affairs. He was appointed judge of the general sessions of the peace, 1807; chief-justice, 1808, and was a Federalist representative from the Norfolk district in the 13th, 14th and 15th congresses, 1813-19. He served as past-master of the Washington Lodge of Free Masons. He died in Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 19, 1819.

RUGGLES, Samuel Bulkley, lawyer, was born at New Milford, Conn., April 11, 1800; son of Philo and Ellen (Bulkley) Ruggles, and grandson of Capt. Lazarus and Hannah (Bastwick) Ruggles, and of Joseph and ——— (Hubbell) Bulkley. He was graduated from Yale in 1814; studied law with his father; was admitted to the bar in 1821, and practised in New York city. He was married to Mary Rosalie, daughter of John Rathbone of New York city. He was a member of the assembly in 1838, serving as chairman of the committee on ways and means; was influential in securing the enlargement of the Erie canal, being as prominent in that movement as DeWitt Clinton in its construction. He was a canal commissioner, 1840-42 and 1858; an Erie railway commissioner, and a director of the road, 1833-39. He was a delegate from the United States to the International Statistical congresses held in Ber-



Samuel B. Ruggles

lin in 1863, and at The Hague in 1869; was U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1867, and a delegate to the International Monetary conference at Paris in that year. He presented the perpetual use of Gramercy park, New York city, to the neighboring property-holders, having previously laid out and named the park. He was also instrumental in locating and erecting a fence around Union square, in front of his residence, and he named Lexington avenue and Irving place. He was a trustee of the Astor library for many years; a trustee of Columbia college, 1836-81, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1859. He is the author of: *Report upon Finances and Internal Improvements* (1838); *Vindication of Canal Policy* (1849); *Defence of Improvement of Navigable Waters by the General Government* (1852); *Law of Burial* (1858); *Report on State of Canals in 1858* (1859); *Reports on the Statistical Congress at Berlin* (1863); *The Monetary Conference at Paris* (1867); *The Statistical Congress at The Hague* (1871); *Report to the Chairman of the Committee on Canals* (1873); and *A Consolidated Table of National Progress in Cheapening Food* (1880). A memorial of Mr. Ruggles was printed and distributed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York in 1881. He died on Fire Island, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 28, 1881.

RUGGLES, Timothy, jurist, was born in Rochester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1711; son of the Rev. Timothy and Mary (White) Ruggles; grandson of Capt. Samuel Ruggles of Roxbury and Martha Woodbridge, his wife, who was a granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. He was graduated from Harvard in 1732; studied law, and established himself in practice in Rochester. In 1735 he married Mrs. Bathsheba Newcomb, widow of William Newcomb and the daughter of the Hon. Melatiah Bourne of Sandwich. He removed to Sandwich, Mass., in 1740, and there remained, with increasing reputation and a constantly increasing list of clients, till 1753, when he removed to Hardwick. He was an impressive pleader, his eloquence enhanced by his majestic presence. His services were in constant demand in adjoining counties, where his principal antagonist was Col. James Otis, then at the height of his fame. At the time of his settlement in Hardwick he had accumulated a liberal fortune, and entered upon a style of living commensurate with his standing and affluence. He was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1756, and from 1762 to the Revolution he was chief-justice of that court, and served as a special justice of the provincial superior court, 1762-75. He was repeatedly elected a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, and while the armies were in winter

quarters was speaker of the house, 1762-63. He was commissioned colonel in the provincial forces under Sir William Johnson, and was second in command at the battle of Lake George in 1753, where he distinguished himself for courage, coolness and ability. In 1758 he commanded the third division of the provincial troops under Abercrombie in the attack on Ticonderoga. He served as brigadier-general under Amherst in the campaign of 1759-60. In 1763 he was appointed by the Crown "surveyor-general of the King's forests," as a reward in a measure for his military services in the French and Indian war. He was a delegate to the first colonial (or Stamp Act) congress of 1765, which met in New York, October 7, and was elected its president, but refused to sanction the addresses sent by that body to Great Britain, for which he was publicly censured by the general court of Massachusetts. He was led by a sense of duty "in the halls of legislature and on the platform to declare against rebellion and bloodshed." He was appointed mandamus councillor, Aug. 16, 1774, and in 1775 left Boston for Nova Scotia with the British troops and accompanied Lord Howe to Staten Island. His estates were confiscated, and in 1779 he received a grant of 10,000 acres of land in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, where he engaged in agriculture. His daughter Mary married Dr. John Green of Green Hill, Worcester, Mass. Judge Ruggles died in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, Aug. 4, 1795.

RULISON, Nelson Somerville, second bishop of Central Pennsylvania and 136th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Carthage, Jefferson county, N.Y., April 24, 1842. He attended Wesleyan academy, Gouverneur, N.Y., and was graduated from the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1866. He was ordered deacon in Grace church, Utica, N.Y., May 27, 1866, by Bishop Coxe, and ordained priest in the Church of the Annunciation, New York city, Nov. 30, 1866, by Bishop Horatio Potter. He was curate of the Church of the Annunciation, 1866-67; rector of Zion church, Morris, N.Y., 1867-70; St. John's, Jersey city, N.J., 1870-76, and St. Paul's, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876-84. He was elected bishop coadjutor of Central Pennsylvania in 1884, and was consecrated at St. Paul's, Oct. 28, 1884, by Bishops Lee, Bedell and Stevens, assisted by Bishops Howe, McLaren, Harris, Potter and Whitehead. He succeeded to the bishopric on the death of Bishop Howe, July 31, 1895. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1879. He is the author of: *History of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio* (1877). He died at Bad Nauheim, Germany, Sept. 1, 1897.

RUMFORD, Count. See Thompson, Benjamin.

RUMPLE, Jethro, clergyman, was born in Cabarrus county, N.C., March 10, 1827. He was graduated from Davidson college in 1850, and studied at the Columbian Theological seminary, 1854-56. He was licensed by the Concord presbytery, July 31, 1854, was ordained in 1857, and was installed in Mecklenburg county, N.C. He was married, Oct. 13, 1857, to Jane E., daughter of Watson W. and Melinda Wharton of Greensboro, N.C. In 1861 he was called to Salisbury, N.C., where he was still pastor of the First Presbyterian church in 1903. He became trustee of Davidson college in 1858, and director and trustee of Union Theological seminary in Virginia, 1863; was elected a commissioner to several general assemblies, and to many important positions in the Synod and Presbytery. In 1882 he received the degree D.D. from the University of North Carolina. He is the author of: *History of Rowan County, N.C.* (1881), and *History of First Fifty Years of Davidson College* (1888).

RUMSEY, Benjamin, delegate, was born at Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md., 1730; son of William, and grandson of Charles Rumsey of Wales, who came to Charleston, S.C., in 1665; removed to New York and thence to Philadelphia, eventually locating, prior to 1678, at the head of Bohemia river, Cecil county, Md. William Rumsey was a surveyor, collector of customs, and a large landholder. He laid out Fredericktown, Md. Benjamin Rumsey was a member of the Maryland convention, Dec. 29, 1775, serving on the committee that drafted instructions for the deputies of the province in congress, and in the following January on the committee appointed to draw up resolutions for "raising, clothing, and victualing the provincial forces." He was also a member of the council of safety, 1776, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1776-78. The date of his death could not be ascertained.

RUMSEY, James, inventor, was born in Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, Md., in 1743; son of William, grandson of Charles, and brother of Benjamin Rumsey (q.v.). He was a civil and mechanical engineer, and became superintendent of a mill owned by the Potomac company at Shepherdstown, Va., where he suggested many novel views in mechanics. Watts's new steam engine was especially interesting to Rumsey, and he conceived the idea of having a boat propelled by an engine. He made his own patterns, moulds and castings, and in 1784 exhibited a boat intended for navigating rivers, which was seen by Washington, Sept. 7, 1784. He received an exclusive right to navigate the waters of Maryland and Virginia for ten years from the legislatures of each state, 1784 and 1785. He built a boat propelled by a steam pump, taking in water at the bow and

forcing it out at the stern. This boat he experimented with on the Potomac in March, 1786. The Rumsey society was formed in Philadelphia in 1788 to aid him in his work, and later he went to England, expecting to build a boat that would cross the Atlantic in fifteen days. A society similar to the Rumsey society was formed there, and in 1793 he navigated a steam-boat on the Thames, and was intending to experiment with more models when he died. The legislature of Kentucky, in acknowledgment of his contributions to the science of steam navigation, presented his son, Edward Rumsey, in 1839, with a gold medal. He is the author of: *A Short Treatise on the Application of Steam* (1788). He died in London, England, Dec. 23, 1792.

RUNKLE, Benjamin Piatt, soldier and clergyman, was born in West Liberty, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1837; son of Ralph E. and Hannah Isabella (Piatt) Runkle; grandson of Jacob and Euphemia Runkle and of Benjamin Marshall and Elizabeth (Barnett) Piatt, and a descendant of Adam Runkle, who was descended from the Lords of Runkel of Hesse Nassau, Germany, and of Col. Jacob Piatt of the Continental army, who was a descendant of John Piatt, a Huguenot emigrant. He was graduated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, A.B., 1857; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised law in Cincinnati, 1859-61. He was commissioned captain, 13th Ohio volunteers, April 19, 1861; was promoted major, Nov. 8, 1861; honorably mustered out, Aug. 18, 1862; commissioned colonel, 45th Ohio volunteers, Aug. 19, 1862, and again honorably mustered out, July 21, 1864. He served in the West Virginia campaign, 1861, under Rosecrans; in the Shiloh campaign under Buell (in which he was severely wounded and left for dead on the field), in the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee under Gilmore and Burnside, and in the Atlanta campaign under Schofield and Sherman. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the veteran reserve corps, Aug. 22, 1864; was commissioned major 45th infantry, U.S.A., July 28, 1866; was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Oct. 5, 1866, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U.S.A., for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, March 2, 1867, and on the same day was brevetted colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was brevetted colonel, brigadier-general and major-general for meritorious services, Nov. 8, 1868, and was retired, Dec. 15, 1870, because of wounds received in duty. He was editor of the *Urbana, Ohio, Union*, 1873-75; attended Bexley Hall, the theological seminary of Kenyon college at Gambier, Ohio, 1879-80; was professor of military science and tactics in Milner Hall, Kenyon college, 1879-80, and was admitted to the diaconate

of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1890; serving in parishes in Galena, Ohio, Midland, Mich., Minneapolis, Minn., and Greencastle, Ind., 1880-85. In 1888 he became manager of *Belford's Magazine*. He was married, Feb. 10, 1894, to Lalla Leins, daughter of Andrew and Anna R. Trimble (McDowell) McMicken and granddaughter of Gen. Joseph J. and Sallie Allen (McCue) McDowell. In 1895 he resigned the diaconate. He was professor of military science and tactics in Miami university, 1900-01; in University of Maine, 1901-02, and in 1902 accepted a like position in Peekskill Military academy. He was a founder of the *Sigma Chi* fraternity, of which he was grand counsel, 1895-97; a trustee of Miami university, 1863-72, and received the degree of L.H.D. from Miami in 1909.

RUNKLE, Bertha, author, was born in Berkeley Heights, N.J., in March, 1879; daughter of Cornelius and Lucia (Gilbert) Runkle; granddaughter of Daniel and Sarah (Gordon) Runkle and of Arad and Mary (Fowler) Gilbert, and a descendant of Peregrine White, of Major John Willard, of Gen. Zephaniah Curtis, of Vermont, and of a long line of Revolutionary ancestors. She attended private schools in New York, 1885-94, continuing her studies, especially of history, literature, and languages with her mother, and with private tutors. She wrote some verse which attracted attention, her *Song of the Sons of Esau* being included in Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of American Literature" and in E. C. Stedman's "American Anthology." Miss Runkle is the author of one or two magazine stories and of *The Helmet of Navarre* (1901), a novel, which had a remarkable sale.

RUNKLE, John Daniel, mathematician, was born at Root, Montgomery county, N.Y., Oct. 11, 1822; son of Daniel and Sarah (Gordon) Runkle.



John D. Runkle

He attended the public schools and academies at Canajoharie, Ames and Cortland, N.Y., and was graduated at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, in 1851. He was employed on the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*, 1849-84. He was married, April 19, 1862, to Catharine Robbins, daughter of William and Lucy

(Taylor) Bird of Dorchester, Mass. Upon the opening of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1865, he was made professor of math-

ematics, and in 1868, when illness obliged President Rogers to resign, Professor Runkle was made acting president of the corporation, and in 1870 became president of the Institute. He improved the laboratory work in all branches, and in 1871 held the first summer school of mining. He established the Lowell school of practical design, laboratories of mining engineering, metallurgy, mechanical engineering and mechanic arts, and a preparatory school of mechanic arts, which latter was transferred to the city of Boston. He resigned the presidency of the Institute in 1878; travelled abroad, 1878-80, and was Walker professor of mathematics, 1880-1902, and professor emeritus until his death. He resided in Brookline, Mass., and in recognition of the part he took in introducing manual training in that town, one of the grammar schools was given his name. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received from Harvard the honorary degree of A.M. in 1851; from Hamilton that of Ph.D. in 1869, and from Wesleyan that of LL.D. in 1871. He founded and edited the *Mathematical Monthly*, 1858-61, and wrote: *New Tables for Determining the Values of Coefficients in the Perturbative Function of Planetary Motion* (1853); *Manual Element in Education* (1876); *Report on Industrial Education* (1883), and *Analytic Geometry* (1888). He died at Southwest Harbor, Maine, July 8, 1902.

RUNNELS, Hardin R., governor of Texas, was born in Mississippi. In 1841 he removed to Bowie county, Texas, where he started a cotton plantation. He represented his county in the state legislature, 1847-55, being speaker of the house, 1853-54; was re-elected to the legislature in 1855, and owing to a strong Know-nothing agitation, was on short notice elected lieutenant-governor in the same year. He declined his seat in the legislature, served as lieutenant-governor, and in 1857 defeated Sam Houston for the governorship by a large majority. He was defeated by General Houston in 1859, and served in the secession convention of 1861 and the constitutional convention of 1866. He died in Bowie county, Texas, in 1873.



RUNYON, Theodore, jurist, was born at Somerville, N.J., Oct. 25, 1822; son of Abraham (1801-1892) and Mary (Runyan) Runyon; grandson of Ephraim (1769-1856) and Elizabeth (Coriell) (1770-1860) Runyon; great-grandson of John (1743-1792) and Violet (Layton) (1743-1782) Runyon; great-grandson of Reune (1707-1776) and Rachel (Drake) (1711-1784) Runyon; great-grandson of Vincent and Mary Ronnion and great-grandson of Vincent Rongnion, a Huguenot,

who emigrated from Poitiers, France, and was married in the Province of New Jersey, July 17, 1668, to Ann, daughter of John Boutcher of Hartfordshire, England. Theodore Runyon was graduated from Yale in 1842; was admitted to



Theodore Runyon

to the bar in 1846, and began practice in Newark, N.J. He was city attorney, 1853-56; city counsel, 1856; and in 1860 was a presidential elector on the Douglas and Johnson ticket. He was brigadier-general of the state militia, 1857-69; was mustered into the U.S. service as brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and assigned to the command of the fourth division of the Army of Northeastern Virginia. His troops built Fort Runyon, but did not leave Washington, D.C. In August, 1861, he resigned his commission; was subsequently brevetted major-general of the state militia, and promoted to that rank in 1869. He was married Jan. 21, 1864, to Clementine, daughter of William D. and Sarah (Ostrander) Bruen of New York. He was elected mayor of Newark, N.J., in 1864, and in 1865 was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor. He was chancellor of New Jersey, 1873-87; practised law for six years; was appointed U.S. minister to Germany in 1893 to succeed William Walter Phelps; and was advanced to the position of ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in 1894. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1862, and that of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1875, from Wesleyan, 1867, and from Yale, 1882. He died in Berlin, Germany, Jan. 27, 1896.

RUPP, Israel Daniel, historian, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., July 10, 1803. His boyhood was spent upon a farm, and he was mainly self-educated, early evincing a remarkable talent for languages. He became a school teacher, and from 1827 devoted himself to the collecting of historical materials, principally for his "History of the Germans of Philadelphia," which was incomplete and unpublished at the time of his death. In addition to his numerous translations and his county histories of Pennsylvania, he is the author of: *Geographical Catechisms of Pennsylvania* (1836); *Events in Indian History* (1842); *History of the Religious Denominations of the United States* (1844); *Collection of Names of Thirty Thousand German and Other Immigrants*

to Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776 (1856), and *Genealogy of the Descendants of John Jonas Rupp* (1874). He died in Philadelphia, May 31, 1878.

RUPPERT, Jacob, Jr., representative, was born in New York city, Aug. 5, 1867; son of Jacob and Anna (Gillig) Ruppert, natives of New York city; grandson of Franz and Wilhelmina (Zindel) Ruppert, and of George and Anna (Dorn) Gillig of Germany. He attended the Columbia grammar school, and engaged in business as a brewer in New York city. He was a member of the 7th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y.; was appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Hill, and later served as senior aide on the staff of Governor Flower. He was Democratic representative from the fifteenth congressional district of New York in the 56th-57th congresses, 1899-1903, and from the sixteenth district in the 58th congress, 1903-05, serving on the committees on militia, and immigration and naturalization.

RUSBY, Henry Hurd, botanist, was born in Franklin, N.J., April 26, 1855; son of John and Abigail (Holmes) Rusby, and grandson of Leonard and Elizabeth (Redman) Rusby and of Hugh and Eliza (Dow) Holmes. He attended the state normal school at Westfield, Mass., 1872-74, and the Centenary Collegiate institute, Hackensack, N.J., in 1875; taught school for several years, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York, M.D., 1884, being awarded a medal by the Centennial exhibition in 1876 for a herbarium of the plants of Essex county, N.J. As agent for the Smithsonian Institution, he made botanical explorations in New Mexico and Arizona, 1880-81, and again in 1883, and in 1885 he started on an exploring tour in the interest of medical botany in South America, crossing the continent, discovering several hundred new species and genera of plants and birds, and returning in 1887. On Oct. 5, 1887, he was married to Margaretta Saunier, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Saunier) Hanna of Franklin, N.J., and a descendant of Pierre Paul Saunier, associate of the botanist Michaux, and who inherited Michaux's American estate. He was made professor of botany, physiology and materia medica in the New York College of Pharmacy in 1888. In 1897 he became professor of materia medica in the Bellevue Hospital Medical college, and was retained when that college and the University Medical college consolidated as the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical college. In 1893 he explored along the lower Orinoco river. He was a member of the committee for the seventh and eighth decennial revision of the *U.S. Pharmacopœia* (1893 and 1903), and chairman of the commission of the Pan-American Medical congress for the study of the American medicinal flora. He was elected a corresponding member of the Pharma-

ceutical Society of Great Britain in 1894, and an honorary member of the Instituto Medico Nacional of Mexico in 1897. He was influential in securing the establishment of the New York Botanical garden, and was made a member of its board of managers and one of its scientific directors. He was vice-president of the Torrey Botanical club in 1903. He is the author of: *Essentials of Pharmacognosy* (1895); *Morphology and Histology of Plants* (1899); *Materia Medica of Buck's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences* (8 vols., beginning in 1899); *Coca at Home and Abroad* (1888); five pamphlets on the flora of Bolivia (1893-1901); *History of the New York College of Pharmacy* (1895).

RUSCHENBERGER, William S. W., naval surgeon, was born in Cumberland county, N.J., Sept. 4, 1807. He attended the schools of Philadelphia and New York city, and was appointed surgeon's mate in the U.S. navy, Aug. 10, 1826. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1830; was promoted surgeon, Aug. 4, 1831; was fleet surgeon in the East India squadron, 1835-37; was attached to the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia, 1840-42, and served in the naval hospital, Brooklyn, 1843-47, where he established the laboratory for supplying unadulterated drugs to the service. He was fleet surgeon of the East India squadron, 1847-50; of the Pacific squadron, 1854-57, and of the Mediterranean squadron, 1860-61. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the Boston Navy yard, and served throughout the war; was on special service in Philadelphia, 1865-70; was senior officer of the medical corps, 1866-69, and was retired, Sept. 4, 1869. He was commissioned medical director on the retired list, March 3, 1871; was president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1870-82, and president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1879-83. He edited the American edition of Mrs. Somerville's "Physical Geography" (1850), and is the author of: *Three Years in the Pacific* (1834); *A Voyage Round the World, 1835-37* (1839); *Elements of Natural History* (2 vols., 1850); *A Lexicon of Terms used in Natural History* (1850); *A Notice of the Origin, Progress and Present Condition of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* (1853); *Notes and Commentaries During Voyages to Brazil and China, 1848* (1854), and numerous articles on naval rank and organization, 1845-50. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1895.

RUSH, Benjamin, signer, was born near Poquessing Creek, Pa., in 1741; son of John and Susan Hall (Harvey) Rush; grandson of James and Rachel (Peart) Rush, and of Joseph Hall of Tacony, Pa.; great-grandson of William Rush, who came to America in 1683, and of Bryan Peart

of Poquessing Creek; and great-grandson of John Rush, who commanded a troop of horse under Cromwell, became a Quaker at the close of the war in 1660, married Susanna Lucas, and in 1683 emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling at Byberry, near Philadelphia, where he died in May, 1699. Upon the death of his father in 1753, Benjamin Rush was left to the care of his uncle, Samuel Finley (q.v.), by whom he was prepared for college in his Nottingham, Md., classical school. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1760, A.M., 1763; studied medicine under Dr. John Redman of Philadelphia, and was graduated from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, M.D., 1768. He spent a year hearing medical lectures in London and Paris, and returning to Philadelphia in 1769, was professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical college. He was a member of the provisional conference of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the committee appointed to report to congress "that it was expedient to declare independence." He was surgeon to the Pennsylvania navy, 1773-76, and signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. He was married in 1776 to Julia, daughter of Richard Stockton, and their son, Dr. William Rush (1801-64) married Elizabeth Fox, daughter of Hugh Roberts of Philadelphia county. Benjamin Rush was appointed surgeon-general of the middle department of the Continental army in April, 1777, becoming physician-general in July, 1777. He was in attendance on the army at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and during the winter at Valley Forge. He resigned his office in February, 1778, and returned to Philadelphia, where he resumed his practice and professorship. He was surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, 1784-1813; port physician of Philadelphia, 1790-93, and in an address to the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1786 favored the establishment of a system of free schools, one at least in every township, three colleges, one at Carlisle, one at Lancaster, and one at Philadelphia, "the university to furnish masters for the colleges, and the colleges to furnish masters for the free schools." This led to the establishment of Dickinson college, chartered in 1783, of which he was the acknowledged founder. He was also the founder of the Philadelphia dispensary, and a censor of the College of Physicians. He was a member of the state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1787, and a member of the committee that formed the state constitution the same year. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the medical department of the University



of Pennsylvania, 1789-91; professor of clinical practice, 1797-1813, and professor of clinical practice and the practice of physic, 1797-1813. He was treasurer of the U.S. mint, 1799-1813; succeeded Benjamin Franklin as president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery; was president of the Philadelphia Medical society; vice-president and founder of the Philadelphia Bible society, and an originator of the American Philosophical society, and vice-president, 1800. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1812. He is the author of: *Medical Inquiries and Observations* (5 vols., 1789-98); *Essays on the Mode of Education Proper to a Republic* (1786); *Account of the Philadelphia Society for the Establishment of Charity Schools* (1796); *Essays, Literary, Moral and Philosophical* (1798, 2d ed., 1806); *Sixteen Introductory Lectures* (1811); *Diseases of the Mind* (1812, 5th ed., 1835), and of many essays on slavery, temperance and medical topics. In the selection of names for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, in October, 1900, his name, in Class L, Physicians and Surgeons, received forty-two votes, the highest number in the class, in which no name secured a place, fifty-one votes being necessary to place the name in the Hall. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1813.

RUSH, Christopher, A.M.E.Z. bishop, was born in Craven county, N.C., in 1777, a slave of pure African descent. He was taken to New York in 1798; was afterward emancipated, and licensed to preach by the M.E. church, 1815. He was one of the principal organizers of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church in New York city in 1820, and was elected a bishop of that church in 1828, and each successive fourth year thereafter up to the time of his death. He published; *History of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in the United States*. He died in New York city, July 16, 1873.

RUSH, Jacob, jurist, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., in December, 1746; son of John and Susan (Hall) Harvey Rush, and brother of Benjamin Rush, the signer. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1765, A.M., 1768; practised law in Philadelphia; was a justice of the supreme court; judge of the court of errors and appeals, 1784-1806, and president of the city court of common pleas, 1806-20. He defended Benedict Arnold against the charges of Gov. Joseph Reed in 1779. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1804. He is the author of: *Resolve in Committee Chamber*, Dec. 6, 1774 (1774); *Charges on Moral and Religious Subjects* (1803); *Character of Christ* (1806), and *Christian Baptism* (1819). He was married to a Miss Rench. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1820.

RUSH, James, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 1, 1786; son of Benjamin (q.v.) and Julia (Stockton) Rush. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1809. He studied in Edinburgh, and established himself in practice in Philadelphia. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the Jefferson Medical college, Pa., and later engaged in scientific and literary pursuits. He was married to Phoebe Ann Ridgeway (1797-1857), an heiress of Philadelphia. He bequeathed \$1,000,000 to the Philadelphia library company to erect the Ridgeway branch, on the unique condition that a reissue of his publications be sold at cost five times within the succeeding fifty years, and that the library should exclude all newspapers. He is the author of: *Philosophy of the Human Voice* (1827); *Hamlet, a Dramatic Prelude in Five Acts* (1834); *Analysis of the Human Intellect* (2 vols., 1865), and *Rhymes of Contrast on Wisdom and Folly* (1869). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1869.

RUSH, Richard, cabinet officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1780; son of Benjamin (q.v.) and Julia (Stockton) Rush, and grandson of Richard Stockton, the signer. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800; studied law under William Lewis; was admitted to the bar in December, 1800, and established himself in practice in Philadelphia. He was married in 1809, to Catherine Eliza, daughter of Dr. James Murray of Annapolis, Md. He was solicitor of the guardians of the poor in 1810, and attorney-general of the state in 1811; comptroller of the treasury in November, 1811, and U.S. attorney-general, 1814-17. He served as secretary of state in 1817 prior to the arrival of Secretary John Quincy Adams from England, and was appointed U.S. minister plenipotentiary to England in 1817, serving till 1825, and negotiating several important treaties. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Adams in 1825, and was a candidate for Vice-President in 1828. He was a commissioner to adjust the boundary between Ohio and Michigan in 1835; a commissioner sent to England to obtain the legacy left by James Smithson (q.v.) to found the Smithsonian Institution, and returned with the full amount \$508,318.46 in August, 1838. He was U.S. minister plenipotentiary to France, 1847-51, and, acting under instructions from the U.S. government, was the first of the foreign ministers to recognize the new republic in 1848. He was a fellow of the American Philosophical society; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and is the author of: *Codification of the Laws of the United States* (5 vols., 1815); *Narrative of a Residence at the*

Court of London (Vol. I. from 1817 till 1825, 1833; Vol. II. from 1819-1825, 1845); *Washington in Domestic Life* (1857); *Occasional Productions, Political, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous, including a Glance at the Court of Louis Philippe and the French Revolution of 1848* (1860). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1839.

RUSH, William, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1756. He served an apprenticeship to Edward Cutbush, a wood-carver, and became proficient in the art. He served in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and as a member of the city council for several years. He made a specialty of figure-heads for ships, and modelled many figures and portrait-busts in clay. Among his ship carvings are: "Genius of the United States" for the frigate *United States*; "Nature" for the frigate *Constellation*; "The Indian Trader" for the ship *William Penn*; "The River God" for the ship *Ganges*, and busts and figures of Voltaire, Rousseau, Franklin and Penn for various vessels. Among his statues are: *Exhortation*; *Praise*; *Cherubim*; *Winter*; *Agriculture*, and *Christ on the Cross*. His statue of Washington (1814) was purchased by the city of Philadelphia. His portrait-busts include that of General Lafayette (1834). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1833.

RUSK, Harry Welles, representative, was born at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17, 1852; son of Jacob K. and Catharine Olivia (Lane) Rusk; grandson of George and Mary (Krebs) Rusk and of Samuel and Martha (Ryan) Lane, and a descendant of David Rusk, who was a member of Captain Cox's voluntary company of Maryland, who served during the American Revolution. He was graduated at Baltimore City college, A.B., 1866, and at Maryland University Law school, LL.B., 1872. He was a member of the Maryland house of delegates, 1876-78, and 1880-81 and of the state senate, 1884-86. He was married, Dec. 16, 1890, to Belle W., daughter of John Q. and Elizabeth (Morrow) Adams of Baltimore, Md. He was elected a representative from the third Maryland district to the 49th congress to fill the unexpired term of William H. Cole, deceased, and was re-elected to the 50th-54th congresses, 1887-97, serving as chairman of the committee on accounts during the last session of the 54th congress.

RUSK, Jeremiah McLain, cabinet officer, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830; son of Daniel and Jane (Fakner) Rusk. He attended the common schools, and after his father's death in 1845, began driving a stage between Zanesville and Newark, Ohio. He moved to Bad Axe, Wis., in 1853, where he became a farmer, and continued his business as a stage-driver. He was chosen sheriff in 1855, coroner in 1857, and was a member

of the state assembly, 1863. He was commissioned major of the 25th Wisconsin volunteers, Sept. 14, 1862, and after some service against the Indians in Minnesota, took part in the siege of Vicksburg. He succeeded to the command of the regiment, and in 1864 participated in Sherman's excursion to Meridian, Miss., marched to Atlanta in the 2d brigade, 4th division, 16th corps, under General Dodge, Army of the Tennessee, and when Hood attacked McPherson at Atlanta, Rusk was on the right of the line, and in that engagement lost heavily. On the march from Atlanta, he was in the 2d brigade, 1st division, 17th corps; was mustered out in June, 1865, and later was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for bravery at Salkahatchie, where he led the attacking column. He was state bank controller of Wisconsin, 1866-70, and was Republican representative from the seventh district of Wisconsin in the 42d, 43d and 44th congresses, 1871-77, being chairman of the committee on invalid pensions during the 43d congress. During the administration of President Garfield, he declined appointments as U.S. minister to Paraguay and Uruguay. He was governor of Wisconsin, 1882-89, and was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in the national convention of 1888. In 1889 he was appointed secretary of agriculture in President Harrison's cabinet, a position he held until the close of the administration. He was married in 1849, to Mary Martin, who died in 1858; and secondly, to Elizabeth Johnson, who survived him. He died in Viroqua, Wis., Nov. 21, 1893.

RUSK, Thomas Jefferson, senator, was born in Camden, Pendleton district, S.C., Dec. 5, 1803, of Irish descent, his father being a stone mason. He was educated under the direction and personal instruction of John C. Calhoun; was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Georgia, where he married a granddaughter of Gen. Ben Cleveland, (q.v.), removing to Nacogdoches, Texas, early in 1835. He was a member of the convention that declared Texas an independent republic, March 2, 1836, and a signer of its declaration; was first secretary of war of the republic; served with distinction as adjutant-general in the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, and was appointed brigadier-general in command of the army, May 5, 1836, during General Sam Houston's absence, Colonel M. B. Lamar succeeding him as secretary of war. General Rusk ratified and signed the treaty with Filisola, May 25, 1836, and to him belongs the honor of sparing the lives of Santa Anna and his chief lieutenant. He was elected a delegate to the convention at Washington, D.C.,



and by that convention again appointed secretary of war in November, 1836, resigning after a short time; was in command of various expeditions against the Indians; a member of the Texan legislature, and chief-justice of the supreme court, 1838-42. He was elected major-general of militia, 1843; was a delegate to and president of the convention that effected the annexation of Texas to the United States, Dec. 29, 1845, and in the same year elected a U.S. senator. He took his seat, March 6, 1846, and served by two re-elections until his death by his own hand during a temporary condition of insanity, caused by the loss of his wife. While in the senate he was chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, and was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate, March 14, 1857, in special session. He was succeeded as senator by James Pinckney Henderson, who took his seat, March 1, 1858, died the following June 4, and was succeeded by Matthias Ward, who in turn was succeeded, Jan. 4, 1860, by Lewis T. Wigfall, elected by the legislature to complete the term, March 3, 1863. Senator Wigfall left the senate to join the Confederate government, soon after taking his seat. Senator Rusk died at Nacogdoches, Tex., July 29, 1857.

RUSS, John Denison, humanitarian, was born in Chebacco (Essex), Mass., Sept. 1, 1801; son of Dr. Parker and Elizabeth (Cogswell) Russ; grandson of Jonathan (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Wise) Cogswell; great-grandson of the Rev. John Wise (q.v.), and a descendant of John Leverett (q.v.), educator. Dr. Parker Russ died when his son was a few years old, leaving him a considerable fortune, and his wife married, secondly, the Rev. Paul Park, and removed to Preston, Conn. John D. Russ was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1823, A.M., 1825, meanwhile studying medicine at Bowdoin college, and in Baltimore, Md., and Boston, Mass. He practised in the hospitals in London and on the continent, 1826, and established himself in New York city on his return. In June, 1827, he was appointed to take charge of the brig *Statesman*, sailing from Boston, and freighted with medical and other stores for the suffering Greek patriots. He remained in Greece three years; founded a hospital at Poros, and projected a still larger one at Hexamelia, Isthmus of Coriuth, but illness compelled him to leave the completion of the work to others. As a result of his labors in support of the independence of the Greeks, the Turks placed a price of 20,000 piastres on his head. He returned to the United States in 1830, visiting Malta, Sicily, Italy, and France, en route. During the subsequent cholera epidemic in New York city he was assistant-physician at the hospital at Corlear's Hook, N.J.; was secretary of the contemplated

asylum for the blind in New York city, for which a charter had been obtained in 1829, and in order to excite an interest in the proposed organization, successfully commenced the instruction of three blind boys from the Alms House, the first attempt of the kind in the United States. He was soon after invited to organize the Institution for the Blind in Boston, but declined, devoting himself gratuitously to the work already undertaken, and inventing, in 1832, a better style of maps than those in use in European schools and a new phonetic alphabet of raised characters. His various inventions and improvements in the system then existing for the education of the blind came into universal use. He resigned the superintendency, and on his return from a third voyage to Europe, devoted his energies to the improvement of prison discipline, the amelioration of prisoners and the support of convicts after their discharge. He assisted in the organization of the New York Prison association, 1843, serving as its corresponding secretary for many years, and subsequently as vice-president; was also instrumental in establishing the board of Ten Governors for oversight of the penitentiary and workhouse on Blackwell's Island; was a member of the board of education of New York city, 1848-51, and promoter of The Juvenile Asylum, its secretary, and superintendent, 1851-58. He was married, first, in 1830, to an English lady, a widow, who died in 1860; and secondly, in April, 1872, to Elsie, daughter of James Birdsell of Ohio. Dr. Russ died at Hillside Cottage, Pompton, N.J., March 1, 1881.

RUSSELL, Addison Peale, author, was born at Wilmington, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1826; son of Charles and Mary (McNabb) Russell; grandson of William and Jane (Sewell) Russell, and of John and Catharine (Warnock) McNabb. His grandfather, William Russell, was a soldier of the American Revolution. His early education was limited to attendance at the common schools of his native village, and apprenticeship to a printer in the office of the *Gazette* at Zanesville, Ohio, 1842-45. In 1845 he became editor and publisher of the *News*, a Whig journal issued from Hillsborough, Ohio, and in 1847 he removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where he was connected with the *Western Star*, 1847-50. He was clerk of the Ohio senate in 1850; an editor and half owner of the *Clinton Republican*, Wilmington, 1852-62; representative in the state legislature, 1856-58; secretary of state, 1858-63, and financial agent for the state in New York city, 1862-68. Later he became a member of the Authors club, and received the degree of Litt. Doc. from Ohio university at Athens in 1898. He was unmarried. He is the author of: *Half Tints*; *Table D'Hôte and Drawing-Room* (1867); *Library Notes* (1875; rev. ed.,

1879); *Thomas Corwii: A Sketch* (1881); *Characteristics* (1884); *A Club of One* (1887); *In a Club Corner* (1890), and *Sub-Caelum: A Sky-Built Human World* (1893).

RUSSELL, Benjamin, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1761; son of John Russell. In August, 1775, he was apprenticed to Isaiah Thomas of Worcester, publisher of the *Massachusetts Spy*, and in 1780 he substituted in the Continental army for his employer, who had been drafted. He joined the army at West Point, and was one of the guard at the execution of Major André. At the expiration of his service he returned to Worcester, was released from his indenture, and in March 24, 1784, with William Warden, began publishing the *Massachusetts Centinel*. In 1785 he became sole owner and editor, changed the name of the paper to the *Columbian Centinel*, and continued to edit and publish it for forty-four years. During the crisis that followed the treaty of Versailles, and through the trying times of Shays's rebellion, when other papers were stirring up sedition, Russell stood for nationalism, and gave the administration of Washington his unlimited support. He made a specialty of local news, which he gathered on street-corners and in public meetings, and to procure foreign news he visited every vessel that came to Boston. During the exile of Louis Philippe and other noblemen to this country, Mr. Russell made lifelong friendships. He received an atlas from Louis Philippe, which later proved a great aid when he was editing the war news from Europe. In 1795 he started the *Boston Gazette*. He retired from the *Centinel* in 1828 and from the *Gazette* in 1830. The *Centinel* is considered the best type of the early political newspaper of the United States. The most eminent Federalist statesmen and writers contributed to its columns and it wielded no little influence in the early history of New England. It was united with the *New England Paladium* in 1830 and with the *Boston Gazette* in 1836. In 1840 it became merged in the *Daily Advertiser*. Mr. Russell was a member of the state senate, of the governor's council, and of the constitutional convention of 1820. He published all the laws and official documents of the first congress, 1789-91, intending that the work should be gratuitous, but a few years later, when the treasury could afford to pay, he was presented with \$7,000. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 4, 1845.

RUSSELL, Charles Addison, representative, was born in Worcester, Mass., March 2, 1852; son of Isaiah Dunster and Nancy (Wentworth) Russell; grandson of Moses and Betsy (Dunster) Russell, and of Jason and Mary (Meriam) Russell, and a descendant of Henry Dunster (q.v.), first president of Harvard college. He was graduated

from Yale college, 1873, and was city editor of the *Worcester Press* until 1879, when he became connected with the *Spy*. He was married in May, 1879, to Ella Frances, daughter of Sabin L. and Deborah (Mitchell) Sayles of Killingly, Conn. He engaged in business as a wool merchant; was aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on Governor Bigelow's staff, 1881-82; a representative in the state legislature in 1883; secretary of state of Connecticut, 1885-86, and a Republican representative from the third district of Connecticut in the 50th-56th congresses, 1887-1901. He died in Killingly, Conn., Oct. 23, 1902.

RUSSELL, Daniel Lindsay, governor of North Carolina, was born in Brunswick county, N.C., Aug. 7, 1845; son of Daniel Lindsay and Caroline Elizabeth (Sanders) Russell, and grandson of Thomas and Abiah (Ward) Russell, and of David Ward and Alice (Mitchell) Sanders, and a descendant of the Rev. David Lindsay, who came from Glasgow, Scotland, about 1658, and settled on the Rappahannock river in Virginia, and of Gen. William Russell, who came to Virginia in 1710 with Governor Spotswood. His father was a Whig representative in the state legislature for



several terms, and his grandfather, the Hon. David Ward Sanders of Onslow county, was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1835, and a member of Gov. William A. Graham's council, 1845-49. He was a student at the Bingham school; attended the University of North Carolina, 1860-61; was captain in the Confederate army; was a representative in the state legislature, 1864-66, thus being twice elected before he was twenty-one, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was married, Aug. 16, 1869, to Sarah Amanda, daughter of Isaac Newton and Sarah Caroline (Burns) Sanders of Onslow county, N.C. He was judge of the superior court for the 4th judicial circuit, 1868-74; a representative from Brunswick county in the state legislature, 1876-77, and a National Greenback representative in the 46th congress, 1879-81. He resumed the practice of law at Wilmington in 1881, and in 1896 was elected governor of North Carolina by the Republicans by a plurality of nearly 9000, serving, 1897-1901. His administration was marked by a conservative but independent course, and at its close he resumed the practice of law.

RUSSELL, David, representative, was born in Massachusetts in 1800; a descendant of Richard Russell (1612-74), who immigrated to the United States, 1640, and was treasurer of Massachusetts, 1644-74, through James (1640-1709), judge and treasurer of Massachusetts, 1680-86, and Chambers (1713-67; Harvard, 1731), judge of the Massachusetts superior court of admiralty. He attended the common schools, and was admitted to the bar in Salem, N. Y., where he began practice. He was a member of the New York assembly from Washington county, 1816 and 1830; U. S. district attorney for northern New York, and a Whig representative in the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses, 1835-41, serving as chairman of the committee on claims. In the latter year he returned to the practice of law in Salem, N. Y., where he died, Nov. 24, 1861.

RUSSELL, David Allen, soldier, was born in Salem, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1820; son of David Russell (q. v.). He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 1st infantry, July 1, 1845; was promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th infantry, Sept. 31, 1846; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several affairs with guerrilleros, at Paso Ovejas, National Bridge and Cerro Gordo, Mexico;" was promoted 1st lieutenant, Jan 1, 1848; was on frontier, garrison and recruiting service, 1848-54; was promoted captain, June 22, 1854; engaged in the combat with the Indians on Tappiniah river, Simcoe valley, Ore., Oct. 6-8, 1855; in the hostilities in Washington Territory, 1856; and remained on duty in Oregon and California until Nov. 27, 1861, when he was called to the defences of Washington, March 10, 1862, and assigned to the command of the 7th Massachusetts volunteers, Jan. 31, 1862. He was ordered to the Peninsula, March 10, 1862, and assigned to Devens's brigade, Couch's division, Keyes's 4th corps, in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks and the seven days' battles around Richmond, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, for gallant and meritorious services, July 1, 1862, and promoted major of the 8th U. S. infantry, Aug. 9, 1862, the regiment being attached to Couch's division, Franklin's 4th corps, in the Antietam campaign. He was promoted brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and in the Rappahannock campaign commanded the 3d brigade, Brooks's division, Smith's 6th corps, under General Burnside, and was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. At the battle of Salem Heights, May 4, 1863, when Sedgwick, commanding the corps, fell back, it devolved upon General Russell to withdraw the picket line, and he crossed the river in safety, although troops and bridges were shelled by the enemy's

artillery. Early in June General Russell's brigade, with that of Ames, was detailed under Pleasanton to obtain information as to the enemy's position, and he crossed Kelly's Ford, proceeded to Brandy Station and thence to Culpeper, and participated in the combat at Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863. The 6th corps arrived at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, after a long march from Manchester, and with the 5th corps succeeded in checking and finally repulsing the opposing Confederate force about sunset. For his gallant and meritorious conduct at Gettysburg, General Russell was brevetted colonel, U. S. A. He engaged in the pursuit of Lee to Warrenton, Va., and with his division alone brilliantly assaulted the Rappahannock redoubts, Nov. 7, 1863, facing the continuous and destructive fire of the enemy, and broke over the parapet. Sergt. Otis O. Roberts, company H, of the 6th Maine, captured the colors, and Col. Emory Upton's brigade, advanced to the head of the pontoon-bridges, cutting off the enemy's retreat and capturing more than 1600 prisoners, 8 colors, all the guns, and 2000 stands of small-arms. General Russell, accompanied by one company of each of the regiments engaged, was ordered formally to present the captured flags at headquarters. He was then ordered by General Meade to present the flags to the war department of Washington, Sergeant Otis to accompany him, and was also offered a leave of absence on account of the wound which he had received during the assault. In three days he returned from Washington, reporting that Secretary Stanton had been too busy to receive him, and that consequently he had sent the flags to the war department. General Russell was soon after compelled to go to the hospital for treatment, which detained him more than sixty days, and it required the combined influence of Generals Meade, Sedgwick and Wright to prevent his being mustered out of service. On May 10, 1864, with General Upton, he commanded a selected column of the 6th corps, and carried the works near Spotsylvania, one of the few Federal victories in the Wilderness campaign. In the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, he commanded the 1st division of the 6th corps, and held the left of the line of battle. His division met with severe losses and he was wounded, but refused to leave the field during the day. He commanded the 1st division in the Army of the Shenandoah, and at the battle of Winchester, when the Federal center, weakened by Emory's 19th corps, was being driven back by Rodes, he led his division into the breach, striking the flank of the Confederates who were pursuing Grover, and thus restored the lines and checked the enemy's advance, but received a mortal wound, and was brevetted major-general, U. S. A., on the field. He died at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

RUSSELL, Henry Benajah, journalist and author, was born at Russell, Mass., March 9, 1859; son of Edwin Armstrong and Sarah Louise (Tinker) Russell; grandson of Abel and Emeline (Loomis), and of David Parks and Mary Elizabeth (Hamilton) Tinker; great-grandson of William Russell, who came from England to New Haven, Conn., before 1700; and a descendant of Joseph Loomis, Windsor, Conn., 1639; Thomas Tinker, *Mayflower* passenger, 1620, and John Hamilton, Sudbury, Mass., an original settler of Bradford. He was graduated from the Connecticut Literary institute, Suffield, Conn., 1877; from Amherst, 1881; was a reporter on the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, 1881-82, and editor of the Meriden, Conn., *Press-Recorder*, 1882-84. He was married, Sept. 25, 1885, to Louisa Annette, daughter of Silas W. Clark of Suffield, Conn. He was a special writer on the New York *Sun*, 1884-88; editorial writer on the Providence *Journal*, 1888-90, and associate editor of the Hartford *Post*, 1890-97. He is the author of: *Life of William McKinley* (1896); *International Monetary Conferences* (1898); *Illustrated History of Our War with Spain* (1899), and of contributions to various periodicals.

RUSSELL, Isaac Franklin, jurist, was born in Handen, Conn., Aug. 25, 1857; son of the Rev. William Henry and Susan Voorhies (Hiller) Russell. His father was for fifty years a Methodist preacher in the New York East conference. He prepared for college at Southold academy, L.I., N.Y.; was graduated from New York university with highest honors, A.B., 1875, LL.B., 1877, and A.M., 1878; and from Yale, LL.M., 1879, and D.C.L., 1880. He was admitted to the bar in 1878; was lecturer on Roman law at New York university, 1880-81, and in 1881 became professor of law and political science there, being also engaged in the active practice of law. He was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., July 8, 1886, to Ruth, daughter of Walter M. Ferriss of Bay Ridge, Long Island, N.Y. He was lecturer to the women's law class in the university, 1892-1902; a member of the Brooklyn institute, the Long Island Historical society, the American Geographical society, and an occasional preacher in Methodist, Congregational and Reformed churches in New York and Brooklyn. Dickinson college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1893. His works include: *Lectures on Law for Women* (1892); *Outline Study of Law* (3 vols., 1894, 1895, 1900), and contributions to the *Methodist Review* (1896-97); *Yale Law Review* (1897); *The American Lawyer* (1898); *Albany Law Journal* (1899); *Law Notes* (1900).

RUSSELL, Israel Cook, geologist, was born in Garrattsville, N.Y., Dec. 10, 1852; son of Barnabas and Louisa Sherman (Cook) Russell;

grandson of Joseph and Rachel (Leggett) Russell and of Israel and Edith (Sherman) Cook, and a descendant of Ralph Russell, who emigrated to Massachusetts from Monmouthshire, England, 1650, and established the first iron works in America at Taunton, Mass., in 1659; and of Joseph Russell, the founder of New Bedford, Mass. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, B.S. and C.E., 1872; M.S., 1875; received later the degree LL.D., and attended the Columbia School of Mines, 1872-74. He was photographer of the United States expedition to Queenstown, New Zealand, to observe the transit of Venus, 1874-75; assistant in geology, School of Mines, Columbia college, 1875-77; assistant geologist with Professor J. J. Stevenson, 1878; assistant geologist, 1879, and geologist of the U.S. geological survey, 1880-92; in 1889 ascended the Yukon river, and in 1890 led an exploring expedition to Mount St. Elias, Alaska, renewing the attempt to climb the mountain the next summer. In 1892 he became professor of geology at the University of Michigan. He was married, Nov. 27, 1886, to Julia Augusta, daughter of John Dwight and Susan (Hathorne) Olmsted. He was sent to Martinique and St. Vincent in May, 1902, by the National Geographic society to make a study of the volcanic eruptions of that month. He was elected a member or fellow of numerous scientific societies, and is the author of many geological treatises and other scientific articles published in periodicals, and of *Lake Lahontan* (1885); *The Newark System* (1892); *Lakes of North America* (1895); *Glaciers of North America* (1897); *Volcanoes of North America* (1897); *Rivers of North America* (1898); *A View of the World in 1900* (1900); *North America* (1903).

RUSSELL, James Earl, educator, was born at Handen, Delaware county, N.Y., July 1, 1864; son of Charles and Sarah (McFarlane) Russell, and grandson of James Russell, a native of Scotland. He was graduated from Cornell in 1887; taught in Hill school, Pottstown, Pa., 1887-89; and on June 19, 1889, was married to Agnes, daughter of William Fletcher of Delhi. He was principal of Casandilla school, Ithaca, N.Y., 1890-93, and was European commissioner of the regents of the University of the State of New York, and also European agent of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., 1893-95. At the same time he studied at the Universities of Jena, Leipzig and Berlin, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1895. He was professor of philosophy and pedagogy, University of Colorado, 1895-97; and in 1897 became professor of the history of education in Teachers' college, Columbia university, being appointed also dean of Teachers' college in January, 1898. His published writings include; *The Extension of Uni-*

versity Teaching in England and America (1895; translated into German, 1895); *German Higher Schools: The History, Organization and Methods of Secondary Education in Germany* (1890), and many contributions to educational periodicals.

RUSSELL, John Edwards, politician, was born in Greenfield, Mass., Jan. 20, 1834; son of John and Juliana (Witmer) Russell; grandson of John and Electa (Edwards) Russell, and of Abram and Barbara (Everly) Witmer, and a descendant of John Russell, who immigrated to Boston in 1634, and later settled in Hadley, Mass., and of his son, Philip, whose brother, the Rev. John Russell, concealed the regicide judges for some years in his house at Hadley. Mr. Russell attended no college, but studied with private instructors under his father's supervision. He was married, March 18, 1856, to Caroline, adopted daughter of John and Zibiah (Bigelow) Nelson of Leicester, Mass., and in 1858, with his wife he traveled in South and Central America. For four years he lived in Nicaragua, studying the early history of Central America. He returned to the United States in 1864, and became interested with Benjamin Holladay in mail transportation west of the Mississippi, and in steamship lines from San Francisco to the north, but in 1867 retired from business life and settled on a small estate in Leicester, Mass., belonging to his wife. He interested himself in travel, study and agriculture, and from 1880 to 1886 was secretary of the state board of agriculture, lecturing to farmers' gatherings in all parts of the state. He was a Democratic representative from the tenth Massachusetts district in the 50th congress, 1887-89, served on the committees on foreign affairs and on pensions, and identified himself with the incipient free-trade movement. He refused a re-nomination to congress, but took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1888. In 1889-90 he traveled in Egypt, Asia Minor and Greece, refused the Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts, but presided at the state convention and was active in the campaign. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1892 that nominated Cleveland and Stevenson; participated in the following campaign, and later declined the navy portfolio and the embassy to Italy. He visited Spain in 1893, and that fall was Democratic candidate for governor. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1895 one of the three persons authorized by an act of congress to confer with a similar commission appointed by the Dominion of Canada, to make inquiry and report on the feasibility of a canal for ocean commerce between the Atlantic and the Great Lakes. Mr. Russell was elected secretary of the commission, and made their report which was the basis of

congressional action. The commission served without compensation.

RUSSELL, John Henry, naval officer, was born in Frederick city, Md., July 4, 1827. He was warranted midshipman, Sept. 10, 1841; was attached to the sloop *Cyane* of the Pacific squadron, 1841-43; and served on the *St. Mary's* in the Gulf of Mexico, 1844-47, taking part in the capture of Corpus Christi, and in the blockade and capture of Vera Cruz. He was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1848. He was assigned to the North Pacific exploring expedition, 1853-56, as acting lieutenant and navigator, where he secured an official audience for the American and British envoys with the Chinese authorities. He was promoted master, Sept. 14, and lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855, and was on ordnance duty in the Washington navy yard 1860-61. He was sent to the Norfolk navy yard, April 28, 1861, to prevent the Confederates from capturing the vessels stationed there; was attached to the frigate *Colorado* off Pensacola, Fla., the same year, and on Sept. 14, commanded a night expedition composed of 100 men in four boats, which cut out and destroyed the Confederate armed schooner *Judah*, moored to a wharf at the Pensacola navy yard under protection of a battery of columbiads. For this service Lieutenant Russell received thanks from President Lincoln, from the state of Maryland, and from the navy department. He commanded the steamer *Kennebec*, in Admiral Farragut's squadron; took part in the bombardment of the forts below New Orleans, and was commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He was on ordnance duty at Washington, D.C., in 1864; commanded the sloop *Cyane* of the Pacific squadron, 1864-65; was promoted commander, Jan. 28, 1867; commanded the steamer *Ossipee*, 1869-71, and rescued the passengers and crew of the Pacific mail steamer *Continental* during a gale in September, 1869. He was promoted captain, Feb. 12, 1874, and while in command of the sloop *Plymouth* in 1875, he saved the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron from an epidemic of yellow fever at Key West. He commanded the steamer *Powhatan*, on special service, 1876-77; was promoted commodore, Oct. 30, 1883; was in command of the Mare Island navy yard, 1883-86; was promoted rear admiral, March 4, 1886, and was retired at his own request, Aug. 27, 1886. He died in Washington, D.C., April 1, 1897.



U.S.S. OSSIPÉE.

RUSSELL, Jonathan, diplomat, was born at Providence, R.I., Feb. 27, 1771; son of Jonathan and Abigail Russell. He was graduated at Rhode Island college, A.B., 1791, A.M., 1794; studied law and entered business. He became greatly interested in politics; was chargé d'affaires in Paris, 1810-11; in London, 1811-12, and on Jan. 8, 1814, was appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent. He was minister plenipotentiary to Sweden, 1814-18, and upon his return to the United States he made his home in Mendon, Mass., and was a Democratic representative from Massachusetts in the 17th and 18th congresses, 1821-25. Mr. Russell was twice married; first, on April 3, 1794, to Sylvia Amidon, who died, July 10, 1811, and secondly, on April 2, 1817, to Lydia, daughter of Barney Smith. Mr. Russell by both marriages had eight children; one of them, Jonathan Russell, was consul at Manila several years. He received from Brown the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1817, and is the author of several addresses and orations that have been preserved. He died in Milton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1833.

RUSSELL, William, representative, was born in Ireland. He immigrated to the United States, and settled at West Union, Adams county, Ohio. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1809-10 and 1811-13; state senator, 1819-21; a Jackson Democratic representative from the fifth district of Ohio in the 20th, 21st and 22d congresses, 1827-33, and was defeated in 1832 as a candidate for the 23d congress. He removed to Portsmouth, and was a Whig representative from the seventh Ohio district in the 27th congress, 1841-43. He died at Portsmouth, O., Oct. 2, 1845.

RUSSELL, William Augustus, representative, was born at Wells River, Vt., April 22, 1831; son of William and Almira (Heath) Russell, and a descendant of English ancestry. He removed with his parents at an early age to Franklin, N.H., where he attended the academy; worked in Peabody & Daniels' paper mill during vacation until 1847; attended a private school in Lowell, Mass., 1847-48; worked in his father's paper mill at Franklin, N.H., 1848-51, becoming a partner in 1850, and removed the mills to Lawrence, Mass., assuming entire control of the business, which he extended by leasing two mills in Belfast, Me., in 1856; purchasing another mill at Lawrence in 1861, and establishing in 1869 a wood-pulp mill, the first of its kind, in Franklin, N.H. He purchased the Fisher and Aiken paper mills in Franklin in 1879, and located large mills at Bellows Falls, Vt., purchasing the entire water power and building a dam. He extended his interests in paper mills to other points in Maine and to St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., and on the organization of the International Paper company in 1897 became a director

and president of the company, resigning in November, 1898, on account of failing health. He was a Republican alderman of Lawrence, Mass., in 1867; a representative in the state legislature in 1869; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868 and 1876, and a Republican representative from the seventh Massachusetts district in the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879-83, and from the eighth district in the 48th congress, 1883-85, declining re-election in 1884, and serving in the 46th congress on the committee on commerce and on a sub-committee to investigate the decline of American commerce, his report resulting in a change of the state laws in relation to the taxation of property in ships, and on the committee on ways and means in the 47th and 48th congresses as a protectionist. He was married, first, Feb. 1, 1859, to Elizabeth Haven, daughter of William A. Hall of Bradford. She died, Dec. 18, 1866, leaving three daughters; and he was married, secondly, June 23, 1872, to his first wife's sister, Frances Spafford Hall, by whom he had two sons, William A., Jr., and Richard Spafford, and one daughter, Elizabeth H. Mr. Russell made his winter home in Boston, Mass., from 1885, and died there, Jan. 10, 1899.

RUSSELL, William Eustis, governor of Massachusetts, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 6, 1857; son of Charles Theodore and Sarah Elizabeth (Ballister) Russell; grandson of Charles and Persis (Hastings) Russell, and of Joseph and Sarah (Yendell) Ballister, and a descendant of William and Martha Russell, who were in Cambridge in 1645. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1877, and from Boston university, *summa cum laude*, LL.B., 1879, and entered his father's law office. He was a member of the Cambridge common council, 1881-82; of the board of aldermen, 1882-84, and was mayor of Cambridge, 1884-87. He was married, June 3, 1885, to Margaret Manning, daughter of Joshua A. and Sarah (Hodges) Swan of Cambridge, Mass. In 1888 and 1889 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was elected in 1890, serving by re-election until 1893, and being the youngest governor ever elected in Massachusetts. He became very popular, and was prominently mentioned as a candidate for President of the United States. He attended the



Democratic national convention at Chicago, Ill., in 1896, identifying himself with the gold faction of that convention, and is supposed to have injured his health by overwork at that time. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams college in 1891. He died near St. Adelaide de Pabos, Quebec, July 16, 1896.

RUTER, Martin, clergyman, was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Mass., April 3, 1783. His father was a Revolutionary soldier; he attended the common schools; was licensed to preach in 1800, and was admitted to the New York conference of the M.E. church in June, 1801. He was an itinerant preacher in New England and at Montreal, Canada, prior to 1816; was married, first, in June, 1805, to Sibi Robertson of Chesterfield, N.H., who died in March, 1808; and, secondly, in April, 1809, to Ruth Young of Concord, N.H. He was stationed in Philadelphia, Pa., 1816-17; was principal of Wesleyan academy, New Market, Mass., 1818-20, and agent of the Book Concern, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1820-27. He was a delegate to the general conferences at Baltimore, Md., in 1808, 1816, 1820 and 1824; president of Augusta college, Ky., 1827-32; secretary of the general conference at Pittsburg, Pa., 1828; pastor in Pittsburg, 1832-33; a delegate to the Pittsburg conference of 1833, and president of Allegheny college, 1833-37. He was a delegate to the Pittsburg conference at Washington, D.C., 1834, and to the general conference at Cincinnati, 1836, and in 1837 became superintendent of Methodist missions in Texas. In this capacity he served one year, riding thousands of miles on horseback, preaching every day, and often three times a day, and planting societies in every part of the state. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Transylvania college, Ky., in 1820. Ruter Hall, Allegheny college, and Rutersville, Tex., were named for him, and a college was founded at Rutersville in his honor. He is the author of: *Collection of Miscellaneous Pieces; Explanatory Notes on the Ninth Chapter of Romans; Sketch of Calvin's Life and Doctrine; Letters on Calvin and Calvinism (1815-16); Hebrew Grammar; History of Martyrs; Ecclesiastical History*; various text-books, and left in MS.: *Plea for Africa as a Field for Missionary Labor, and a Life of Bishop Asbury*. He died on his way home in Washington, D.C., May 16, 1838.

RUTGERS, Henry (or Hendrick), patriot, was born in New York city, Oct. 7, 1743; son of Hendrick (1712-1779) and Catharine (de Peyster) Rutgers; grandson of Capt. Harman and Catharina (Meyer) Rutgers and of Johannes de Peyster, who settled in New York about 1642-45, and a descendant of Rutger Jacobsen Van Schoenderwoerd, who embarked from Holland on the yacht *Rensselaerwyck*, in 1636, for Fort

Orange (Albany) N.Y.; was married to Tryntje Jansse Van Brestede of New Amsterdam, 1646, and was a magistrate in 1655. Henry Rutgers's ancestors engaged chiefly in the brewery business. He was graduated from King's college in 1766; and devoted his attention to the management of his estate. He was appointed a lieutenant in the Colonial militia in 1775; a lieutenant in Malcom's regiment in 1776, and in the battle of White Plains commanded his company and succeeded Malcom as colonel. During the occupation of New York city by the British, his house was used as a barrack and military hospital, and the Rutgers brewery was used as a hospital kitchen, and subsequently as a repository of naval stores. He was major of the New York militia, 1788; colonel, 1790; a member of the New York state assembly in 1784, 1800-02 and 1807; a presidential elector from the sixth district in 1809, elector-at-large in 1810, and elector from the first district in 1821. In 1811 he assisted in raising funds for building the first Tammany Hall. He presided over a meeting held June 24, 1812, and contributed to the defence of the city against an expected attack by the British. He was a member of the correspondence committee appointed to devise a plan for checking the spread of slavery, 1819. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1802-26; a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1804-17; gave \$5,000 toward the re-establishment of Queen's college, N.J., and changed the name to Rutgers, Dec. 5, 1825, and



QUEEN'S COLLEGE

contributed sites of land on the East River, in Chatham Square, and in other parts of the city for the erection of schools and churches. He was elected president of the Public School society to succeed De Witt Clinton, 1828. He never married. He died in New York, Feb. 17, 1830.

RUTHERFOORD, John, governor of Virginia, was born in Richmond, Va., Dec. 6, 1792; son of Thomas and Mary (Winston) Rutherford. His father was a native of Kircaldy, Scotland, who came to America in 1784 as a merchant, with a letter of introduction to Washington from Sir Edward Neverham, a member of parliament for

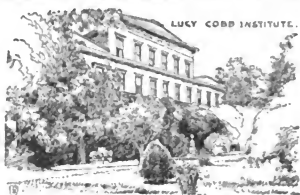
RUTHERFORD

the county of Dublin, settled in Richmond, and became a large real estate owner; he also wrote extensively for the press on matters connected with commerce and the tariff. John Rutherford was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1810, A. M., 1813; studied law, but abandoned it, and was president of the Virginia Mutual Assurance company of Richmond for many years. He was married, April 24, 1816, to Emily Ann Coles. He was the first captain of the Fayette artillery and became colonel of the regiment. He was a Whig representative in the state legislature, being elected in 1826 from Richmond; in 1839 was appointed a councillor, and in 1840 was elected lieutenant-governor of the state on the Democratic ticket. Upon the resignation of Gov. Thomas Gilmer in 1841, and the expiration of the term of John M. Patton as senior councillor and Gilmer's successor, he succeeded on March 31 to the office of acting governor and held it till 1843. He was influential in procuring the appointment of Gen. Robert E. Lee to the position of commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces in 1861. He died at Richmond, Va., Aug. 3, 1866.

RUTHERFORD, Griffith, soldier, was born in Ireland about 1731. He settled in Locke Settlement, west of Salisbury, N. C.; was a delegate to the provincial congresses of 1775; a member of the council of safety; was appointed brigadier-general, June 23, 1776, and co-operated with Col. Andrew Williamson against the Cherokees and Tories on the frontier, compelling them to surrender much of their lands. He was in command of 700 North Carolina troops, including the command of Col. W. R. Davie, in June 1780, and crossed the Tuckasage Ford of the Catawba river to attack Colonel Moore, who commanded 1,100 Tories at Ramseur's Mills on the edge of the present town of Lincolnton, N. C., but Col. Francis Locke, who was to meet him, advanced more rapidly and drove Moore out of the place. Rutherford arrived less than one hour after the retreat, and with Colonel Davie pursued the fleeing Tories, capturing many. He then passed down the Catawba valley opposite Hanging Rock, where he surprised and captured a detachment of Tories and their stores, July 20, 1780. He joined Gates's army in the battle of Camden, S. C., Aug. 16, 1780, where he was captured, carried to Charleston, and imprisoned there, and subsequently at St. Augustine, Fla. He was exchanged June 22, 1781, and commanded the brigade of militia that took possession of the city of Wilmington, N. C., when the British evacuated. He represented Rowan county for several terms in the state senate previous to 1786, and was appointed president of the legislative council of the newly created territory of Tennessee, in August, 1794. He died in Tennessee about 1800.

RUTHERFORD

RUTHERFORD, Mildred, educator, was born at Athens, Ga., July 16, 1831; daughter of Professor Williams and Laura Bataille (Cobb) Rutherford; granddaughter of Williams and Eliza (Boykin) Rutherford, and of John Addison and Sarah (Robinson) Cobb, and a descendant from Robert (b. 1734) and Dorothy Ann (Brooks) Rutherford; from Thomas Reed Rootes of Fredericksburg, Va.; from John Lewis of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and from Augustine Warner, Virginia House of Burgesses, 1675, and member of the Royal Council, 1680. Her mother was a sister of Gens. Howell and T. R. R. Cobb of the Confederate army, and her father was a soldier in the Confederate army, 1861-65. Mildred Rutherford was graduated from Lucy Cobb



Institute in 1868; was principal of the Institute, 1880-95; and teacher of literature there, from 1890. Her published writings, chiefly textbooks, include: *English Authors* (1888); *American Authors* (1894); *Bible Questions on Old Testament History* (1894); *That School Girl* (1896); *French and German Authors* (1902).

RUTHERFORD, Williams, educator, was born at Midway, near Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 3, 1818; son of Williams and Eliza (Boykin) Rutherford; grandson of Col. John and Mary (Hubert) Rutherford and of Maj. Frank Boykin; great-grandson of Benjamin Hubert, a Huguenot, who immigrated to the United States in 1746 and married Mrs. Mary Williams, and a descendant of Robert Rutherford, who settled on the Nottaway river, Va., and married Dorothy Ann Brooks. Williams Rutherford attended a preparatory school at Milledgeville, and was graduated from Franklin college (University of Georgia), Athens, Ga., A. B., 1838, A. M., 1841. He engaged as a planter on Flint river and in teaching school until 1856; was professor of mathematics in Franklin college, 1856-86, and upon his resignation in the latter year was made professor emeritus. He was married, March 23, 1841, to Laura Bataille, daughter of John and Sarah Robinson (Rootes) Cobb, and sister of Gens. Howell (q. v.) and Thomas R. R. (q. v.) Cobb. Of their children: John C. Rutherford was a lawyer, and Mary Ann (Rutherford,

Lipscomb (q.v.) and Mildred Rutherford (q.v.) were prominent educators. Professor Rutherford is the author of: *Church Members' Guide for Baptist Churches*; *Family Government*, in manuscript, and many articles for church papers. He died at Athens, Ga., Aug. 21, 1896.

RUTHERFURD, John, senator, was born in New York city, Sept. 30, 1760; son of Walter and Catherine (Alexander) Rutherford, and grandson of James Alexander of Perth Amboy, N.J., and of Sir John Rutherford of Edgerston, Roxburghshire, Scotland, who came to America in 1756. His father, an English soldier, took part in the Canadian campaign under Sir Jeffrey Amherst, and settled in New York city. John was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779, and practised law in New York city until 1787. He was married in October, 1782, to Helena, daughter of Lewis Morris, 3d, of Westchester, N.Y.; she died at Edgerston, N.J., Oct. 6, 1840. He was clerk of the vestry of Trinity church, and in 1787 removed to Tranquility, Sussex county, N.J. He was a representative in the state legislature; presidential elector from the second congressional district in 1788, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1791, serving till 1798, when he resigned. He was a commissioner with Simeon DeWitt and Gouverneur Morris to lay out the city of New York from 1801. He was president of the board of proprietors of eastern New Jersey; a member of the New York and New Jersey boundary commission in 1826, and of the joint commission to settle the boundary question between New York and New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 1829-33. He died at Edgerston, now Rutherford, N.J., Feb. 23, 1840.

RUTHERFURD, Lewis Morris, physicist, was born in Morrisania, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1816; son of Robert Walter and Sabina (Morris) Rutherford; grandson of John and Helena (Morris) Rutherford, and of Lewis and Ann (Elliott) Morris, and a descendant of Maj. Walter Rutherford of the British army, who changed the name to Rutherford, and was married to Catharine, daughter of James Alexander, and sister of Gen. William Alexander of the Patriot army. He was graduated from Williams college in 1834; was admitted to the bar in 1837, and became a partner of Peter A. Jay, and in 1843 of Hamilton Fish. He retired from active practice in 1849 and devoted himself to scientific study. He made a specialty of astronomical photography, and published a paper in the *American Journal of Science* on the spectra of stars, moon and planets, which was the first attempt at a spectral classification of the stars. He invented the star spectroscope, and in 1864 constructed a corrected object glass for making negatives of the heavenly bodies, and he improved the lens in 1868. He also constructed an

instrument for the measurement of astronomical photographs. In 1870 he invented an engine that ruled 17,000 lines to the inch on a metallic sheet, this being the best one produced until the invention of Henry Augustus Rowland (q.v.) about ten years later. By means of the plates thus ruled he made a photograph of the solar spectrum. He was one of the American delegates to the International Meridian conference, held in Washington in October, 1885, and framed the resolution expressing the conclusions of the conference. He was appointed the representative of the National Academy of Sciences to the International Meridian Conference on Astronomical Photography in 1887, but failing health caused him to decline the honor. He was married to Margaret Stuyvesant Chanler. He was a trustee of Columbia college, 1858-84, and presented that institution with his astronomical instruments, valued at \$12,000, in December, 1883, and with all his negatives, with funds for their measurements, in November, 1890. "The Rutherford Photographic Measures of the Group of the Pleiades" was published before the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Academy of Science in 1863; an associate of the Royal Astronomical society; a member of the American Astronomical society, and a fellow of the Royal society of London. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1887 and by Williams in 1889. He died in Tranquility, Sussex county, N.J., May 3, 1892.

RUTHRAUFF, John Mosheim, educator, was born in Stark county, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1846. He served in the U.S. army one hundred days in 1864; was graduated at Wittenberg college, Ohio, A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874, D.D., 1900; was pastor of Lutheran churches at Louisville, Ky., 1872-74; Circleville, Ohio, 1874-76 and 1880-85; Washingtonville, Ohio, 1876-80, and Dixon, Ohio, 1885-95; president and professor of history and philosophy, Carthage college, Ill., 1895-1901, and served as president and professor of theism and ethics, Wittenberg college, 1901-02, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Ort (q.v.) resigned. He was married, May 28, 1879, to Sarah E., daughter of John and Mary A. Morrison. He was president of the synod, both in Ohio and Illinois; president of Rock assembly, Ill., 1888-95, and five times delegate to the general synod. He died suddenly at his home in Springfield, Ohio, May 6, 1902.

RUTLEDGE, Edward, statesman, was born in Charleston, S.C., Nov. 23, 1749; son of Dr. John Rutledge. He studied law at Temple bar, London, 1769-73, and established himself in practice in Charleston. He was married in 1773 to Harriet, daughter of Henry Middleton. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-77; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; a

member of the first board of war, and with John Adams and Benjamin Franklin met Lord Howe on Staten Island, Sept. 11, 1776, in order to effect a reconciliation. He was re-elected to the Continental congress in 1779, but was disabled by sickness and could not attend. He was appointed captain of a company of artillery, and took part in skirmishes at Port Royal in 1779; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and was detailed to secure assistance for the army of Benjamin Lincoln, which was cut off from supplies during the investment of Charleston, but was taken prisoner and confined at St. Augustine, 1780-81. He was a representative in the legislature of 1782 that met at Jacksonborough to pass a bill condemning all Tories to punishment. He returned to Charleston on its evacuation and resumed his professional duties. He was a representative in the state legislature; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1790; declined the office of associate justice of the U.S. supreme court in 1794, and was elected governor of South Carolina in 1798, but did not complete his term. He died in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 23, 1800.

RUTLEDGE, Edward, educator, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1797; son of Hugh Rutledge and grandson of Dr. John Rutledge. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820, and was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, at Christ Church, Middletown, Conn., Nov. 17, 1819. He was assistant professor of moral philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1828-36, and was elected president of Transylvania university in 1836, but died before assuming the office. He is the author of: *The Family Altar* (1822), and *History of the Church of England* (1825). He died in Savannah, Ga., March 13, 1836.

RUTLEDGE, Francis Huger, first bishop of Florida and 53rd in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Charleston, S.C., April 11, 1799; son of Hugh Rutledge, and grandson of Dr. John Rutledge. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., in 1820, and entered the General Theological seminary, New York city, class of 1823, but did not graduate. He was ordered deacon in 1823; advanced to the priesthood, Nov. 20, 1825; was rector of a church on Sullivan's Island, S.C., 1827-39; of Trinity church, St. Augustine, Fla., 1839-45; and of St. John's, Tallahassee, Fla., 1845-51. He was elected bishop of the newly-created diocese of Florida, and was consecrated Oct. 15, 1851, by Bishops Gadsden, Elliott, and Cobbs. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by the College of South Carolina, and that of S.T.D. by Hobart college, 1844. He died in Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 6, 1866.

RUTLEDGE, John, chief justice, was born in

Charleston, S.C., in 1739; son of Dr. John Rutledge, who emigrated from Ireland in 1735, married a Miss Hexe, and died in 1749, at Charleston. He studied law at the Temple, London, returned to Charleston in 1761, established a practice, and was married in 1763, to Elizabeth Grimké. He was attorney-general *pro tempore*, in 1764, a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-77 and 1789-83; a member of the provincial convention of 1774; chairman of the committee that framed the constitution of 1776; and on March 27, 1776, was elected president of the provincial government and commander-in-chief of the militia. He advocated the fortification of Charleston against the threatened invasion by Sir Henry Clinton and Commodore Parker; held the post on Sullivan's Island, contrary to the advice of Gen. Charles Lee, and planned the successful defence of Charleston. He resigned his office in March, 1778, as he did not approve of the changes made in the state constitution, but was again chosen governor by the unanimous vote of the legislature in 1779. He commanded the militia against Gen. Augustine Provost, in May, 1779, and when Charleston was captured May 12, 1779, by Sir Henry Clinton, he left the city with his council and took refuge in North Carolina, and used every effort to relieve the city by cooperating with Generals Gates and Greene in reorganizing the army. His term of office ended in 1782, and he was succeeded by Governor Matthews. He was elected state chancellor, March 21, 1784; was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that adopted the Federal constitution; was a member of the state convention that ratified the constitution; a delegate from South Carolina in the national convention to elect a president and vice-president in 1789, and received six electoral votes. On Sept. 26, 1789, he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, serving 1789-91; was chief justice of South Carolina, 1791-95; and was appointed chief justice of the United States supreme court by President Washington in 1795. He presided at the August term of the court, but on Dec. 15, 1795, the senate refused to confirm the nomination. His mind failed in December, 1795, and he died at Charleston, S.C., July 23, 1800.



RUTLEDGE, John, Jr., representative, was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1786; son of John Rutledge (q.v.), with whom he studied law. He was admitted to the bar; practised in Charleston, and was a Federalist representative from South Carolina in the 5th, 6th and 7th congresses, serving from May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1803. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1819.

RYAN, Abram Joseph, poet-priest, was born in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 15, 1839. He was ordained a R.C. priest in 1861, and served as chaplain in the Confederate army, 1861-65. He became priest in the archdiocese of New Orleans, La., in 1865, where he edited the *Star*, a Roman Catholic weekly; was transferred to Knoxville, Tenn., and subsequently to Augusta, Ga., where he founded and edited the *Banner of the South*, a political and religious weekly. He was pastor of St. Mary's church in Mobile, Ala., 1868-80, traveling and lecturing to raise money for the cathedral in Mobile; and in 1880 removed to Baltimore, Md., with the intention of making a lecture tour. He delivered his first lecture: "Some Aspects of Modern Civilization" in Baltimore, and in return for the hospitality he had enjoyed at Loyola college gave \$300, the proceeds of a public reading, to the Jesuit fathers to found a medal for poetry in the college. His lecture tour not proving successful, and being in feeble health he received permission to retire from all parochial duty in October, 1881; settled in Biloxi, Miss., and devoted himself to literary work. He is the author of: *Poems, Patriotic, Religious and Miscellaneous* (1890), including: *The Conquered Banner*; *The Lost Cause*; *The Sword of Lee*; *The Flag of Erin*, poems; the epic, *Their Story Runneth Thus*, and at the time of his death he had in preparation a *Life of Christ*. He died in Louisville, Ky., April 22, 1896.

RYAN, Edward George, jurist, was born at Newcastle House, county Meath, Ireland, Nov. 13, 1810. He was liberally educated; began the study of theology, but abandoned it for that of the law, and immigrated to the United States in 1830, completing his law course in New York city, where he was admitted to the bar, 1836. In the same year he began practice in Chicago, Ill.; edited the *Tribune*, 1839-41, and practised in Racine, Wis., 1842-48. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention that assembled Oct. 5 and adjourned Dec. 16, 1846, and to the Democratic national convention that met at Baltimore, Md., May 22, 1848, and served as chairman of a special committee of the Democratic state convention, 1862, that framed an address to the people, subsequently published as the "Ryan Address." He removed to Milwaukee in 1848; was city attorney, 1870-72; was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Wiscon-

sin to succeed Luther S. Dixon, June 17, 1874, and was elected to the office in April, 1875, serving until his death, which occurred in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19, 1890.

RYAN, James, R.C. bishop, was born in Thurles, county Tipperary, Ireland, June 17, 1848. He came to the United States at an early age; prepared for the priesthood in the seminaries of St. Thomas and St. Joseph, Bardstown, Ky.; was ordained, Dec. 24, 1871, at Louisville, Ky.; was professor at St. Joseph's seminary, and subsequently missionary pastor in Kentucky until 1878, and in Illinois, 1878-88. He was appointed bishop of Alton, Ill., and was consecrated May 1, 1888, by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, assisted by Bishops McCloskey and Janssen.

RYAN, John, Jesuit clergyman and educator, was born in Ireland, June 24, 1810. He was educated in the Catholic schools of his native country, at that time decreed by the government, and determining to enter the priesthood, he came to America and joined the Society of Jesus at Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 7, 1839, where he served his novitiate and was ordained priest in 1845. He joined the Jesuit colony in New York city, where he helped to conduct the School of the Holy Name of Jesus, first in basements of churches and then in a building on Third avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. He was the second president of the school, 1847-50, and having through strenuous efforts and against great opposition secured a plot of ground on West Fifteenth street as the site for a Jesuit college, he was instrumental in founding the College of St. Francis Xavier, opened in 1850, and he was the first president under the new name, 1849-55. He died in New York city in 1861.

RYAN, Patrick John, archbishop, was born in Thurles, county Tipperary, Ireland, Feb. 20, 1831; son of Jeremiah and Mary Ryan. He attended the Christian Brothers' school at Thurles; a private school in Dublin until 1847; was graduated from Carlow college in 1852, and ordained subdeacon, and in the same year came to the United States. He was professor of English literature in Carondelet Theological seminary, St. Louis, Mo., 1852-53; ordained deacon in 1853, and priest, Sept. 8, 1853, by Archbishop Kenrick, being appointed assistant rector of the St. Louis cathedral and secretary of the archbishop. In 1856 he was made rector, remaining in that position until 1860, when he assumed charge of the Parish of the Annunciation in St. Louis, serving also during the civil war as chaplain to the Gratiot Street Military prison and hospital, and declining a commission as chaplain in the army. After the war he was appointed rector of St. John's church, St. Louis, and while on a visit in Europe, in 1867-68, at the invitation of Pope Pius IX., delivered in the

latter year the English course of Lenten lectures in Rome. He was appointed vicar-general upon his return to St. Louis in 1868, and was administrator of the diocese during Archbishop Kenrick's absence while attending the Vatican council; was consecrated Bishop of Tricomia (Palestine) i. p. i., and coadjutor to the archbishop of St. Louis, April 14, 1872, by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Feehan and Melcher; promoted archbishop coadjutor, and translated to the titular see of Salamis (Greece), Jan. 6, 1884, and transferred as archbishop to Philadelphia,



June 8, 1884. In 1877 he delivered, on invitation, two lectures before the legislature of Missouri; in 1879 he preached at the dedication of the New York cathedral; and in 1885 preached on the occasion of the bestowal of the pallium on Archbishop Corrigan. In November, 1883, he visited Rome to participate in the deliberations of the American archbishops before the Third plenary council of Baltimore, and preached the opening sermon of the council in November, 1884, as well as the centennial sermon of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States in 1880; was chosen orator by Cardinal Gibbons, when the latter received the cardinal's hat in 1886; preached the sermon at the laying of the corner-stone of the National Irish Church of Patrick in Rome, 1888, and delivered the address to his holiness Leo XIII., on presenting him with a copy of the constitution of the United States, the gift of President Grover Cleveland, on the occasion of the Pope's Episcopal jubilee in 1888. The silver jubilee of Archbishop Ryan's elevation to the see of Philadelphia was celebrated by the Catholic Province of the Archdiocese of that city with elaborate ceremony in 1897. His published lectures include: *What Catholics do not Believe* (1877); *The Causes of Modern Religious Skepticism* (1883); *Agnosticism* (1895). In 1902 Archbishop Ryan dedicated the new R.C. chapel of St. Maron in Philadelphia, the house of worship for the Maronites, who are permitted to use their ancient liturgy in the Cyro-Chaldaic tongue. Archbishop Ryan received the honorary degree of

LL.D. from the University of New York in 1864, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, and was closely identified as one of the trustees with the promotion of the American Catholic university at Washington, D.C. A jubilee celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Archbishop Ryan's ordination was arranged for Sept. 8, 1903, by the clergy of the archdiocese.

RYAN, Stephen Vincent, R.C. bishop, was born in Almonte, Ontario, Jan. 1, 1825; son of Martin and Catherine (McCarthy) Ryan. He removed with his parents at an early age to Pottsville, Pa.; attended St. Charles seminary, Philadelphia, 1840-44, joining the Lazarist order at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in the latter year, and after continuing his theological studies at the seminary of St. Mary's of the Barrens, Mo., was ordained priest by Archbishop P. R. Kenrick, June 24, 1849. From 1851 to 1857 he was engaged as professor and prefect at St. Mary's; as professor at Cape Girardeau, and as president of the College of St. Vincent. In 1857, on the anniversary of his ordination, he was made visitor of the Vincentian Fathers, making his home in St. Louis, Mo., and subsequently in Germantown, Pa., to which city the headquarters of the community were transferred largely through his influence. He was consecrated second bishop of the diocese of Buffalo in St. Joseph's cathedral, Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1868, by Archbishop McCloskey of New York, assisted by Bishops Loughlin, McQuaid and Conroy. During his administration the diocese more than doubled the number of its churches and chapels, and also the number of its priests. Bishop Ryan bequeathed his property to the Roman Catholic church. He died in Buffalo, N.Y., April 10, 1896.

RYAN, Thomas, musician, was born in Temple Moor, Ireland, in 1827; son of Michael and Ellen (Armstrong) Ryan. His father was a bandmaster in the British army. Thomas Ryan came to the United States in 1845, and was immediately engaged as a member of the orchestra of a theatre owned by William B. English, on Washington street, Boston, Mass., joining the orchestra at the Howard Athenæum in 1846, and subsequently teaching and playing as opportunity offered. In November, 1849, the Mendelssohn Quintet club gave its first public performance in Chickering Hall, Boston, Mr. Ryan rendering a clarinet concerto. He remained a member of the club until his death, touring through the United States, Australia, New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands. He was married, May 24, 1854, to Mary Helen, daughter of Eben Carlton and Eliza Badger (Jacobs) Ewins of Gilmanton, N.H. In 1878 he was active in inducing the club to establish the National College of Music in Tremont Temple, Boston, but was obliged to abandon the enterprise after one year, and in 1893 founded the Con-

servatory of Music and Fine Arts at Augusta, Ga. He was a member of the Boston Academy of Music, introducing for the first time in Boston Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and his own "Scotch Symphony;" a member of the Musical Fund society, and of the Orchestral union. Mr. Ryan was known as a talented player of the clarinet and viola, and as the composer of a number of quartettes for strings and clarinet, performed by the Mendelssohn Quintet club and by himself as soloist. He is the author of: *Recollections of An Old Musician* (1899). He died in New Bedford, Mass., while on his way from New York city to his home in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1903.

RYAN, Thomas, representative, was born at Oxford, N.Y., Nov. 25, 1837. In early life he went with his parents to Bradford county, Pa., where he lived on a farm until 1854. He was a student at Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. He served in the Federal army, 1862-64; was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and was mustered out with the rank of captain. He was married, Nov. 24, 1863, to a daughter of Edwin Coolbaugh of Towanda, Pa. In 1865 he removed to Topeka, Kan., where he was county attorney, 1865-73; assistant U.S. attorney for Kansas, 1873-76; and a Republican representative from the fourth district of Kansas in the 45th-50th congresses, 1877-89. He was re-elected to the 51st congress, but resigned to accept the office of U.S. minister to Mexico, where he served, 1889-93. He again practised law in Topeka until 1897, when he was appointed by President McKinley first assistant secretary of the interior, and was continued as such by President Roosevelt.

RYAN, William Henry, representative, was born at Hopkinton, Mass., May 10, 1860; son of Patrick and Jane (Cleary) Ryan. In 1866 he removed with his parents to Buffalo, N.Y., where he was educated in the public schools, and engaged in business as a contractor. He was married, Sept. 19, 1887, to Ellen, daughter of Terence Cosgrove, of Buffalo, N.Y. He was a member of the board of supervisors of Erie county, 1895-99, and its chairman, 1898, and was a representative from the thirty-second district of New York in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905.

RYDER, James, educator, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 8, 1800. He came to the United States at an early age; entered the Society of Jesus, 1813; studied at Georgetown university, D.C., and in Rome, Italy, and was ordained priest in 1825. He was professor of theology and the sacred scriptures, College of Spoleto, Italy, 1825-28; professor of theology and philosophy, and vice-president of Georgetown university, D.C., 1828-39, resigning in 1839 to become pastor of St.

Mary's church, Philadelphia, Pa. He was pastor in Frederick, Md., 1840-41; president of Georgetown university, 1841-43; superior of the Jesuit order in the United States, 1843-45; president of the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.,

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1846-48, and again president of Georgetown university, 1848-51. He is the author of various addresses and sermons. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, 1860.

RYDER, Platt Powell, artist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 11, 1821; son of Uriah and Mary Ann (Powell) Ryder; grandson of Nathaniel and Phebe (Nostrand) Ryder, and of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sands) Powell, the latter of Quaker stock. He attended the public schools and later the Brooklyn Art Association and Academy of Design, and the National Academy of Design, although he was in art mainly self-educated. He visited Europe in 1860, and again in 1869, studying in London, Amsterdam, The Hague, and at the atelier of Bonnat in Paris, exhibiting two works in oil at the Salon in 1870. On his return in the latter year he painted genre subjects, interiors, with figures, landscapes and portraits. He also painted in water-colors, when leisure permitted. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1868, and was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Academy of Design. Mr. Ryder never married. His portrait subjects include: Miss Emily Cole, Katskill, N.Y.; Mrs. Dickinson, New York; Judge Alexander McCue and others of his family; Judge G. J. Dyckerman; William Marshall; Charles Parsons, A.N.A., for the National Academy of Design; S. R. Putnam; George P. Putnam, for the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Gen. U. S. Grant, which last portrait, though executed entirely from memory of the general's features, as studied at his various appearances in public assemblies, is said to be a striking likeness. His genre paintings include: *The Christmas Turkey*; *The House-keeper*; *Boys Playing Marbles* (W. T. Evans collection); *Expectant*; *On Guard*; *Waiting for the Train*. He died in Saratoga, N.Y., July 16, 1896.

RYLAND, Charles Hill, educationist and minister, was born in King and Queen county, Va., Jan. 22, 1836; son of Samuel Peachey and Cath-

arine (Gaines) Hill Ryland. He was prepared for college at Fleetwood academy; was a student at Richmond college, 1854-56, and was graduated at the Southern Baptist Theological seminary in 1860. He was evangelist and colporteur in the Confederate army, 1861-65; was pastor at Burruss's church, Mount Carmel, Va., 1863-66; general state superintendent of Sunday-schools, 1866-69, and was prominent in the first national Sunday-school institute at St. Louis, 1869. He was married, Oct. 28, 1860, to Alice Marion, daughter of Dr. John Muscoe and Anne E. (Hancock) Garnett of King and Queen county, Va.; pastor in Alexandria, Va., 1869-74; financial secretary and librarian, Richmond college, 1874-1903. He was elected a trustee of Richmond college; a member of the corporation of Columbian university, D.C., and overseer, 1872-82, and founder of the Virginia Baptist Historical society, 1876. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Richmond college.

RYLAND, Robert, educator, was born in King and Queen county, Va., March 14, 1805; son of Josiah and Catharine (Peachy) Ryland; grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hunley) Ryland, and great-grandson of Richard Hunley. He received a good preparatory training in private schools and academies near his home; was licensed to preach in 1825, and ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1827. He was married, May 27, 1830, to Josephine, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Mosby) Norvell of Richmond, Va. He was graduated from Columbian college, Washington, D.C., A.B., 1836, A.M. 1831; was pastor at Lynchburg, Va., 1827-31; principal of the Virginia Baptist seminary, Spring Farm, Henrico county, Va. (a manual labor school, which was removed to Richmond, Va., 1834), and served, 1832-40, and as president of its successor, Richmond college, 1840-66. He resigned the presidency in 1866. He had served as chaplain of the University of Virginia, 1834-36, and as pastor of the First African Baptist church, Richmond, 1842-67. He was president of the female seminary in Shelbyville, Ky., 1868-70; at Lexington, Ky., 1870-77, and at New Castle, Ky., 1877-80. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Richmond college and from Shurtleff college, Ill. He is the author of: *Lectures on the Apocalypse* (1857); of several addresses and published sermons, and of a catechism which was used for the oral instruction of the colored people in his church. He died in Lexington, April 23, 1899.

RYLAND, William Semple, educator, was born in Richmond, Va., June 4, 1836; son of the Rev. Robert (q.v.) and Josephine (Norvell) Ryland. He was graduated at Richmond college, of which his father was president, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858; was pastor of the Baptist church at Winchester, Va., 1859-61; taught school in Clarke county, 1861-63; was chaplain in the Confederate army, 1863-65; pastor and teacher at Frederick county, Va., 1865-67; Grenada, Miss., 1867-73, and Lexington, Ky., 1873-80; president of the Lexington Female college, 1877-80; president of Bethel college, Ky., 1889-98, serving also as professor of natural science, 1880-93, and as chairman of the faculty, 1887-89, and in 1893 became pastor of churches in Logan county, Ky., residing at Russellville. He was married at Racine, Wis., Sept. 29, 1870, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William J. Morton, a native of Shelby county, Ky. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Mercer university, Ga., in 1896, and that of D.D. from Georgetown, Ky., in 1887.

RYORS, Alfred, educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., or Long Island, N.Y., June 28, 1812. Left an orphan at an early age in Philadelphia, he resided at Abington, Montgomery county, Pa., in the family of the Rev. Robert Steel, whose select school he attended. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., in 1835, meanwhile teaching Latin and Greek at C. J. Halderman's school at Bristol, Pa., 1833-34; was principal of the preparatory department at Lafayette college, Pa., 1835-36; adjunct professor of Latin and Greek, 1836-37, and professor of mathematics in Ohio university, Athens, 1836-44. He was married in 1838 to Louisa, daughter of Judge Walker of Athens, Ohio. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia in 1838; was professor of mathematics in Indiana university, 1844-48; was ordained by the presbytery of Salem, Ind., in 1845, and preached in Bloomington, 1845-48; was president of Ohio university, 1848-52, and in 1852 was elected president of Indiana university, but he resigned at the end of the first year, and supplied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of Madison, Ind., declining, however, to become their pastor. He was professor of mathematics in Centre college, stated supply of the Presbyterian church, New Princeton, and co-pastor elect of the Second church, Danville, Ky., 1854-58. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Indiana university in 1848. He died in Danville, Ky., May 8, 1858.

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SABIN, Dwight May, senator, was born on a farm near Marseilles, La Salle county, Ill., April 25, 1843; the youngest son of Horace C. and Maria E. Sabin; grandson of Jedediah Sabin, of Huguenot and Scotch descent, who shared in the original Roxbury grant, owning a large farm in Windham county, Conn., which had descended to him from the earliest pioneers. His father, who had settled in Illinois, returned to Windham, Conn., in 1857. Dwight M. Sabin attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; served in the Federal army for three months in 1863, and then engaged in farming and lumbering in Connecticut until 1868, when he settled in Stillwater, Minn., in the lumber business and as a manufacturer of railroad cars and agricultural machinery. He represented the twenty-second district in the Minnesota senate, 1872-73, and in the lower house, 1878 and 1881, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, serving as chairman in 1884. He was a U. S. senator from Minnesota, 1883-89, serving as chairman of the committee on railroads. He was married, July 1, 1891, to Jessie Larmon, daughter of Asahel and Susan Slee of Paducah, Ky. He died suddenly of heart failure at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Dec. 22, 1902.

SABINE, James, clergyman, was born at Fareham, Hampshire, England, May 26, 1774; son of Sarah and Samuel (Beaker) Sabine. He entered the Presbyterian ministry, and was married, Aug. 19, 1800, to Ann, daughter of Isaac and Rachel (Jackson) Danford of Uley, Gloucestershire, England. He sailed from London with his wife and seven children, May 6, 1816, and arrived, June 15, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, where he preached until after the two great fires which devastated that city. He then removed to Boston, Mass., arriving, July 18, 1818, and there founded the society in Boylston Hall, which later became the Essex Street church, of which he was the first minister. In 1828 he withdrew from the Presbyterian church and took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, being ordained priest in 1830. He was the first rector of Grace church, Boston, and in 1830 was transferred to Christ church, Bethel, Vt., where he remained until his death. He is the author of: *Ecclesiastical History* (1820), and many published sermons. He died in Randolph, Vt., at the residence of his daughter, Oct. 2, 1845.

SABINE, Lorenzo, historian, was born in Lisbon, N.H., July 28, 1803; son of the Rev. Elijah Robinson and Hannah (Clark) Sabine; grandson of Nehemiah and Mary (Rice) Sabine, and of John Clark, and a descendant of William Sabine, a Huguenot, who came from Wales to Rehoboth,

Mass., in 1643. Elijah Robinson Sabine (1776-1818) was presiding elder of the Vermont and Rhode Island districts; was the first Methodist to serve as chaplain of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and was taken prisoner by the British during the war of 1812, for assisting in the military hospital. Lorenzo Sabine became book-keeper for the Passamaquoddy Bank, Eastport, Me., and engaged as a frontier trader, 1834-48. He served three terms as representative in the Maine legislature, and afterward as deputy collector of customs. He removed to Massachusetts in 1849; was confidential agent of the U. S. treasury department in relation to the Ashburton treaty in 1852, and was a Whig representative in the 32d congress as successor to Benjamin Thompson, deceased, 1852-53. He was also secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, and wrote nine of its annual reports. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society and of the Massachusetts Historical society; and received the honorary degree A.M. from Bowdoin in 1846, and from Harvard in 1848. He is the author of: *Life of Com. Edward Preble*, in Sparks's *American Biography* (1847); *The American Loyalists, or Biographical Sketches of Adherents to the British Crown in the Revolution* (1847; 2d. ed., 2 vols., 1864); *Reports on the Principal Fisheries of the American Seas*, for the U. S. treasury department (1853); *Notes on Duels and Duelling, with a Preliminary Historical Essay* (1855; 2d. ed., 1856), and *Address on the Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Major-General James Wolfe* (1859). He died in Boston, Mass., April 14, 1877.

SACKET, Delos Bennet, soldier, was born at Cape Vincent, N.Y., April 14, 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. Military academy, brevet 2d lieutenant in the 2d dragoons, July 1, 1845; served in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and in the Mexican war, 1846-47, and was brevetted 1st lieutenant, May 9, 1846, for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st dragoons, June 30, 1846, and 1st lieutenant, Dec. 27, 1848; was assistant instructor in cavalry tactics at the U. S. Military academy, 1850-55; was promoted captain, 1st cavalry, March 3, 1855; served in garrison and on the field, 1855-56, and on the board to revise the army regulations at Washington, 1856-57. He was engaged in quelling the Kansas disturbances; in the Utah and Cheyenne expedition and in the Antelope Hill expedition, 1857-59; was promoted major, Jan. 31, 1861, and lieutenant-colonel, 2d cavalry, May 3, 1861; and served as acting inspector-general at Washington, D.C., June to August, 1861; as mustering and disbursing officer in New York city, August to Decem-

ber, 1861, and was promoted inspector-general with the rank of colonel, Oct. 1, 1861. He was inspector-general, Army of the Potomac, 1861-63; served on McClellan's staff in the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns, and on Burnside's staff in Virginia. He was in charge of the inspector-general's office at Washington, D.C., in 1863; served successively on the boards to organize the invalid corps, and for retiring disabled officers, 1863-64; was on inspection duty in the departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, and New Mexico, 1864-65, and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry in the field during the war, and major-general for services during the war. He served on a tour of inspection to and through Montana Territory to the Pacific ocean in 1866; was inspector-general of the departments of the Tennessee and of the Cumberland, 1866-68; of the division of the Atlantic, 1868-72, and under general instructions from the war department, 1872-76. He was inspector-general of the division of the Missouri, 1876-81, and was promoted inspector-general of the army with the rank of brigadier-general, Jan. 2, 1881, succeeding Gen. Randolph B. Marcy as senior inspector-general. He died at Washington, D.C., March 8, 1885.

SADLER, Reinhold, governor of Nevada, was born in Prussia, Jan. 10, 1848; son of William and Wilhelmine Sadler. In 1864 he settled in Virginia City, Nev.; then spent a few years in Austin, and in 1868 entered mercantile business in White Pine county, where he was county commissioner in 1872. He was married at Hamilton, White Pine county, in 1874, to Louise, daughter of William and Wilhelmine Zadow, and he later removed to Eureka county, where in 1875 he



was made county treasurer. He was unsuccessful candidate for state senator, state controller (1886), state treasurer, and lieutenant-governor in 1890. He was elected in 1894 on the Silver party ticket, lieutenant-governor, with John E. Jones for governor, and upon the death of Governor Jones, April 10, 1896, he succeeded to the executive chair, completing the term, Jan. 1, 1899, and was re-elected, his term expiring, Jan. 1, 1903.

SADTLER, Benjamin, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1823; son of Philip Benjamin and Catherine (Sauerwein) Sadtler; grandson of John and Christina (Strom) Sadtler, and of Peter and Catherine (Steenburger) Sauerwein. His father came to the United States from Hamburg in 1799; settled in Baltimore, and served with credit as a captain in the battle of North Point in 1814, having raised and equipped a com-

pany at his own expense. The Steenburger family came from Holland and settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. Benjamin Sadtler was graduated at Pennsylvania college in 1842, and at the theological seminary, Gettysburg, in 1844. He was married, Oct. 25, 1845, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel and Catherine (Steenburger) Schmucker of Gettysburg, Pa. He was pastor of the Lutheran church at Pine Grove, Pa., 1845-49; Shippenburg, Pa., 1849-53; Middletown, Pa., 1853-56, and of St. John's, Easton, Pa., 1856-62; principal of the College for Women, Lutherville, Md., 1862-76, and succeeded Frederick A. Muhlenberg, D.D., as president of Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., serving from 1876 until 1885, when he was disabled by an accident and retired to his home in Baltimore. He was a trustee of Pennsylvania college, 1862-77, and received the degree D.D. from there in 1867. He contributed to Lutheran periodicals, and is the author of the following discourses: *A Rebellious Nation Reproved* (1861), and *The Causes and Remedies of the Losses of Her Population by the Lutheran Church in America* (1878). He died at Atlantic City, N.J., April 28, 1901.

SADTLER, Samuel Philip, chemist, was born in Pine Grove, Pa., July 13, 1847; son of Benjamin (q.v.) and Caroline Elizabeth (Schmucker) Sadtler, and a descendant on the maternal side of Thomas Beale, who came from England in 1649 and settled in York county, Va. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870; attended Lehigh university, 1867-68, and was graduated at Harvard, S.B., 1870, and at the University of Göttingen, Ph.D., in 1871. He was professor of natural science in Pennsylvania college, 1871-74; assistant professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, 1874-86; professor of organic and industrial chemistry there, 1887-91, and of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from 1879. He was married, Dec. 17, 1872, to Mary Julia, daughter of John C. Bridges of Baltimore, Md. In 1885 he visited and reported upon laboratories in Europe for the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, who were about to organize a laboratory of industrial chemistry, but subsequently resigned his professorship and engaged in practice as a consulting chemical expert. He was made a fellow of the Chemical societies of London and Berlin, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical society, the American Electro-Chemical society and the American Philosophical society, of which latter he also served for some years as secretary. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Pennsylvania college in 1902. He contributed to the *American Journal of Phar-*

macy after 1879; edited Attfield's "Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry" (8th ed., 1879); was chemical editor of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, American reprint (9th ed., 1890-84), and of the "United States Dispensatory," with Joseph P. Remington and Horatio C. Wood (15th, 16th, 17th and 18th eds., 1892-98); was made a member of the committee of revision of the "United States Pharmacopœia," and is the author of: *Handbook of Chemical Experimentation for Lectures* (1877); *Handbook of Industrial Organic Chemistry* (1891-98), which passed through three editions and appeared in both German and Russian translations; *Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry*, with Virgil Coblenz (1899), and numerous addresses and lectures.

SAFFOLD, Reuben, jurist, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., Sept. 4, 1788; son of Reuben Saffold, a Revolutionary soldier residing in Wilkes county, who received a land grant in Washington county as a bounty for his services. Reuben Saffold, Jr., received a liberal education; studied law under Edward Payne, and engaged in practice at Watkinsville, Ga., until 1813, when he removed to Jackson, Miss. Ter. (now Clarke county, Ala.). He married, April 1, 1811, Mary, daughter of Col. Joseph (a Revolutionary soldier) and Jane (Walker) Phillips, early settlers of South Alabama. He served as a private at the flight of Burnt Corn; commanded a company against the Indians on the Perdido in 1814, and represented Clarke county in the territorial legislature. He was a member of the Alabama state constitutional convention in 1819; removed to Dallas county, Ala., in 1820; was judge of the circuit court of the state, 1819-32; judge of the supreme court, 1832-36, and its chief justice, 1835-36, and resumed the practice of law in 1836. He died in Dallas county, Ala., Feb. 15, 1847, and was buried at his country place "Belvoir," near Selma.

SAFFORD, James Merrill, geologist, was born in Putnam, now Zanesville, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1822; son of Harry and Patience (Van Horne) Safford; grandson of Jonas and Joanna (Merrill) Safford, and of Isaac and Dorothy (John) Marple Van Horne, and a descendant of Thomas Safford, who came from England to America in 1630, and was living in Ipswich, Mass., 1641. His maternal grandfather was descended from an ancient family of Hollanders in the time the Dutch possessed New York, then called New Amsterdam. He was a soldier of the Revolution from first to last; was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, and was present at the surrender at Yorktown. James Merrill Safford was graduated from the Ohio university in 1844, and spent the following year in post-graduate study at Yale. He was professor of natural science at Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., 1848-72, and was also state geol-

ogist of Tennessee, 1854-60. He was married, Aug. 24, 1852, to Mrs. Catherine Kennedy (Howard) Owen of Lebanon, Tenn. He was a member of the state board of health of Tennessee, 1866-88. He was reappointed state geologist of Tennessee in 1871, and was continued in this office until 1889. In 1872 he was made professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Nashville, which after 1874 was associated with the medical department of Vanderbilt university. He received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Yale in 1866, and that of M.D. from the University of Nashville in 1872.

In 1875 he accepted the chair of geology in Vanderbilt university, which position he held until 1900 (25 years), when advanced age and ill health caused him to retire from active work. Besides many papers on geological subjects, he published: *Geological Reconnaissance of Tennessee* (1856); *Geology of Tennessee* (1869), and assisted in the preparation of "Introduction to the Resources of Tennessee" (1874). As special agent of the U.S. census of 1880 he made a "Report on the Cotton Production of the State of Tennessee" (1884), and was an editor of "The Elements of the Geology of Tennessee" (1900), a school book by Foster and Webb, Nashville, Tenn. After an active life, he resided in 1903 with his daughter, Mrs. D. H. Morrow, in Dallas, Texas.

SAFFORD, Truman Henry, mathematician, was born in Royalton, Vt., Jan. 6, 1836. At an early age his remarkable mathematical ability attracted attention. In 1845 he prepared an almanac, and at the age of fourteen calculated the elliptic elements of the first comet of 1849. He graduated from Harvard in 1854, and spent several successive years in study at the observatory. He was officially connected with Harvard observatory, 1854-66, being assistant observer in the Astronomical observatory, 1863-66. He was professor of astronomy in the University of Chicago, and director of the Dearborn observatory, 1865-74; was connected with the U.S. coast survey, 1874-76, and was professor of astronomy, Williams college, 1876-1901. At different times, he devoted himself to computing the orbits of planets and comets, to making observations for a standard catalogue of right ascensions, to the study of the nebulae, and to latitude and longi-



tude work in the territories for the U.S. corps of engineers. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; associate of the Royal Astronomical society of England; a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, Leipzig; a member of the Deutscher Geometer Verein, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1878 Williams college gave him the degree of Ph.D. He published a continual star catalogue for Williams college, and two polar-star catalogues for Harvard observatory. He edited volumes IV and V of the "Annals of Harvard College Observatory," and is the author of: *Mathematical Teaching and Its Modern Methods*. He died in Newark, N.J., June 13, 1901.

SAGE, Henry Williams, philanthropist, was born in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 31, 1814; son of Charles and Sally (Williams) Sage; grandson of William and Elizabeth (Cook) Sage and of Josiah and Charity (Shaler) Williams, and a descendant of David Sage, Middletown, 1652. His father was shipwrecked on the Florida coast in 1838, and murdered by the Indians. He had prepared for college, but in 1832 removed to Ithaca, N.Y., and engaged in the mercantile business with his uncle. He married, Sept. 1, 1840, Susan, daughter of William Linn of Ithaca. In 1854 he became interested in the lumber regions of Canada and the west, bought extensive tracts of timber land, and became successful as a lumber merchant. Later he erected the largest saw-mill in the country at Winona, Mich. He was a Whig member of the New York assembly in 1847; removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1857, and returned to Ithaca in 1880. He was a trustee of Cornell university, 1870-97; president of the board, 1875-97; and gave to the university \$266,000 for the Sage college for women; \$50,000 for the Susan Linn Sage chair and \$300,000 for the Susan Linn Sage School of Philosophy; \$260,000 and an endowment of \$300,000 for the University Library building; \$20,000 to the Museum of Classical Archaeology; \$11,000 for the erection of a house for the Sage professor of philosophy, and \$30,000 toward paying off a floating indebtedness. His other benefactions include the endowment of the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching at Yale college, the building and endowment of several churches and schools, and a public library at West Bay City, Mich. After his death his residence, valued at \$80,000, together with an endowment of \$100,000, was given to Cornell for a students' hospital, by his sons Dean and William H. Sage. He died in Ithaca, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1907.

SAGE, Russell, financier, was born in Shenandoah, Verona township, Oneida county, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1816; son of Elisha and Prudence (Risley) Sage. His parents removed to Durhamville,

Oneida county, in 1818, and there he worked on his father's farm, and attended the district school. In 1828 he became errand-boy in the grocery store of his brother, Henry Risley Sage, at Troy, and in 1837 engaged in partnership with his elder brother, Elisha Montague Sage, in a retail grocery store in Troy. A few years later, Russell bought out his brother's interest, and in 1839 made the business a wholesale concern, taking John W. Bates as his partner. The business rapidly increased, and he interested himself in politics, serving as alderman of Troy, 1845-48, and treasurer of Rensselaer county for several years. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention in 1848, where he supported Henry Clay as Presidential candidate; was the defeated Whig candidate for representative in the 32d congress in 1850, and was elected a representative in the 33d and 34th congresses, serving, 1853-57, defeating Horatio Seymour, 1852. His father died in 1854, while he was in congress. In 1857 he engaged in financial business, through the influence of Jay Gould, and in 1863 removed to New York city, and opened a broker's office in Wall Street, dealing principally in railroad stocks and bonds. He purchased a seat in the New York stock exchange in 1874, and, in association with Jay Gould, became one of the most prominent operators on the street, amassing one of the largest private fortunes in the United States, his holdings being estimated in 1903 at about \$75,000,000. He was vice-president and president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for many years; a director of the Union Pacific railroad, and a manager of Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads. He was a manager of the American Cable company, the Western Union Telegraph company, a director of the Manhattan Elevated Railway company, president of the Standard Gas Light company of New York, and a director of the Merchants' Trust company and the Fifth Avenue bank of New York city. He presented the Troy Female seminary with a new dormitory costing \$200,000, in honor of his second wife and the memory of Mrs. Willard, who was Mrs. Sage's instructor, and also gave \$50,000 to the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, of which Mrs. Sage was a patron, for the erection of a new building. He was twice married; first, in 1841, to Maria, daughter of Moses J. Winne of Troy, and secondly, in 1867, to Oliva, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Slocum of Syracuse, N.Y., and a graduate of the Troy Female seminary.

SAGE, William, author, was born in Manchester, N.H., May 8, 1864; son of Daniel and Abby (Sage) McFarland. He assumed his mother's maiden name, attended the celebrated "Gunnery"

school in Washington, Conn., and studied in France and Germany, 1881-85. He was employed in the railroad and banking business, and in 1897 adopted literature as a profession, beginning by writing short stories for magazines and newspapers. He is the author of: *Robert Tournay* (1900), and *The Claybornes* (1902).

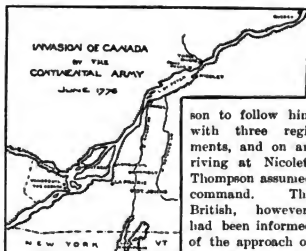
ST. CLAIR, Arthur, soldier, was born in Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, in 1734; a descendant of William de St. Clair of Normandy, who settled in Scotland in the eleventh century, and from whom was also descended the Earl of Roslin,



generally, but erroneously, supposed to have been the grandfather of Arthur St. Clair. At an early age he entered the University of Edinburgh, and in 1755 was indentured to Dr. William Hunter, the celebrated London physician. On the death of his mother in the winter of 1756-57, he purchased his time, obtained an ensign's

commission (dated May 13, 1757) in the Royal American regiment of foot, under Maj.-Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, and came to America, arriving before Louisburg in 1758. He took part in the capture of that city, July 26, 1758; was commissioned lieutenant, April 17, 1759; assigned to the command of General Wolfe, and took a conspicuous part in the attack on Quebec, and in the siege of Montreal and the capitulation of the French posts in Canada, Sept. 8, 1760. St. Clair was married in Boston in 1759, while on a furlough, to Phœbe, daughter of Balthazar Bayard, and Mary Bowdoin, his wife, who was a half sister of Governor James Bowdoin (q.v.). By his marriage St. Clair received £40,000, a legacy to his wife from her grandfather, and this, added to his own fortune, made him a wealthy man. He resigned his commission, April 16, 1762, and resided first in Boston and later in western Pennsylvania, in the Ligonier Valley, where he is said to have commanded Fort Ligonier, receiving the title of captain. He became a large land owner; was prominent in the military and civil life of that section, and erected the first, and for many years the only, grist mill in that section. He was appointed surveyor for the district of Cumberland, April 5, 1770; justice of the court of quarter sessions and common pleas in May, 1770, and was a member of the governor's council for Cumberland county, 1770-71. On the erec-

tion of Bedford county in 1771, he was appointed by the governor a justice of the court, recorder of deeds, clerk of the Orphans' court and prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and in the same year, with Moses McLean, he ran a meridian line, nine and a half miles west of the meridian of Pittsburgh. In May, 1775, he participated in a meeting of the Scotch residents of Westmoreland, held to protest against British aggressions, and later in the same year, while acting as secretary to the commissioners sent to treat with the Indians at Fort Pitt, St. Clair suggested a volunteer expedition to surprise Detroit, and engaged between 400 and 500 young men, who agreed to undertake the project, which, however, although strongly recommended to congress by the commissioners, was disapproved by that body on the ground that Arnold's forthcoming expedition would result in the fall not only of Quebec, but of Detroit. In December, 1775, St. Clair was commissioned colonel of militia, and reported for duty at Philadelphia. On Jan. 22, 1776, he received orders to raise a regiment to serve in Canada, and on March 12, it left Philadelphia for the North, fully equipped, reaching Quebec, May 11, just in time to cover the retreat of General Thomas's army, which proceeded from that place to the mouth of the Sorel, having halted for a few days at Point Deschambault. Meantime St. Clair went to Montreal to consult with the committee of congress, and on May 15 he left for Sorel. On June 2, General Thomas died at Chambly, and the command devolved on General Thompson. On arriving at Sorel, St. Clair advised Thompson to occupy Three Rivers, and accordingly, on June 5, was despatched from the camp at Sorel to Nicolet, whence he was to cross the St. Lawrence. When Sullivan reached Sorel the same day and learned of the movement of St. Clair, he ordered Thomp-



son to follow him with three regiments, and on arriving at Nicolet, Thompson assumed command. The British, however, had been informed of the approach of the Americans, and had laid a trap to mislead them, through the aid of a guide, into a morass, in which the army of Thompson was nearly mired. In this dilemma

they were attacked by the British, and the disastrous battle of Three Rivers followed, in which Thompson was taken prisoner, and the command of the retreating Americans devolved upon St. Clair, who, while feigning a second attack, withdrew his men and crossed the river in safety, reaching Sorel two or three days later. Sullivan then retreated to Crown Point, and later to Ticonderoga. St. Clair was appointed brigadier-general, Aug. 9, 1776; left the northern department, and joined General Washington in New Jersey, where he organized the state militia. He commanded his brigade in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and at the latter guarded the fords of the Assanpink and proposed to Washington turning the enemy's left and marching to the North. In recognition of his distinguished services he was commissioned major-general, Feb. 19, 1777, and succeeded Colonel Reed as adjutant-general of the army in March, 1777. He was ordered to the northern department and appointed to the command of Fort Ticonderoga, reaching there, June 12, 1777, and finding a small garrison badly armed and clad and without magazines. His force of 2,200 was obviously inadequate to hold the works against Burgoyne's force of 7,863 well armed men, and St. Clair ordered the fort evacuated. The Americans were pursued by the British and reached Fort Edward, July 12, 1777. St. Clair was severely censured for evacuating the post. On Aug. 20, 1777, he left the northern department to report at headquarters and await an inquiry into his conduct. He demanded a court-martial, and joined in the campaign under Washington, serving as voluntary aide-de-camp at the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. The court-martial was delayed until September, 1778, when it was held with Major-General Lincoln as president, and reached the following verdict: "The court, having duly considered the charges against Major-General St. Clair, and the evidence, are unanimously of opinion, that he is not guilty of either of the charges preferred against him, and do unanimously acquit him of all and every of them with the highest honor." He took part in the preparation of Gen. John Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations; was a member of the court-martial that condemned Major André; was in command at West Point in October, 1780, and in November was given temporary command of the corps of light infantry until the return of General La Fayette. He was active in suppressing the mutiny among the Pennsylvania troops under Gen. Anthony Wayne in January, 1781; engaged in raising troops in Pennsylvania, and in forwarding them to Virginia. He joined Washington in October, 1781, in time to take part in the surrender of Yorktown by Cornwallis. In 1782 he returned to his home at Westmoreland,

Pa., and found himself financially ruined. He was a member of the council of censors in 1783; was *venue-master* of Philadelphia, and as a delegate from Pennsylvania took his seat in the Continental congress, Feb. 20, 1786, being elected its president, Feb. 2, 1787. On Oct. 5, 1787, he was elected first governor of the newly formed Northwestern Territory, and served at Fort Harmer, Ohio, July 9, 1788. The civil government of the Territory was established, and Governor St. Clair took office at Marietta, July 15, 1788. He drafted a bill for the government of the Northwestern Territory, which was introduced in the U.S. house of representatives in July, 1789, and which passed both houses without opposition. This act gave the sanction of the national legislature to all the important provisions of the famous ordinance of 1787 (see sketch of Mansueti Cutler), including the compact for the inhibition of slavery. St. Clair went to New York to concert measures with General Knox for the settlement of the difficulties with the Indians on the borders, and while there assisted in the inauguration of President Washington, April 30, 1789. He seriously considered resigning the territorial governorship and returning to Pennsylvania to enter actively into political life, and in July, 1789, he received a letter from James Wilson, asking if he would stand for the presidency of Pennsylvania. Later in the year, however, he returned to the west, and in the winter of 1790 he was joined by his son Arthur, and his three daughters, Louisa, Jane and Margaret, Mrs. St. Clair remaining in the East. On Dec. 20, 1789, he started on a trip to the Illinois country, stopping *en route* at Fort Washington, where, on Jan. 4, 1790, he issued a proclamation establishing Hamilton county. Courts were organized, officers and judges appointed and Cincinnati (so named by Governor St. Clair, it having previously been known as Losantiville) declared the county seat. The next and third county to be laid out was St. Clair county, April 27, 1790, with Kankoski as the county seat. Upon his recommendation it was decided to send a formidable military force into the Miami country against the Indians, and erect a series of forts, and he was appointed to conduct the expedition in person, being given the rank of major-general. In a battle fought on a creek branching from the Wabash river, Nov. 4, 1791, he was surprised, and the army of untrained soldiers fled in disorder to Fort Jefferson. The matter was thoroughly investigated by congress, and St. Clair was exonerated of all blame. He resigned his commission in the army, and was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne. In 1796, after unsuccessful attempts to induce a competent lawyer to accept the office of attorney-general of the Territory, the governor prevailed

upon his son, Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a promising young attorney at Pittsburgh, to remove to Cincinnati and take the office. This step, although a great personal sacrifice on the part of the son, later subjected the governor to unjust criticism. Early in 1802 charges were preferred against him, and on Nov. 23, he was removed from office by President Jefferson. His removal is generally acknowledged to have been a political partisan movement. Returning to Pennsylvania he gathered his family about him at Ligonier. Although at the beginning of the Revolution he had owned seven hundred acres of good land, which promised to become very valuable, his losses in the war were such that he was forced to give up his estate, which passed to James Galbraith, from him to James Ramsey and thence to his son, John Ramsey, who founded upon it the town of Ligonier, Pa. After the sale of his home he removed to a small log house on the summit of Chestnut Ridge, where he passed his remaining years in great privation, his eldest daughter, Mrs. Louisa Robb, sharing his fortunes. The Pennsylvania legislature granted him \$400 a year in 1813, and in 1817 congress settled \$2,000 and a pension of \$60 a month upon him. He was a member of the American Philosophical society; an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and president of the State Society for Pennsylvania, 1783-89; and is the author of: *A Narrative of the Manner in which the Campaign Against the Indians in the Year 1791 was Conducted* (1812). While driving to Youngstown for provisions, he was thrown from his wagon and fatally injured. The Masonic society erected a monument to his memory in the cemetery of Greensburg, Pa., bearing these words: "The Earthly Remains of Major-General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country." See "The St. Clair Papers" by William Henry Smith (2 vols., 1882). He died at Chestnut Ridge, Pa., Aug. 31, 1818.

SAINT GAUDENS, Augustus, sculptor, was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1848; son of Bernard Paul Ernest and Mary (McGuinness) Saint Gaudens. His father, a native of Saint Gaudens, Haut Garonne in the Pyrenees, settled in Dublin early in the nineteenth century, and came to the United States with his wife and son in 1848, locating in New York. Augustus attended the public schools, studied drawing in the evening classes of the Cooper Institute, 1861-65, and at the National Academy of Design, 1865-66, and meanwhile learned the trade of a cameo cutter. He studied sculpture under Jouffroy at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, 1867-70, and continued his studies in Rome, 1870-72, where he produced his first figure, *Hiawatha*, in 1871. In 1872 he opened

a studio in New York city, and made a second visit to Paris and Rome, 1878-80, removing his studio to Paris in 1898. He was married in 1877 to Augusta F., daughter of Thomas J. Homer of Boston, Mass. He was made a National Academician in 1889; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a corresponding member of the Institute of France; an officer of the Legion of Honor; president of the Society of American Artists, which he was instrumental in founding; one of the founders of the American Academy in Rome; a member of the National Sculpture society, the Architectural league, the Century association, and of various social clubs of New York. He was also a supporter of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Academy of Design. He was awarded a medal of honor at the Paris exhibition, 1900; a special medal of honor at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, 1901; and received the degrees LL.D. from Harvard and L.H.D. from Princeton in 1897. His more important works include the bas-relief, *Adoration of the Cross by Angels*, in St. Thomas's church, New York; statue of Admiral Farragut, New York city (1890); of Abraham Lincoln, Chicago, Ill. (1887); *The Puritan*, a statue of Samuel Chapin, Springfield, Mass. (1887); statues of John A. Logan, Chicago (1897), Peter Cooper, New York (1897); Shaw Memorial,



ROBERT GOULD SHAW

Boston Common, facing the State House, unveiled Memorial Day, 1897; figure over the grave of Mrs. Henry Adams, Rock Creek cemetery, Washington; monument to General Sherman for New York (unveiled, 1903); portrait busts of William M. Everts (1872-73), Theodore D. Woolsey (1876), and Gen. William T. Sherman (1888), and medallions of Bastien Le Page (1879), Robert Louis Stevenson (1887), Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., W. Dean Howells, Dr. James McCosh of Princeton, Mr. Justice Horace Gray (1901), Mr. and Mrs. Wayne McVeagh (1902), and many others. He also modeled the caryatids in the Cornelius Vanderbilt house, New York city; the main façade

of the Boston Public library; assisted John LaFarge in the decorations of Trinity church, Boston, and in 1903 completed a portrait statue of Phillips Brooks for the triangular space between the north transept of the church and the chapel.

ST. JOHN, Charles Elliott, clergyman, was born in Prairie du Chien, Wis., Dec. 19, 1856; son of Thomas Elliott and Henrietta (Knox) St. John. He attended the high school in Worcester, Mass.; was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1883, and from Harvard Divinity school, B.D., 1883; ordained to the Unitarian ministry in the latter year, and served as pastor of the Second Congregational church, Northampton, Mass., 1883-91. He was married, June 26, 1888, to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of George Draper and Martha (Plummer) Everett of Dover, Mass. He was pastor of the First Unitarian church, Pittsburg, Pa., 1891-1900, and in July, 1900, was appointed secretary of the American Unitarian association of Boston, Mass.

ST. JOHN, Isaac Munroe, engineer, was born in Augusta, Ga., Nov. 19, 1827; son of Isaac R. and Abby R. (Munroe) St. John. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848; studied law in New York city, and in 1847 became assistant editor of the *Patriot*, at Baltimore, Md. He subsequently engaged in civil engineering on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad until 1855, and superintended divisions in the construction of the Blue Ridge railroad in Georgia, 1855-61. He was a private in the Fort Hill Guards, South Carolina state troops, in February, 1861; was transferred to engineer duty in April, 1861, and became engineer-in-chief of the Confederate forces on the Peninsula under Gen. John B. Magruder. He was promoted major and chief of the mining and nitre bureau corps in May, 1862, and subsequently rose through the various grades to the rank of brigadier-general, attaining the position of commissary-general of the Confederate States army in 1865. He was married during the progress of the civil war to a daughter of Col. J. L. Carrington of Richmond, Va. He was chief engineer of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, 1866-69; city engineer of Louisville, Ky., making its first topographical map and establishing the sewerage system, 1870-71, and consulting engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and chief engineer of the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, 1871-80. He died at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 7, 1880.

ST. JOHN, John Pierce, governor of Kansas, was born in Brookville, Ind., Feb. 25, 1833; son of Samuel and Sophia (Snell) St. John; grandson of Daniel and Mercy (Gardner) St. John. The St. Johns are of Huguenot descent. He worked on his father's farm and in a country store; attended the district school, and removed

to California in 1853, where he shipped for a voyage to South America, Mexico, Central America and the Sandwich Islands. He also served in the Indian wars in California and Oregon, engaged in mining, and removed to Charleston, Ill., in 1859. He was married, March 28, 1860, to Susan J. Parker, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Parker of Charleston, Ill. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1861, practised in Charleston, and in 1862 was arrested and tried under the Illinois "Black Laws," on the criminal charge of harboring a colored person, and was acquitted. He aided in

organizing the 68th Illinois volunteers in 1862, in which he served as captain; was detached and assigned as acting assistant adjutant-general, under Gen. John P. Slough; commanded the troops at Camp Mattoon, Ill., in 1864; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 143d Illinois infantry, and served in the Mississippi valley until the close of the war. He practised law in Independence, Mo., 1865-69, and in Olathe, Kan., from 1869; was a member of the Kansas senate, 1873-74; was Republican governor of the state for two terms, 1879-83, and was nominated for President of the United States on the Prohibition ticket in 1894, from which year he advocated prohibition, woman suffrage, and the free coinage of both gold and silver. He also opposed the war in the Philippines, 1898-1901, and lectured extensively on these subjects.

ST. PALAIS, James Maurice de Long d'Ausac de, R.C. bishop, was born at La Selvevat, diocese of Montpellier, France, Nov. 15, 1811. He attended the College of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet at Paris, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, 1830-36. He was ordained, May 28, 1836, at Paris, France, by Mgr. de Quelin, archbishop of Paris, and was sent to America as a missionary. He arrived at Vincennes, Ind., and established a church about thirty-five miles east of that town. After building several churches in Indiana, he removed to Chicago in 1839, and began a labor among the Indians. In the face of much opposition, he built St. Mary's church, which became the first cathedral of the diocese of Chicago. In 1844 he was removed to Logansport, in 1846 went to Madison, and in 1847 was appointed vicar-general and superior of the ecclesiastical seminary at Vincennes. He became administrator of



the diocese of Vincennes on the death of Bishop Bazin, April 23, 1849; was preconized, Oct. 3, 1848, and was consecrated bishop of Vincennes, Ind., Jan. 14, 1849, by Bishop Niles of Nashville, assisted by Bishops Spalding of Louisville, and Hypolite Dupontaine of Madison, Ind. He erected many churches and two orphan asylums; persuaded the Benedictines to send a colony to Indiana in 1849, and twice visited Europe in the interest of his diocese. He attended the Vatican council in 1869 and established the Franciscan Fathers at Oldenburg, and at Indianapolis. Many female orders owe their admission into the diocese to his administration. He died at St. Mary's of the Woods, Vigo co., Ind., June 28, 1877.

SALISBURY, Edward Elbridge, orientalist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 6, 1814; son of Josiah and Abby (Breese) Salisbury; grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sewall) Salisbury and of Samuel and Elizabeth (Anderson) Breese, and a descendant of John Salisbury of Boston, Mass., about 1689, and his second wife, Bridget Williams; also of Sidney Breese, who was in New York as early as 1733-34, and his wife, Elizabeth Penkethman. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835; attended Yale Divinity school, 1832-35, and studied Oriental languages under Silvestre de Sacy, Garcin de Tassy and Franz Bopp, 1836-39. He was married, first, April 27, 1836, to Abigail Salisbury, daughter of Edward and Mary (Salisbury) Phillips of Boston, Mass.; and secondly, Nov. 23, 1872, to Evelyn, daughter of Judge Charles Johnson and Sarah Ann (Lord) McCurdy of Lyme, Conn. He was professor of Arabic and Sanskrit languages and literature at Yale, 1841-54, which chair had been created for him, and in 1854 he divided the chair with William Dwight Whitney, retaining the professorship of Arabic language and literature. He was corresponding secretary of the American Oriental society and its president in 1863; was elected a member of the Asiatic society of Paris in 1838; corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Constantinople in 1855, and of the German Oriental society in 1859. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1869, and by Harvard in 1886. He presented Yale with his unequalled Sanskrit library in 1870. He conducted the *Journal of the American Oriental society* for several years, and contributed many articles. He is the author of: *Account of the Diodati Family* (printed privately, 1875); *Principles of Domestic Taste*, a lecture delivered before the Yale School of the Fine Arts (1877); *Family Memorials* (1885); and *Family Histories and Genealogies* (1892), the latter in collaboration with his wife, Evelyn MacCurdy Salisbury. He died in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 5, 1901.

SALLEY, Alexander Samuel, Jr., author, was born in Orangeburg county, S.C., June 16, 1871; son of Alexander McQueen and Sallie (McMichael) Salley; grandson of Alexander Samuel and Julia Eliza (Murrow) Salley and of Cephas Manly and Rachel Elizabeth (Jennings) McMichael, and a descendant of Capt. John Salley (1740-1794), of the Revolution. He attended Sheridan's classical school, Orangeburg, S.C., 1891-87; was graduated from the South Carolina Military academy, 1892; served on the engineer corps of the World's Columbian exposition, August-September, 1892; was private secretary to William Elliott, representative, 1896; employed on the *News and Courier*, Charleston, S.C., 1896-99; admitted to the bar in the latter year, and also elected secretary and treasurer and librarian of the South Carolina Historical society. His publications include: *History of Orangeburg County, S.C.* (1898); *Bibliography of William Gilmore Simms* (1897), and *Henry Timrod* (1899) for the Southern History association of Washington, D.C., and other bibliographies, reports and articles on historical subjects. He also edited *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* (Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1900-1903).

SALLMON, William Henry, educator, was born in London, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 6, 1866; son of Christopher and Mary (McMurdoch) Sallmon. He was engaged in mercantile business in London, Ontario, 1884-85; was secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, Port Henry, N.Y., 1886-87; Newburgh, N.Y., 1887-89, and was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1894, A.M., 1897. He was traveling secretary of the Australasian Student Christian union, 1897-1900; traveled in Egypt, Palestine and Southeastern Europe, 1900; was a member of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, 1897-1900; pastor of the South church, Bridgeport, Conn., 1902, and in January, 1903, became president of Carleton college, Northfield, Minn. He was married, Feb. 17, 1903, to Alice Bussey, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Baldwin) Trubee of Bridgeport, Conn. He is the author of several studies in the life of Jesus and of other religious publications.

SALM SALM, Agnes, Princess, philanthropist, was born in Swanton, Vt., or Phillipsburg, Quebec, Dec. 25, 1840; daughter of William L. and Julia (Willard) Joy. She was married, Aug. 30, 1862, in Washington, D.C., to Prince Felix Salm Salm, then colonel and chief of staff to Gen. Louis Blenker, and became his inseparable companion throughout his varied and romantic career. During the civil war her unflinching cheerfulness, warm sympathies and womanly ministries endeared her to the men confined in the Federal hospitals. Her husband reached the rank of brigadier-general by brevet, April 13,

1865, and was later military governor of Atlanta, the popularity and influence of the Princess aiding materially in the recognition and reward of his talents as a soldier. In 1866 the Prince joined the forces of Maximilian in Mexico, and with him was captured at Queretaro, May 15, 1867, and condemned to death, his life being spared through the entreaties of the Princess, who rode day and night between his prison and the Liberal headquarters, negotiating terms, securing delay of judicial proceedings and beseeching President Juarez to release the emperor and her husband. For her efforts in his behalf Maximilian decorated her with the Grand Cordon of the Order of San Carlos; his mother, Archduchess Sophie, gave her his miniature set in an emerald bracelet, and the Emperor of Austria granted her a pension. After Maximilian's execution, Prince Salm Salm returned to Europe, published in 1868, "My Diary in Mexico," and was appointed major of the Queen Augusta regiment of the Prussian guards, his wife obtaining permission from General von Steinmetz in July, 1870, to accompany his staff with the army of invasion in the Franco-Prussian war. Prince Salm Salm was killed while heroically leading his battalion at Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870. Both before and after the death of her husband, Princess Salm Salm exerted herself to the utmost, organizing hospitals and distributing supplies among the sick and wounded. She was recommended for the Order of the Iron Cross (an honor reserved for men) and received the Prussian medal of honor made from captured cannon, a bracelet from Empress Augusta, and letters of thanks from the commanding generals of the armies in which she ministered. She married secondly, 1876, Charles Heneage, of the British embassy at Berlin. In 1899 she revisited the United States, to restore to the survivors, flags of the 8th and 68th New York regiments which her husband had commanded, and she was made an honorary member of the Blenker Veteran association. In the same year she was also made an honorary member of the New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She returned to America again in 1900 for the purpose of raising funds to equip an ambulance corps for the relief of the wounded in the South African war. She is the author of: *Ten Years of My Life* (1875).

SALOMON, Edward, governor of Wisconsin, was born at Strobeck, near Halberstadt, Prussia, Aug. 11, 1828; son of Christoph and Dorothea (Klussmann) Salomon. He was a student at the College at Halberstadt and the University of Berlin, and in 1849 came to the United States with his brother, Frederick, and settled at Manitowoc, Wis., where he was successively school teacher, county surveyor and deputy clerk of the circuit court. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar in

Manitowoc, Wis., and practised law there until 1869. He was married, May 14, 1858, to Elise Nebel of Liege, Belgium. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin on the Republican ticket with Louis P. Harvey, Republican and Independent, for governor in 1861, and on April 19, 1862, on the death of Governor Harvey, succeeded to the office, and filled it until Jan. 4, 1864. He engaged in the practice of law in New York city in 1869, where he became consul for the German empire. In May, 1894, he retired from business and settled at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.



SALOMON, Frederick, soldier, was born near Halberstadt, Prussia, April 7, 1826; son of Christoph and Dorothea Salomon. Christoph Salomon was an officer in the army, and later in the civil service of Prussia. Frederick Salomon was educated in the gymnasium at Halberstadt, became a government surveyor, and subsequently a lieutenant of artillery. He attended the Berlin school of architecture in 1848, and in 1849 immigrated to the United States with his brother Edward, and engaged in surveying at Manitowoc, Wis. He was county register of deeds four years; chief engineer of the Manitowoc and Wisconsin railroad, 1857-59, and in 1861 entered the 5th Missouri volunteers as captain for three months, serving at Carthage, Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek. In January, 1862, he was appointed colonel, 9th Wisconsin infantry, which he commanded at Fort Scott, Kan. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 10, 1862, commanding the 2d brigade in the Indian expedition and the 1st brigade, Army of the Frontier, in the battles of Newtonia, Mo., Cane Hill, Ark., and Prairie Grove, Mo. He was assigned to the command of the 3d brigade in Gen. A. P. Hovey's division in January, 1863; on May 15, 1863, to the command of the 13th division, Army of the Tennessee, and on June 2, 1863, of all the United States forces around Helena, Ark., where he defeated the enemy under General Holmes, July 4, 1863. He was placed in command of the 3d division, 7th army corps, Sept. 27, 1863, served in the Red River expedition, 1864, and in Arkansas, 1864-65. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and was mustered out, Aug. 25, 1865. He subsequently settled in Utah Territory, where he served as surveyor-general for several years. He died at Salt Lake, Utah, March 9, 1897.

SALPOINTE, Jean Baptist, R.C. archbishop, was born at St. Maurice, France, Feb. 21, 1835. He was prepared for college in Ajain, and attended successively the College of Clermont and the

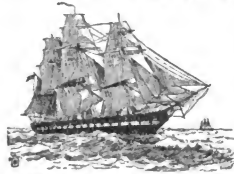
Seminary of Clermont, Ferraud, where he was ordained priest, Dec. 20, 1851. He was professor in the preparatory Seminary of Clermont, 1851-59; and came to the United States in 1859, engaging in missionary work as parish priest at Mora, New Mexico, 1859-66, and as vicar-general of Arizona, 1866-68. He was elected bishop of "Doryla" *in partibus* and vicar-apostolic of Arizona, Sept. 25, 1868, and was consecrated at Clermont, Ferraud, France, June 20, 1869. His diocese included Arizona, New Mexico and part of Texas, in which he organized many new congregations, schools and hospitals. He was transferred to Santa Fé, New Mexico, as coadjutor to Archbishop Lamy, April 22, 1884; was promoted titular archbishop of "Anazarba," Oct. 3, 1884, and succeeded to the see of Santa Fé, July 18, 1885. He resigned the archbishopric, Jan. 7, 1894; received the title "Archbishop of Tomi" *in partibus*, Jan. 21, 1894, and retired to Bussieres, Pruns, Paraigueperse, Puy de Dôme, France. He died in Tucson, Arizona, July 16, 1898.

SALTER, Moses Buckingham, A.M.E. bishop, was born in Charleston, S.C., Feb. 13, 1841; son of Moses Buckingham and Mary M. Salter. He joined the Methodist church, 1856; was a class leader, 1860; one of the founders of the A.M.E. church in Charleston, S.C., 1865; ordained deacon, 1867; elder, 1868; was presiding-elder of Aiken district, 1868-70, and a student in Wilberforce university, 1870-74. He was married, Sept. 2, 1874, to Priscilla Smith of Aiken; was pastor of Emanuel church, Charleston, 1875, and served various other pastorates until his consecration as bishop in 1892. In 1903 his residence was in Charleston, S.C.

SALTER, William Dayton, naval officer, was born in New York city, Aug. 23, 1794; son of Thomas and Charlotte (Dayton) Salter; grandson of Manassah and Catharine (Wright) Salter, and of Jonathan Dayton, and a descendant of Richard Salter, who came from England to Monmouth county, N.J., 1665, and Sarah Bowne,

his wife.

William Dayton Salter was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Nov. 15, 1809; served on the



frigate *Constitution*, during the fight with the *Guerriere*, Aug. 19, 1812, and was the last survivor of the crew of the *Constitution* in 1868. He was promoted lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1814; commander, March 3, 1831, and captain, March 3, 1839. He

was married to Margaret Armstrong. He was placed on the reserved list, Jan. 4, 1856; commanded the navy yard at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1856-59, and was promoted commodore on the reserved list, April 4, 1867. He died at Elizabeth, N.J., Jan. 3, 1869.

SALTONSTALL, Dudley, naval officer, was born in New London, Conn., Sept. 8, 1738; son of Gurdon (q.v.) and Rebecca (Winthrop) Saltonstall. He received a liberal education, and became a sea captain in the merchant service. He was married in 1765 to Frances, daughter of Dr. Joshua Babcock of Westerly, R.I. He commanded the *Alfred*, flagship of Commander-in-Chief Esek Hopkins's squadron, of which John Paul Jones was second in command, and in February, 1776, took part in the attack on New Providence, and with Abraham Whiffle was brought before the marine committee with Admiral Hopkins, charged with breach of orders, but the captain was acquitted, and he was appointed fourth in the list of captains in the Continental navy, Oct. 10, 1776, and transferred to the frigate *Trumbull*. He was commodore of the fleet that sailed from Boston in July, 1779, for the purpose of reducing the British post at Castine, Maine. Gen. Solomon Lovell commanding the militia, refused to co-operate with Saltonstall, and the attack was delayed till the arrival of Sir George Collier with a superior naval force. In the attack which followed, the American vessels were abandoned or burned, and the soldiers and sailors marched through the wilderness to Falmouth and thence to Boston. A court of inquiry shielded the state militia, and laid the blame upon Saltonstall, a Continental officer, hoping to make the Continental government responsible in part for the \$7,000,000 which the expedition had cost Massachusetts. He was dismissed from the service, Oct. 7, 1779, and subsequently commanded the privateer *Minerva*, capturing among other prizes the *Hannah*, a British merchant ship, with a cargo valued at £80,000. He died in the West Indies in 1796.

SALTONSTALL, Gurdon, governor of Connecticut, was born in Haverhill, Mass., March 27, 1666; son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ward) Saltonstall; grandson of Richard and Muriel (Gurdon) Saltonstall and of the Rev. John and Alice (Edmunds) Ward, and a descendant of Sir Richard and Grace (Kaye) Saltonstall. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1684, A.M., 1687; served as butler of the college, 1684-85; was ordained minister of the church at New London, Conn., Nov. 25, 1691; became celebrated as a preacher, and was invited to accompany Winthrop to England to settle political difficulties in 1693. He was chosen to succeed Gov. Fitz-John Winthrop in office at the latter's death, and

served as governor by annual election, 1708-24. He refused to be agent of the colony conveying the address to Queen Anne urging the conquest of Canada in 1709, but aided in raising a large force for the disastrous expedition of Sir Hoven-den Walker, and in 1713 became personally responsible for the credit of the colony, which had become involved through the expenses incurred in Canada. The Saybrook platform, which resulted from his urging ecclesiastical discipline, was in some important respects in harmony with the Presbyterian polity. He was instrumental in introducing the printing press into the colony, setting the first one up in his residence in 1709, and was also prominent in locating Yale college at New Haven, instead of at Hartford. He was married first, to Jerusha, daughter of James and Sarah (Gibbons) Richards of Hartford, Conn.; secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Catherine (Russell) Rosewell of Branford, Conn., and thirdly, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary (Lawrence) Whittingham of Boston, Mass., and widow of William Clarke. He died in New London, Conn., Sept. 20, 1724.

SALTONSTALL, Leverett, representative, was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 13, 1783; son of Dr. Nathaniel and Anna (White) Saltonstall; grandson of Col. Richard and Mary (Cooke) Saltonstall and of Samuel White, and a descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall. He attended Phillips academy at Exeter; was graduated at Harvard, A. B. 1802, A. M. 1805; studied law under William Prescott at Salem, and practised there, 1805-45. He was married, March 7, 1811, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sanders of Salem, Mass. He was a member and speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives; president of the senate in 1831; first mayor of Salem, 1836-38, and a presidential elector on the Webster ticket in 1837. He was a Whig representative in the 25th congress as successor to Stephen C. Phillips, resigned, and in the 26th and 27th congresses, serving, 1838-43. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1835-45; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; president of the Bible society, the Essex Agricultural society, the Essex Bar association, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. At his death he left most of his library to Phillips Exeter academy, and a sum of money to purchase books for the Harvard library. He is the author of: *Historical Sketch of Haverhill*. He received the honorary degrees: A. B. from Yale in 1802, A. M. from Bowdoin in 1806 and LL. D. from Harvard in 1838. He died in Salem, Mass., May 8, 1845.

SALTUS, Edgar Everton, author and journalist, was born in New York city, Oct. 8, 1858; son of Francis Henry and Eliza (Everton) Saltus; grandson of Francis and Mary (Dykens) Saltus

and of Edgar and Adelaide (Dickinson) Everton, and a descendant of Admiral Cornelius Everton, who took New York city, Aug. 9, 1673. He was graduated from St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H.; studied at Sorbonne, Paris, and in Heidelberg and Munich, and received his degree of LL. B. from Columbia college in 1880. He is the author of: *Balzac: a Study* (1884); *The Philosophy of Disenchantment* (1885); *The Anatomy of Negation* (1887); *Mr. Inouff's Misadventure* (1887); *The Truth about Tristram Varick* (1888); *The Pace that Kills* (1888); *Eden* (1888); *A Transaction in Hearts* (1889); *Mary Magdalen* (1892); *Imperial Purple* (1893); *When Dreams Come True* (1895), and many magazine articles.

SAMFORD, William James, governor of Alabama, was born in Greenville, Meriwether county, Ga., Sept. 16, 1844; son of William Flewellen and Susan (Dodwell) Samford; grandson of Thomas and Jane (Burlison) Samford and of Louis J. and Elizabeth (Farley) Dodwell. The Dowlles are Virginians of Irish descent; and Elizabeth Farley was the daughter of Arthur and Ann (Tinsley) Farley of Powhatan county, Va. He attended the common



schools of Greenville, the East Alabama Male college at Auburn and the University of Georgia, but did not graduate. He enlisted in the 46th Alabama regiment, Confederate States army, in 1862; was promoted lieutenant, and served throughout the war. He was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1867 at Opelika, Ala., where he continued to reside until his death. He was married, Oct. 31, 1865, to Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John H. and Mary (Williams) Drake, natives of North Carolina, but residents of Alabama. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of Alabama in 1875; was a Democratic presidential elector in 1872 and 1876; a representative in the 46th congress, 1879-81; a representative in the state legislature, 1882; and state senator, 1884-86 and 1892, serving as president of the senate in 1886. He was governor of Alabama, 1900-01. He became a member of the Historical Society of Alabama, Jan. 2, 1899. While in attendance on the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Alabama, of which board he was the official head, he died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 11, 1901.

SAMPLE, Robert Fleming, clergyman, was born in Corning, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1829; son of John and Jane (Wilson) Sample; grandson of John and Mary (McCormick) Sample and of William and Ann (Shannon) Wilson, and a descendant of John Sample, whose family emigrated from Normandy to Edinburgh and Renfrew in the time

of John Knox. The original name was Saint Paul, of which Senpall and Sampall were early corruptions. He was graduated from Jefferson college, 1849, and from the Western Theological seminary in 1853, and was married, March 31, 1853, to Nannie Mathews, daughter of Henry and Martha (Simcox) Bracken of Canonsburg, Pa. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Mercer, Pa., 1853-56; at Bedford, Pa., 1856-66; stated supply of the Andrew church, Minneapolis, 1866-69, and pastor of the Westminster church, Minneapolis, 1869-87, and in 1887 became pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church, New York city, and pastor emeritus, 1901. He was director of the McCormick Theological seminary, 1876-89; trustee of Macalester college, St. Paul, Minn., 1880-89, and of Lincoln university from 1892, where he also served as professor of Christian ethics. He became associate editor of *North and West*, 1895, and a member of the board of publication, of aid for colleges and of church erection at various times; a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Belfast and later at Washington; moderator of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America in 1899; a member of the Presbyterian union of New York, and of the Pan-Presbyterian Church council. He received the degree of D.D. from Wooster university, 1876, and that of LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1898. He traveled extensively in America, Europe, Palestine and Egypt. Among his writings are: *Early Dawn* (1861); *Shining Light* (1862); *Clouds after Rain* (1863); *Sunset* (1864); *Memoir of Rev. J. C. Thom* (1868); *Beacon Lights of the Reformation* (1889); *Christ's Valedictory* (1900); *Grieving of the Spirit* (1902); and was a contributor to the *Princeton Review*, *Homiletic Review*, *Pulpit Treasury* and *Southern Presbyterian Quarterly*.

SAMPSON, Archibald J., diplomatist, was born near Cadiz, Ohio, June 21, 1839. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, B.S., 1861; served in the civil war, 1861-65, attaining the rank of captain, and on his return was graduated from the Cleveland Law school, LL.B., 1865. He was admitted to the bar, 1865, and began practice in Sedalia, Mo.; refused nomination to the state legislature, 1872, and the U.S. consulship to Palestine, 1873, removing in the latter year to Colorado, where he served as attorney-general, 1876. He was U.S. consul to El Paso del Norte, Mexico, 1889-93; settled in Phoenix, Ariz., 1893, and was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Ecuador, South America, in 1897, making his residence in Quito. He still retained this office in 1903. He was married first, in 1866, to Kate Turner of Cadiz, Ohio, who died in 1886; and secondly, in 1891, to Frances S. Wood of Joliet,

Ill. He received the degree of A.M. from Mount Union college in 1879.

SAMPSON, John Patterson, author, was born at Wilmington, N.C., Aug. 13, 1839; son of James Drawhorn and Fanny (Kellogg) Sampson; grandson of Drawhorn and Susan Sampson and of Manerva (Green) Kellogg, and of Scottish, Indian and African descent. He attended school in Cambridge and Boston, Mass., and was graduated from the National Law university, Washington, D.C., LL.B., 1868. He published the *Colored Citizen*, advocating the enlistment of negroes, 1861-65; took an active part in the reconstruction, 1865-68, and attended Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1868-69. He was a political worker in North Carolina, 1869-82; holding various Federal offices, practising law in Washington, and being a frequent but unsuccessful candidate for representative in the North Carolina state legislature and in congress, relinquishing political life and the law in 1882, to become a minister in the African M.E. church. He was one of the founders and for several years president of the board of managers of the Frederick Douglass Memorial hospital and training school, Philadelphia, founded, 1895. He was married, Sept. 10, 1889, to Mary A., daughter of Abner and Mary Elizabeth Cole of Bordentown, N.J. He received the degree D.D. from Wilberforce university in 1888, and is the author of: *Common Sense Physiology* (1880); *The Disappointed Bride* (1883); *Temperament and Phrenology of Mixed Races* (1884); *Jolly People* (1886), and *Illustrations in Theology* (1888).

SAMPSON, Thornton Rogers, educator, was born in Prince Edward, Va., Oct. 9, 1852; son of the Rev. Dr. Francis and Caroline (Dudley) Sampson; grandson of Richard and Mary (Rogers) Sampson, and of Russell and Mary (Baldwin) Dudley, and a descendant of Col. William Byrd of Virginia, and Maria Horsmanden, his wife, and of George Baldwin of Milford, Conn. He was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, A.B., 1871; continued his studies in the universities of Virginia and Leipzig, and studied theology in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in Union seminary, Richmond, Va. He was married, April 30, 1878, to Ella, daughter of Francis and Helen (Lake) Royster of Memphis, Tenn. He was engaged in mission work among the Greeks in Athens and Thessalonica, 1878-92; was secretary of foreign missions, Presbyterian synod of North Carolina, 1892-94; president of the Assembly's home and school, Fredericksburg, Va., 1894-97; of Austin college, Sherman, Texas, 1897-1900, and in June of the latter year became president of the Austin Presbyterian Theological seminary. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Davidson college, N.C., in 1893.

SAMPSON, William Harkness, clergyman, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 13, 1808; son of Thomas and Eliza (Darling) Sampson; grandson of Nathaniel and Nancy (Harkness) Sampson and of Benjamin and Nancy Darling, and of English ancestry. He attended Ovid academy and Genesee Wesleyan seminary, N.Y.; taught school in New York state, 1832-35; was licensed to preach in 1834; was principal of School Craft academy, Mich., 1838, and principal of Carlisle academy, Ind., 1841-42. He was received in the Indiana conference in 1840; was elected in the Michigan conference, 1842, and transferred to the Rock River conference, serving as pastor at Milwaukee, Wis., 1842-44, and as presiding elder of Green Bay district, Wis., 1844-48. He was first president of the Lawrence Institute of Wisconsin (now Lawrence university), Appleton, Wis., 1849-53; professor of mathematics at the institute, 1853-58, and held various pastorates in Wisconsin, 1861-83, when he removed to Tacoma, Wash. He was three times married: first, Oct. 4, 1838, to Rhoda, daughter of Parlia Beebe of Cazenovia, New York; secondly, Jan. 2, 1855, to Susan Minerva, daughter of Rev. Julius and Minerva (Kellogg) Field of New York state; thirdly to Mrs. Sarah Kate Luther of Whitewater, Wis., on Sept. 10, 1862. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill., in 1856. He was actively interested in the Puget Sound university, Tacoma, to which he donated his private library and a sum of money for additions. He died in Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 5, 1892.

SAMPSON, William Thomas, naval officer, was born in Palmyra, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1840; son of James and Hannah (Walker) Sampson, who emigrated from the north of Ireland, and settled in Palmyra, where his father was a laborer. William



W. T. Sampson

attended the public schools and studied at home, and in 1857, through the influence of E. B. Morgan, he was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. Naval academy, where he was graduated in 1861. He served on the frigate *Potomac*; and was promoted master in 1861, and 2d lieutenant, July 16, 1862. He served on the U.S. practice ship *John Adams*, 1862-63; was an instructor at the U.S. Naval academy in 1864; served on the *Patapsco*, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron off Charleston, as executive officer, and on Jan. 16,

1865, he was ordered to enter Charleston harbor, and remove and destroy all submarine mines and torpedoes protecting the city. Under a heavy fire the *Patapsco* succeeded in entering the harbor, but was blown up by a sunken mine. Sampson was rescued about one hundred feet from the wreck, but seventy of his crew were drowned. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 23, 1866; served on the steam frigate *Colorado*, flagship of the European squadron, 1865-67; was stationed at the U.S. Naval academy as instructor, 1868-71; commanded the *Congress* on the European station, 1872-73; was promoted commander, Aug. 9, 1874; assigned to the *Alert*, and was again instructor at the Naval academy, 1876-78. He commanded the *Sweara* in Chinese waters, 1879-82. He was proficient in science, being especially interested in physics, chemistry, metallurgy and astronomy; was sent in 1878 to Creston, Iowa, to report a total eclipse of the sun; was assigned to duty as assistant superintendent of the U.S. Naval observatory, 1882-85; was on duty at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; a member of the international prime meridian council in 1884; a member of the board of fortifications and other defences, 1885-86, and a delegate to the international maritime conference in 1889. He was promoted captain in March, 1889, and commanded the cruiser *San Francisco* during a tour of duty on the Pacific coast, 1890-93. He was chief of the bureau of ordnance, 1893-97, and on June 16, 1897, was given command of the battleship *Iowa*, at that time the most formidable vessel in the U.S. navy. He was presiding officer of the board of inquiry to ascertain the cause of the destruction of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor, in February, 1899, and on the outbreak of the war with Spain, he commanded the North Atlantic squadron, with the rank of acting rear-admiral. He was commander-in-chief of the U.S. naval forces operating in the North Atlantic off the coast of Cuba, and planned the blockade of the harbor of Santiago that effectually prevented the escape of the Spanish fleet under Cervera. The blockading fleet was arranged in a semi-circle six miles from the entrance of the harbor by day, and four by night. The fleet cooperated with the land forces under General Shafter, who had his headquarters at Sebony, and on the morning of July 3, Sampson, in his flagship *New York*, left the squadron in order to confer with Shafter at that place. During his absence the Spanish fleet was discovered coming out of the harbor, and by concerted action of the captains in command of the respective blockading vessels they immediately closed in and engaged the enemy. A running fight was kept up for about four hours, when the Spanish fleet was entirely destroyed. The *New York* returned in time to witness

the close of the great naval battle, but was unable to get within range. The fleet then co-operated with Shafter in the bombardment of Santiago,

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July 10-11, 1898; and after the surrender of the Spanish land forces Sampson was appointed a member of the commission to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba. He was promoted commodore, July 6, 1898; made an extended cruise in West Indian waters in 1899, and returned to the United States in the spring of 1899. A difference of opinion between the respective admirers of Stimpson and Schley, as to the relative part taken by each in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, carried on by the press, prevented the prompt advance in rank of any of the participants in the Santiago campaign, and in answer to a letter from Sampson addressed to the President, March 9, 1899, in which he offered to waive all personal interests, if the other officers could receive advancement as recommended by him, President McKinley, on March 13, 1899, commended his disinterested action, assured him of the highest appreciation of his services as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic naval forces in blockading Cuba, co-operating with the army and directing the movements that after the most effective preparation consummated in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and reminded him that it was in recognition of such services that he had recommended him to the senate for the advancement he had earned. In 1899 a jewelled sword was presented him by the state of New Jersey. He was promoted rear-admiral, March 3, 1899; commanded the Charlestown navy yard, Mass., 1899-1902, and was retired, Jan. 1, 1902. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1901. He was twice married; first, in 1863, to Margaret Seton Aldrich of Palmyra, and secondly, 1882, to Elizabeth Susan Burling of Rochester, N.Y. He died in Washington, D.C., May 6, 1902.

SAMSON, George Whitfield, educator, was born at Harvard, Mass., Sept. 29, 1819; son of the Rev. Abisha and Melietable (Kenrick) Samson, and seventh in descent from Abraham Samson, one of the early Plymouth Pilgrims, and also (maternally) from one of the early Boston Puritans. He attended the Worcester Manual Labor

school, 1833-35, was graduated at Brown in 1839, and at the Newton Theological institution in 1843, and was assistant principal at the Worcester Manual Labor school, 1839-40. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Washington, D.C., in August, 1843, and was pastor of the E Street Baptist church, 1843-47. He spent the following year abroad, was pastor at Jamaica Plain, Mass., 1845-52, and in Washington, D.C., 1852-58. He was president of Columbian college, 1858-71, of Rutgers female college, 1871-75. He was pastor of the First Baptist church of Harlem, N.Y., 1873-81, and of a New York city church, 1881-84. In 1886 he again became president of Rutgers Female college, holding the position until his death. He was a member of the American Philological society, and president of the Bible Workers' college, 1884-96. Columbian university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1883. He is the author of: *Sermon on the Death of Sarah C. Green* (1849); *To Daimonion, or the Spiritual Medium* (1852); *Outlines of the History of Ethics* (1860); *Elements of Art Criticism* (1867); *Physical Media in Spiritual Manifestations* (1869) *Memorial Discourse on Joel Smith Bacon* (1870); *The Atonement* (1878); *Divine Law as to Wines* (1880); *English Revisers' Greek Text Unauthorized* (1882); *Creation and Immortality* (1882); *Guide to Self Education* (1886); *Guide to Bible Interpretation* (1887); *Idola of Fashion and Culture* (1888); *Classic Test of Authorship applied to the Scripture* (1893). He died in New York city, Aug. 8, 1896.

SAMUELS, Edward Augustus, naturalist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 4, 1836; son of Emanuel and Abigail (Zanki) Samuels; grandson of Isaac and Ruth Samuels and of Antonio and Abigail (Palmer) Zanki. He attended the public schools and began his literary work early in life. He was connected with the state board of agriculture, 1860-81, and was president of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective association, 1885-92. He originated a process of engraving by photography, directly from nature, or from a photographic print. He married, June 28, 1869, Susan Blagge, daughter of Commodore Charles H. B. Caldwell of Waltham, Mass. She became known as a writer of juvenile tales. Mr. Samuels contributed frequently to the United States and Massachusetts agricultural reports, and is the author of: *Ornithology and Oology of New England* (1867); *Among the Birds* (1867); *Mammalogy of New England* (1868); *The Living World* (1868-70); *With Fly-Rod and Camera* (1890); *With Rod and Gun in New England and the Maritime Provinces* (1897).

SANBORN, Edwin David, educator, was born in Gilmantown, N.H., May 14, 1808; son of David E. and Hannah (Hook) Sanborn. He was graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835;

studied law, and afterward took a course in divinity at Andover Theological seminary; was a tutor at Dartmouth, 1835; professor of Latin and Greek languages, 1835-57, and professor of Latin language and literature, 1837-39. He was married, Dec. 11, 1837, to Mary Ann, daughter of Ezekiel Webster, and niece of Daniel Webster. He was professor of classical literature and history, Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., 1859-63; professor of oratory and belles-lettres at Dartmouth, 1863-80; librarian, 1866-74; Winkley professor of Anglo Saxon and English language and literature, 1880-82, and professor emeritus, 1882-85. He was elected to the state legislature several times. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1859 and from Dartmouth in 1879. He is the author of: *Lectures on Education; A Eulogy on Daniel Webster* (1853); *History of New Hampshire* (1875). He died in New York city, Dec. 29, 1885.

SANBORN, Franklin Benjamin, journalist and reformer, was born in Hampton Falls, N.H., Dec. 15, 1831; son of Aaron and Lydia (Leavitt) Sanborn; grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Blake) Sanborn and of Thomas and Hannah (Melcher) Leavitt, and a descendant of Lieut. John Sanborn, who settled in Hampton about 1638, and married Anne, the daughter of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler. His brother, Charles Henry, was a prominent physician in New Hampshire, a member of the state legislature and author of "The North and the South" (1856). Franklin Benjamin Sanborn attended Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1855; taught school in Concord, Mass., 1855-63; was chosen secretary of the Massachusetts state Kansas committee in 1856, and was secretary of the state board of charities, 1863-68; a member, 1870-76, and chairman, 1874-76, and state inspector of charities, 1879-89. He was treasurer of the first National conference of charities, 1874, and again in 1886-88; president in 1880-81; was one of the organizers of the American Social Science association in 1865, and its secretary, 1865-98; a founder of the National Prison association; the National Conference of Charities; the Clarke School for the Deaf, and the Concord School of Philosophy. He was a lecturer at Cornell, Smith and Wellesley colleges, and at the Concord School of Philosophy. He was twice married; first, Aug. 23, 1854, to Ariana, daughter of Jane and Sarah (Smith) Walker of Peterborough, N.H.; and secondly, July 15, 1862, to Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Yendell) Leavitt of Boston, Mass. He was editor of the *Boston Commonwealth*, 1863-64, the *Springfield Republican*, 1868-72, and the *Journal of Social Science*, 1876-97; editor of twenty state reports on charities and labor, and

of Channing's "Wanderer" (1871); Alcott's "Sonnets and Canzonets" (1882), and "New Connecticut" (1887); also of Channing's "Poems of Sixty-Five Years" (1902); "Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist" (1902). He is the author of two biographies of Emerson, three of Thoreau, one of A. Bronson Alcott, one of Dr. S. G. Howe, two of John Brown, and one of Dr. Earle; also of a *History of New Hampshire* (1903). A bronze bust of Mr. Sanborn by F. E. Elwell was presented to the Historical Society of Kansas, and was placed in the state capitol at Topeka, in October, 1902.

SANBORN, John Benjamin, soldier, was born in Epsom, N.H., Dec. 5, 1826. He attended Dartmouth college, studied law, was admitted to the bar in July, 1854, and removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he established himself in practice. He was appointed adjutant-general and quartermaster-general of the state, and upon the outbreak of the civil war, he organized five regiments of infantry, a cavalry battalion, and two artillery batteries, which he sent to the field. He was appointed colonel of the 4th Minnesota volunteers, and commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, Army of the Mississippi, under Major-General William S. Rosecrans at the battle of Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862. He commanded the 4th Minnesota regiment attached to the 1st brigade, 3rd division, Army of the Mississippi, at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3rd-4th, 1862, and commanded the 1st brigade, 7th division, 17th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, under General Grant, in the Vicksburg campaign, taking part in the battle of Jackson, Champion's Hill, and in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and he led the advance after the surrender of Vicksburg. He commanded the district of Southwest Missouri, at Springfield, and took part in the pursuit of Gen. Sterling Price through Missouri. In 1865 he was engaged against the Indians in Upper Arkansas, and concluded a treaty at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, in October, 1865, and was appointed by President Johnson to settle the Indian difficulties in the southeast. He was a member of the Indian peace commission, 1867-68, and served as a representative in the Minnesota legislature, 1872 and 1881, and state senator, 1891. He was three times married: first, on March 17, 1857, to Catharine Hall of Newton, N.J.; secondly, on Nov. 26, 1865, to Anna Nixon of Bridgeton, N.J., and thirdly, on April 18, 1880, to Rachel Rice of St. Paul, Minn. In 1903 he was still practising law in St. Paul, Minn.

SANBORN, Katherine Abbott, author, was born in Hanover, N.H., July 11, 1839; daughter of Professor Edwin David (q.v.) and Mary Ann (Webster) Sanborn. She taught a day-school at Hanover, N.H., 1858-60; at Mary institute, con-

nected with Washington university, St. Louis, 1860-62; at Packer institute, Brooklyn, and was professor of English literature in Smith college, 1880-86. Later she became a newspaper correspondent, lecturer, and writer for magazines, on education, literature and household economy. Her books, written under the name "Kate Sanborn," include: *Home Pictures of English Poets* (1869); *Round Table Series of Literary Lessons* (1884); *Vanity and Insanity of Genius* (1885); *Adopting an Abandoned Farm* (1890); *My Literary Zoo* (1892); *A Truthful Woman in Southern California* (1897); *Abandoning an Adopted Farm* (1899); *Favorite Lectures* (1900); besides a series of successful calendars.

SANBORN, Walter Henry, jurist, was born on Sanborn's Hill, Epsom, N.H., Oct. 19, 1845; eldest son of Henry F. and Eunice (Davis) Sanborn; grandson of Frederick and Lucy (Sargent) Sanborn and of Rufus and Sallie (Beaman) Davis, and lineal descendant of Eliphalet Sanborn of Epsom, who served in the Colonial army in the French and Indian war; served with the New Hampshire militia at Lake Champlain and at Ticonderoga in 1777, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender; also of William Sanborn, born in 1622, who came from England to Hampton, N.H., about 1632, with his grandfather, Stephen Bachiler, and served in King Philip's war; also of Rev. Benjamin Sargent, who enlisted in the third New Hampshire Continental regiment for three years on March 31, 1777, and served through the war, participating in the battle of Saratoga, and being present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Walter Henry Sanborn was raised on the ancestral farm of three hundred acres on Sanborn's Hill, which was acquired by his ancestor, Reuben Sanborn, in 1762, and descended to the eldest son of each generation. He was fitted for college at the public schools and academies of Epsom and Pittsfield, N.H., and graduated from Dartmouth, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870. He was principal of the high school at Milford, N.H., 1867-1870; studied law with Bainbridge Wadleigh (q.v.), and removed to St. Paul, Minn., in February, 1870, being admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Minnesota in 1871; practised law in St. Paul with his uncle, Gen. John B. Sanborn (q.v.), 1871-92, and on March 17, 1892, was commissioned U.S. circuit judge for the eighth judicial circuit. On Nov. 10, 1874, he was married to Emily Francis, daughter of John E. and Mary (Whittemore) Bruce of Milford, N.H. He was a member of the city council of St. Paul, 1878-80 and 1885-1892; president of the Union League of St. Paul, 1890, of the St. Paul Bar association, 1890-91; and a member of various other organizations. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1893.

SANDEMAN, Robert, religious leader, was born in Perth, Scotland, in 1718. He was educated in the University of Edinburgh, engaged in the linen trade, and married Catharine, daughter of the Rev. John and Katharine (Black) Glass. The Rev. John Glass was the founder of the sect known first as the Glassites, and later as the Sandemanians. Robert Sandeman systematized the opinion of Glass and was made an elder, establishing churches in the principal cities of Scotland, in London, and other towns in England. He came to America accompanied by Mr. James Cargill in 1764, and was mainly instrumental in the establishment of several churches in New England, one of which was located in Danbury, another in Boston, Mass., and a third in Portsmouth, N.H. Subsequently Taunton and Newton, Mass., held congregations. In 1765 he located in Danbury, Conn., where much controversy was aroused by his views. Among the distinctive practices of the sect are community of goods, abstinence from blood and from things strangled, love-feasts, and weekly celebration of the communion. The main cause of the decline of this sect was its division into two parties, one being called the Osbornites from their teacher, Levi Osborne, and the other the Baptist Sandemanians from their practice of baptism. During the Revolution the Sandemanians were principally loyalists. Robert Sandeman died at Danbury, Conn., April 2, 1771.

SANDERS, Daniel Clarke, educator, was born in Sturbridge, Mass., May 3, 1768; son of Micah and Azubah (Clarke) Sanders; grandson of Daniel and Sarah (Metcalf) Sanders; and of Moses Clarke. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1788, A.M., 1791; taught in the Cambridge grammar school, 1788-90; was licensed to preach in 1790, and ordained, June 12, 1794. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Vergennes, Vt., 1794-99; secretary of the corporation of the University of Vermont and principal of its preparatory department, 1800-04; and first president of the University of Vermont, 1800-14, personally directing all branches of study, 1800-06. He also preached at Burlington, Vt., 1799-1807; was pastor of the Unitarian church at Medfield, Mass., 1815-29, and subsequently chairman of the Medfield board of selectmen and of the school committee. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1820, and of the committee of the General Court on the revision of the general statutes, 1832-35. He was married to Nancy, daughter of Dr. Jabez Fitch of Canterbury, Conn. Harvard gave him the degree of D.D. in 1809. He is the author of: *History of the Indian Wars with the First Settlers of the United States* (1812), and about thirty discourses, commencement and controversial addresses published in pamphlet form. He died in Medfield, Mass., Oct. 18, 1850.

SANDERS, Daniel Jackson, educator, was born at Winnaboro, S.C., Feb. 15, 1847. His parents were slaves. He was a student at Brainard Institute, Chester, S.C.; was graduated from Western Theological seminary in 1874, and was ordained by the presbytery of Fairfield in 1870. He was pastor at Wilmington, N.C., 1874-86; and was married, Sept. 16, 1880, to Fannie T., daughter of George W. and Eliza Price of Wilmington. He founded the *Africo-American Presbyterian* in 1879, of which he became editor and proprietor. In 1891 he became president of Biddle university, Charlotte, N.C., an institution for the education of Negro youths. He was a member of the General council of Presbyterian churches held in Toronto in 1892, also the one held in Washington in 1898, and was repeatedly a member of the Presbyterian General assembly. He received the honorary degrees A.M. and D.D. from Lincoln university, Pa., and D.D. from Biddle university, N.C.

SANDERS, Frank Knight, educator, was born at Batticotta, Jaffna, Ceylon, June 5, 1861; son of the Rev. Marshall Danforth and Georgiana (Knight) Sanders; grandson of Anthony and Celinda (Brown) Sanders and of Joseph and Ruby (Hyde) Knight, and a descendant of Chad Brown (1638). He was graduated from Ripon college, Wis., in 1882; spent the next four years as an instructor in Jaffna college, Ceylon, and studied Semitic languages and Biblical literature at Yale, 1886-89, taking the degree of Ph.D. in 1889. He was married, June 27, 1888, to Edith, daughter of Morris and Mary Elizabeth (Billings) Blackman of Whitewater, Wis. He was Woolsey professor of Biblical literature at Yale, 1893-1901, and on Oct. 1, 1901, became professor of Biblical history and archeology and dean of the Divinity school at Yale university. In 1900 he was elected president of Iowa college, Grinnell, Iowa, which position he declined. He became a member of the American Oriental society, the Society for Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and of the American Archeological association, and president (1903-04) of the Religious Education society. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Ripon college in 1900. He is the author, with Professor C. F. Kent, of: *The Messages of the Earlier Prophets* (1898); *The Messages of the Later Prophets* (1899); and co-editor, with Prof. C. F. Kent, of *The Historical Series for Bible Students* (10 vols., 1896); *The Messages of the Bible* (13 vols., 1898), and the *Library of Ancient Inscriptions* (10 vols., 1903).

SANDERS, Frederic William, educator, was born in Westchester county, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1864; son of Dr. Henry and Frances Clara (Smith) Sanders; grandson of Henry L. and Barbara (Vaughan) Sanders and of William and Elizabeth

(Scott) Smith. His mother's ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, but his father was an Englishman, although he served as a medical officer in the U.S. army during the civil war. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, A.B., 1883; was engaged as a tutor, editor, government employee and law clerk, 1883-87; as a law proof-reader, Rochester, N.Y., 1887-88; was admitted to the bar in New York, 1887, and practised law in eastern Tennessee, 1888-91. He was a student in the Divinity school of Harvard, 1891-92, receiving the degree of A.M. upon examination from that university in 1892; was minister of the Unitarian church, Asheville, N.C., 1892-93; subsequently continued his studies in the University of Chicago, being graduated, Ph.D., 1895, and was university fellow in sociology, Columbia university, New York city, 1895-96. Dr. Sanders returned to the University of Chicago in the latter year, where he held the position of university extension lecturer in sociology and pedagogy, 1896-97; was lecturer on statistics and social economics in the graduate school of the university, 1897; was assistant professor, first of pedagogy and then of European history, and finally professor in West Virginia university, 1897-99; and was president of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1899-1901, officiating also as professor of political and economic science. He is the author of reviews in the *Political Science Quarterly*, the *American Journal of Sociology*, the *Journal of Political Economy*, and of monographs and papers on sociological and philosophical subjects, published independently or in scientific or popular magazines. He resigned the presidency of the territorial college of New Mexico and his seat in the territorial board of education in 1901, traveled in Europe, 1901-02, and on his return to America in 1903 took up his residence in New York.

SANDERS, John Caldwell Cathoun, soldier, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., April 4, 1840; son of Dr. Charles Peak and Elizabeth Ann (Thompson) Sanders of Charleston, S.C.; grandson of William and Martha (Ditmore) Sanders and of Dr. Matthew and Arabella (Keys) Thompson. His paternal grandfather, a native of England, emigrated to Charleston, S.C. His maternal ancestors resided in Anderson district, S.C. He was a cadet in the University of Alabama, and was the first member of the student body to leave that institution in 1861 to join the Confederate States army. He at once volunteered as a private in a military company raised in Greene county, and on the reorganization of this command was elected its captain, assigned to the 11th Alabama regiment, and he was with his company at Seven Pines, Gaines's Mill, and

Frayser's Farm. In the last-named battle he was severely wounded. Promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, he led it at Fredericksburg, and was conspicuously gallant at Salem Church. At Gettysburg he was wounded, and in the winter of 1863-64, he was president of the division court-martial. At the Wilderness he commanded his regiment, and after General Perrin fell, he led the brigade to the assault of the horse-shoe salient, recapturing a part of the lost works. For his gallantry here on May 31, 1864, he was made a brigadier-general. His brigade consisted of the 8th, 9th, 10th 11th, and 14th Alabama regiments. In an assault on the enemy's lines, June 22, 1864, near Petersburg, General Sanders was the first to mount the breastworks, and the brigade captured more men than it numbered. The brigade fought, June 23, 25, 29, and 30, the last being the battle of the Crater, when it retook the lost position. At Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, he again distinguished himself while commanding his own and a North Carolina brigade. On Aug. 21, he led the brigade against the heavy force of the enemy which had seized the Weldon railroad. The Confederates drove back two lines of battle, but upon emerging from the woods, they were confronted by a line of defences and were obliged to seek shelter in the woods. General Sanders, who had advanced on foot, was struck by a minie ball which passed through both thighs, severing the femoral arteries. His death occurred on the following day, Aug. 22, 1864.

SANDERS, Thomas Jefferson, educator, was born near Burbank, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1855; son of Isaac and Mary (Stratton) Sanders, and grandson of Henry Sanders. He was graduated from Otterbein university, A. B., 1878, A. M., 1881, and was married in June, 1878, to Gertrude, daughter of the Rev. Charles A. and Emeline Slater of Burbank. He was superintendent of public schools, 1878-91; tenth president of the Otterbein university, also occupying the Westerville chair of philosophy, 1891-1901, and in 1901 assumed the John Hulitt chair of philosophy there. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Wooster university in 1898. He is the author of: *Philosophy of the Christian Religion* (1888); *Transcendentalism* (1889); *God: the Ultimate a priori Condition* (1890); *The Unconscious in Education* (1887); *The Place and Purpose of the College* (1890); *The Nature and End of Education* (1889).

SANDERS, Wilbur Flske, senator, was born at Leon, N. Y., May 2, 1834; son of Ira and Freedom (Edgerton) Sanders. He removed to Ohio, where he taught school, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In 1858 he was married to Harriet P. Fenn. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 64th Ohio volunteers in 1861; was acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff

of Gen. J. W. Forsyth; was employed on the defences south of Nashville, 1862, and resigned in 1863, because of ill health. He then removed to Montana, where he practised law, engaged in mining and was active in the prosecution of robbers and murderers before the "law and order" tribunals. He was attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad company; unsuccessful Republican candidate for delegate to congress, 1864, 1867, 1880 and 1896; a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1872, 1876, 1884; a member of the legislative assembly of Montana, 1872-80; declined the appointment of U. S. attorney for Montana; was president of the Montana Historical society, 1865-90, and U. S. senator, 1890-93, having been elected on Dec. 30, 1889, by the Republican members of the state legislature. On Jan. 7, 1890, the Democratic members elected William A. Clark. Senator Sanders was seated for the short term expiring, March 3, 1893, and was a candidate for re-election when a deadlock in the legislature prevented a choice from Jan. 11, to March 2, 1893, when Senator Clarke was elected, Senator Sanders's name being withdrawn, Feb. 10, 1893.

SANDERSON, Joseph, clergyman and author, was born near Ballyboy, county Monaghan, Ireland, May 23, 1823; son of Samuel and Sarah (Brooks) Sanderson, and of Scotch Irish ancestry. His grandparents, James and Margaret Sanderson, came from Scotland about 1700. He was graduated with honors from Royal college, Belfast, in 1845, came to the United States in 1846, was an instructor in Washington institute, New York city, 1847-48, studied theology in the Associate Presbyterian church, 1847-49, and was licensed to preach in the latter year. He was pastor in Providence, R. I., where he built a church, 1849-52; in New York city, where he built a church, 1852-69, and in Westport, Conn., 1870-76. He was married, first, June 7, 1850, to Isabella Field, who died, Oct. 6, 1863; and secondly, Oct. 17, 1865, to Arminella Gillespie, who died, April 10, 1880. He was the editor of the *Homiletic Monthly*, 1876-83, of the *Pulpit Treasury*, 1883-95, and was made secretary of the church extension committee of the New York presbytery in 1896. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him in 1885 by the University of Columbia (now extinct), Kittanning, Pa., and that of LL. D. by the University of Omaha in 1890. He is the author of: *Jesus on the Holy Mount* (1869); *Memorial Tributes* (1883); *Thoughts for the Occasion, Patriotic and Secular* (1892); *The Bow in the Cloud* (1888); *Shots at Sundry Targets* (1896); *Manual for Funerals* (1894); *The Story of St. Patrick* (1895); *Man's Seal to God's Word* (1902); *New York City as a Mission Field* (1900). In 1903 Dr. Sanderson was residing in New York city.

SANDS, Benjamin Franklin, naval officer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11, 1811. He was appointed from Kentucky midshipman in the U.S. navy, April 1, 1828; was warranted passed midshipman, June 14, 1834, served on the U.S. coast survey, 1836-41; was promoted lieutenant, March 16, 1840, and served on board the *Columbus* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1842-44. He was at the naval observatory in 1846, and attached to the flome squadron in 1847, where he took part in the expedition up the Tabasco river and at Tuspan. He commanded the *Porpoise* off the west coast of Africa, 1848-50; served on the coast survey, 1851-58, and was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855. He was on duty in the bureau of construction, 1859-60; commanded the coast survey steamer *Active*, 1861-62; was promoted captain, July 16, 1862, and commanded the *Dacotah* on the North Atlantic blockading squadron in 1863, with which vessel he took part in the engagement at Fort Caswell, Feb. 23, 1863. He commanded the steamer *Fort Jackson* of the same squadron, 1864-65, engaging in both attacks on Fort Fisher and in the blockade of Wilmington, N.C. He was senior officer in command of the division, 1862-65; commanded the division on blockade off the coast of Texas, February to June, 1865, and took formal possession of Galveston, Tex., the last stronghold surrendered by the Confederates, June 2, 1865. He was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866; was stationed at the Boston navy yard, 1865-66, and was superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington, D.C., 1867-73. He was promoted rear admiral, April 27, 1871; retired, Feb. 11, 1874, and resided in Washington. He is the author of *From Reeler to Rear Admiral*, an autobiography compiled by F. B. P. Sands (1897). He died in Washington, June 30, 1883.

SANDS, James Hoban, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., July 12, 1845; son of Benjamin Franklin and Henrietta Maria (French) Sands; grandson of Benjamin Norris and Rebecca (Hook) Sands, and of William and Anna Rosetta (Hilverson) French. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval academy from Maryland in 1859, and was graduated in 1863, becoming an ensign in the same year. He was on duty with the North Atlantic blockading squadron, 1863-65, and with the India squadron, 1865-69; was promoted lieutenant in 1866, and lieutenant-commander, 1868. He was married in October, 1869, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Worsam Meade (q.v.) and Clara Forsyth (Meigs) Meade. He was promoted a commander in 1880, and captain, Sept. 7, 1891. During the war with Spain, he commanded the cruiser *Columbia*. From Aug. 30, 1898, to Sept. 17, 1901, he was governor of the United States Naval home, Philadelphia, Pa. On April 11, 1902, he was promoted rear-admiral,

and in June, 1902, was ordered to the command of the navy yard and station at League Island, Pa.

SANDS, Joshua Ratoon, naval officer, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 13, 1795; son of the Hon. Joshua Sands. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 18, 1812; served under Commodore Chauncey on Lake Ontario, in the action with the *Royal George*; was transferred to the *Madison* in April, 1813, and carried orders from Chauncey to the different vessels during the engagement resulting in the capture of Toronto, and also took part in the capture of Fort George. He was attached to the *Pike*, and served on shore in a battery in 1814, until ordered to the frigate *Superior*. He was attached to the *Washington* in the Mediterranean, 1815-18; was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1818, served on board the *Hornet* off the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies in 1819; on the *Franklin* on Pacific coast, 1821-24; on the *Vandalia*, Brazil, 1828-30; was on recruiting duty, 1830-40; was promoted commander, Feb. 23, 1841, and was at the navy yard, New York, 1841-43. He commanded the *Falmouth* in the Gulf and West Indies, 1843-45; the *Vixen* during the Mexican war; took part in the capture of Alverado, Tabasco and Laguna, and was made governor of Laguna. He engaged the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa from Point Horwas in the attack on Vera Cruz; assisted in the capture of



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Tampico and Tuspan in 1847, and was intrusted with various trophies of war, which he conveyed home, together with despatches and a letter to the navy department commending his action in the engagements. He commanded the *North Carolina*, 1848-50; the frigate *St. Lawrence* at the World's fair in England, and at Portugal in 1851, and was promoted captain, Feb. 25, 1854. He commanded the *Susquehanna* in Central America; in the Mediterranean and in England, 1856; was engaged in laying the Atlantic cable in 1857, and was a member of the expedition to Central America against General Walker's filibusters. He commanded the Brazilian squadron on the flagship *Congress*, 1859-61; was retired by age limit, Dec. 21, 1861, and was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and rear-admiral, July 25, 1866. He served as light-house inspector on Lakes Erie and Ontario and the St. Lawrence river, 1862-66, and as port-admiral at Norfolk, Va., 1869-72. He gave the sword and

epaulets presented him by the citizens of Brooklyn, N.Y., and the gold snuff-box inlaid with diamonds, the gift of Queen Victoria in 1851, to the Historical society of Brooklyn. He was senior officer of the navy on the retired list at the time of his death, which occurred in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2, 1893.

SANDS, Robert Charles, author, was born in Flatbush, Long Island, N.Y., May 11, 1799; son of Comfort and Cornelia (Lott) Sands. His father, a well-known merchant and patriot of New York city, was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1777, and a member of the state assembly for several years. Robert was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818, and engaged in literature and the study of law. He had edited two periodicals while in college; contributed a series of essays to the *Daily Advertiser*, and with James Wallis Eastburn, he wrote "Yamoyden," a poem (1820). He was admitted to the bar in 1820, declined the professorship of belles lettres in Dickinson college, and resumed his literary work. He was one of the founders of the *St. Tammany Magazine*, 1823-24; issued the *Atlantic Magazine* in 1824, and when it was changed to the *New York Review* in 1825, he joined with William Cullen Bryant in its conduct. In 1827 he became an editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and remained as such till his death. He published *The Talisman*, which appeared annually, 1828-30, in which he was joined by William Cullen Bryant and Gulian C. Verplanck, and which was re-published under the title *Miscellanies*. He contributed the humorous introduction to "Tales of Glauber Spa" (2 vols., 1832), and is the author of: *Life and Correspondence of Paul Jones* (1831). His works were edited with a memoir by Gulian C. Verplanck (2 vols., 1834). He died in Hoboken, N.J., Dec. 17, 1832.

SANFORD, Edward, poet, was born in Albany, N.Y., July 8, 1805; son of the Hon. Nathan Sanford (q.v.). He was graduated at Union college, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827, and studied law, but abandoned it for journalism. He edited a Brooklyn paper; was employed on the *New York Standard*; the *New York Times*, 1836-37, and was an associate editor of the *Globe* at Washington, D.C., 1837-39. He was appointed assistant naval officer at the port of New York in 1838; was secretary to the commission appointed to restore the duties on goods destroyed by the great fire of 1835, and a member of the state senate in 1843. He contributed stories and poems to the leading New York periodicals. Among his well known poems are: *To Black Hawk*; *To a Mosquito*; *The Loves of the Shell-Fishes*, and a *Charcoal Sketch of Pot-Pie Palmer*. He died in Gowanda, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1876.

SANFORD, Edward Terry, lawyer, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., July 23, 1865; son of Edward Jackson and Emma (Chavannes) Sanford; grandson of John W. and Altha (Fanton) Sanford and of Adrian and Anna (Francillon) Chavannes, and a descendant of Thomas Sanford, who came to America in 1631 with the John Winthrop colony. He was graduated from the University of Tennessee, A.B. and Ph. B., 1883; from Harvard college, A.B., 1885 (A.M., 1889), and from Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1889. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar, and began practice in Knoxville in 1889, where he was married, Jan. 6, 1891, to Lutie Mallory, daughter of William Wallace and Ella (Conelly) Woodruff of Knoxville, Tennessee. He was president of the University of Tennessee Alumni association, 1892-93; was elected a trustee of the university, 1897, and in 1899, chairman of the finance committee of the board of trustees, and was appointed lecturer in the university law school, 1898. He also served as a vice-president of the Tennessee Bar association, 1896-97 and 1901-02, and of the American Bar association, 1899-1900; was elected a trustee of East Tennessee Female institute, 1900, and appointed a charter member of Knoxville hospital, 1899. He is the author of: *Blount College and the University of Tennessee*, centennial address (1894); *The Constitutional Convention of Tennessee of 1796*, for the *Proceedings of the Tennessee Bar association* (1896); *Biographical List of the Trustees of Blount College, East Tennessee College, East Tennessee University and University of Tennessee* (1898).

SANFORD, Henry Shelton, diplomatist, was born in Woodbury, Conn., June 15, 1823; son of Nehemiah C. and ——— (Shelton) Sanford. He attended Washington (Trinity) college and was graduated from Heidelberg university; was attached to the U.S. embassy at St. Petersburg, 1847-48; was appointed acting secretary of the U.S. legation at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1848; secretary of the U.S. legation, Paris, 1849-53, and U.S. chargé d'affaires at Paris, 1853-54, when he resigned. He was U.S. minister to Belgium, 1861-69; and for a time, during the war, he had supervision of the secret service in Europe, with headquarters at London and Paris, and negotiated and signed the Scheldt treaty with Belgium, attended the first consular convention, and a trade mark and naturalization convention. In 1869 he was appointed U.S. minister to Spain, but the senate adjourned without confirming the nomination. He was one of the founders of the International African association, representing the English speaking races on its executive committee, and as its minister plenipotentiary at Washington, D.C., he secured recognition of its flag as that of the Independent State of the Congo in April, 1884.

He was a delegate to the Berlin Congo conference of 1885-86. He founded the city of Sanford, Fla., in 1870, and engaged in the cultivation of orange trees. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity college in 1849, and the degree of J.U.D. from Heidelberg university in 1854. His official reports were published by congress. He died at Healing Springs, Va., May 21, 1891.

SANFORD, Joseph Perry, naval officer, was born in Winchester, Va., in 1816; son of Senator Nathan Sanford. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Feb. 11, 1832, and was attached to Captain Wilkes's exploring expedition, 1838-42. He was advanced passed midshipman, June 23, 1838, commissioned lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1842, and was an officer on the *Cumberland* of the Mediterranean squadron, 1842-46. He was on board the U.S. steamer *Alleghany* in the Gulf of Mexico during the war with Mexico, 1846-47; on duty at the National Observatory, Washington, D.C., and on the Mediterranean squadron until Oct. 8, 1853, when he resigned from the navy, and engaged in business in Albany, N.Y., until May 13, 1861, when he was commissioned acting lieutenant in the U.S. navy. He was promoted commander, June 6, 1861, and ordered to western waters to assist Flag-Officer Foote in creating a fleet in the upper Mississippi. He was lieutenant of ordnance on the staff of Flag-Officer Foote at the battle of Fort Henry on board the flag steamer *Benton*, and was in command of ordnance at the naval depot, Cairo, Ill., 1862-63, and in 1863 was made fleet-captain of the North Atlantic squadron and subsequently senior officer commanding the West Indian convoy fleet. He commanded the U.S.S. *Vanderbilt*, 1865-66, at that time the fleetest steamer in the U.S. navy. He convoyed the monitor *Monadnock* from New York to San Francisco by way of the Straits of Magellan; was promoted captain, Sept. 27, 1866, and was fleet captain of the North Pacific squadron, 1866-68, and commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, 1868-69. He resigned his commission, March 1, 1869. He died in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 5, 1901.

SANFORD, Nathan, senator, was born in Bridgehampton, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 5, 1777; son of Thomas Sanford, and a descendant of Robert and Ann (Adams) Sandford. Robert Sandford emigrated from England and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1645. Nathan Sanford was a student at Yale, but did not graduate; was admitted to the bar in 1799 and practised in New York city. He served as U.S. commissioner in bankruptcy in 1802; as U.S. district attorney, 1803-16; as a member of the state assembly, 1810-11, and speaker in 1811; state senator, 1812-15; Democratic U.S. senator from New York, 1815-21; and delegate to the state constitutional convention in

1821, where he introduced the amendment adopted, abolishing the necessity of property qualification in voters. He succeeded James Kent as chancellor of the state, 1823-25, and served a second term in the U.S. senate, 1825-31, where he advocated a reform of the currency and favored the French spoliation claims. He was married three times, his third wife being Mary Buchanar, granddaughter of Thomas McKean, the signer. They were married at the White house, President John Quincy Adams being her nearest relative. Chancellor Sanford received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1823. He died at Flushing, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1838.

SANGER, Joseph Prentice, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 4, 1840; son of Henry Kirkland and Caroline (Prentice) Sanger; grandson of Richard and Rachel (Butler) Sanger, and of the Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Morgan) Prentice, and a descendant of Capt.

Thomas Prentice (1621-1710) of Cambridge, Mass., and of George Barbour (1615-1685) of Dedham, Mass. He attended the University of Michigan; enrolled as lieutenant, 1st Michigan volunteers, April 19, 1861, and served with the light artillery, being brevetted captain and major for gallantry in the battles of Bermuda Hundred and Deep Bottom, Va., 1864 and 1865. He was promoted adjutant of the 1st artillery, 1866, was honor graduate of the artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., 1869, and on its re-establishment was appointed its first adjutant; commanded a battery in the Brooklyn "Whisky Riots," 1871, and was professor of military science, tactics and law in Bowdoin college, 1873-75. He was promoted captain, 1st artillery, Feb. 7, 1875; was detailed to accompany Gen. Emory Upton on a tour of inspection of the armies of Japan, Asia, Europe and England, 1875-77; commanded a battery in the 1st artillery, 1877-84, serving in several railroad riots; was aide to Major-General Schofield, 1884-88; appointed inspector-general, with the rank of major, Feb. 12, 1889; served as aide and acting secretary to President Harrison, 1891, and as military secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Schofield. He was inspector of the South Atlantic inspection district and principal assistant to the inspector-general of the army, September, 1895, to March, 1898, and appointed inspector-general of volunteers, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, July 7,



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1898, serving as acting inspector-general, U.S.A. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898, and was in command consecutively of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 1st corps, June 19-29, 1898; 3d division, 1st corps, June 29-Nov. 19; 2d brigade, 2d division, 1st corps, Nov. 19-Dec. 4, and 2d division, 1st corps, Dec. 4-23. He was assigned to the command of the district of Mantanzas, Cuba, Jan. 11, 1899; mustered out of the volunteer service, June 12, 1899, and assigned to duty with assistant secretary of war the following July 3. General Sanger was appointed by President McKinley director of the census of Cuba and Porto Rico, Aug. 9 and Sept. 8, 1899, respectively, and a member of the War college board, June 21, 1900. He was promoted colonel and inspector-general, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., July 23, 1902. In 1903 he was supervisor of the Philippine census, with headquarters at Manila, P. I.

SANGSTER, Margaret Elizabeth, author, was born at New Rochelle, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1833; daughter of John and Margaret (Chisholm) Munson; granddaughter of John and Grace (Gale) Munson, and of Thomas and Margaret (Kirkaldy)

Chisholm; and of Irish and Scottish lineage. She was educated in New York city, and was married Aug. 12, 1858, to George Sangster. She contributed to the leading periodicals, and was associate editor of *Hearth and Home*, 1871-73; of the *Christian at Work*, 1873-79, and of the *Christian Intelligencer* from 1879; staff-contributor to

the *Christian Herald* from 1894, and editor of *Harper's Bazar*, 1889-90. She is the author of: *Home and Heaven* (1860); *Five Happy Weeks* (1862); *Mary Stanhope and Her Friends* (1863); *Miss Deenbury's School* (1870); *Splendid Times* (1870); *Hours with Girls* (1876); *Manual of Missions of the Reformed Church in America* (1880); *Poems of the Household* (1882); *Home Fairies and Heart Flowers* (1882); *With My Neighbors* (1883); *Art of Home Making* (1883); *On the Road Home* (1890); *Easter Bells* (1891); *Little Knights and Ladies* (1892); *Maidie's Problem* (1893); *Winsome Womanhood* (1900); *Janet Ward* (1902); *When Angels Come to Men* (1903).

SANKEY, Ira David, evangelist, was born in Edenburg, Pa., Aug. 28, 1840; son of David and Mary (Leeper) Sankey; grandson of Ezekiel and

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Jane (Cubbison) Sankey. In 1857 he moved with his parents to New Castle, Pa., where he became a class leader in the M.E. church, and later leader of the choir. He was also for a few years president of the New Castle Young Men's Christian association, and afterward, in 1883, presented the town with a new, fully-equipped Association building. In 1861 he enlisted in the 12th Pennsylvania infantry, and after serving out his time became a deputy in the revenue service under his father, who was U.S. collector of internal revenue, appointed by President Lincoln. He was married, Sept. 9,



Ira D. Sankey.

1863, to Frances Victoria, daughter of Rev. John and Elizabeth Edwards of New Castle; and of this union were born three sons, two of whom, John Edwards and Ira Allan, were living in 1903. In 1870 he went as a Y.M.C.A. delegate to the International convention in Indianapolis, and it was here that he first met Mr. Dwight L. Moody, with whom he soon afterward became associated in evangelistic work. Mr. Sankey and Mr. Moody went to Great Britain in 1871, and in 1873, during their memorable campaign there, Mr. Sankey compiled the first of the "Sacred Songs and Solos" series, the songs of which were soon sung the world over. On their return to America in August, 1875, this hymn book, with a few additions, was prepared for publication by Mr. Sankey and Mr. P. P. Bliss, under the title of "Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs." This was the first of the well-known Gospel Hymn series (1875-1894), the last four numbers of which (Gospel Hymns Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6) were edited by Mr. Sankey, Mr. George C. Stebbins and Mr. James McGranahan, as were the popular hymn books, "Sacred Songs No. 1" and "No. 2" (1896-99). The royalties from all of these hymn books went to the support of the Northfield schools established by Mr. Moody. In 1898 Mr. Sankey visited Egypt, Palestine and Southern Europe, and upon his return to this country, began the series: "Services of Song and Story," upon which he was still engaged in 1903. His most famous sacred songs are: *The Ninety and Nine*; *There'll Be No Dark Valley*; *When the Mists Have Rolled Away*; *Faith is the Victory*; *A Shelter in the Time of the Storm*. He also edited: *Winnowed Hymns* (1890); *Christian Endeavor Hymns* (1894); *Young People's Songs of Praise* (1902); and was

associated with others in compiling and arranging: *Male Chorus No. 1 and No. 2* (1888-98); *Gems of Song for the Sunday School* (1901).

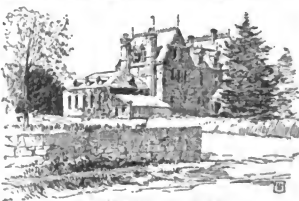
SANTAYANA, George, educator and author, was born at Madrid, Spain, Dec. 16, 1863. In 1872 he came to the United States and was educated at the Boston Latin school and Harvard college, graduating with the class of 1886. In 1889 he became an instructor in philosophy at Harvard, and in 1899, assistant professor. He is the author of: *Sonnets and Other Poems* (1894); *The Sense of Beauty* (1896); *Lucifer, a Theological Tragedy* (1899); *Interpretations of Poetry and Religion* (1900); *The Hermit of Carmel* (1901).

SARGEANT, Nathaniel Peaslee, jurist, was born in Methuen, Mass., Nov. 2, 1731; son of the Rev. Christopher and Susanna (Peaslee) Sargeant; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Stevens) Sargeant and of Col. Nathaniel and Judith (Kimball) Peaslee, and a descendant of William and Elizabeth (Perkins) Sargeant. William Sargeant emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1633, becoming later a grantee of Amesbury, Mass. Nathaniel Peaslee Sargeant was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1750, A.M., 1753; and practised law in Haverhill, Mass. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress in 1775, judge of the superior court of judicature in Massachusetts in 1775-89, and chief-justice of the supreme court of the state, 1790-91. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was married, first, Feb. 3, 1759, to Rhoda Barnard of Amesbury, Mass., and secondly, to Mary (Livingston) Leavett. He died at Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 12, 1791.

SARGENT, Aaron Augustus, senator, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 28, 1827; son of Aaron Peaslee and Elizabeth (Stanwood) Sargeant; grandson of Moses and Lydia (Severance) Sargeant and of John Stanwood, and a descendant of William Sargeant. He learned the printers' trade, and in 1847 became a reporter in Washington, D.C. He removed to California in 1849; and in 1850 established the *Nevada Journal* in Nevada City. He was married March 15, 1852, to Ellen Swett, daughter of Amos and Rebecca (Ingalls) Clark of Newburyport. He was admitted to the bar in 1854; chosen district attorney of Nevada county in 1856; vice-president of the Republican national convention in 1860; a Republican representative in the 37th congress, 1861-63; in the 41st and 42d congresses, 1869-73, and U.S. senator, 1873-79. He was the author of the first Pacific railroad act that was passed in congress July 1, 1862. He practised law in San Francisco, 1879-82, and in 1882, was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Germany by President Arthur. At the time of Mr. Sargent's arrival in Berlin, the German gov-

ernment was imposing increasing restrictions upon American pork. Mr. Sargent reported to his government the real cause of restriction and recommended retaliation. His report was inadvertently published, and for this and other diplomatic reasons his position became unpleasant. He presented his resignation and was immediately nominated U.S. minister to Russia, which he declined, returning home in 1884. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of California in 1865. He died in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14, 1887.

SARGENT, Charles Sprague, botanist and dendrologist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 24, 1841; son of Ignatius and Henrietta (Gray) Sargent; grandson of Ignatius and Sarah (Stevens) Sargent and of Samuel and Mary (Brooks) Gray; great-grandson of Daniel and Mary (Turner) Sargent; great-grandson of Col. Epes and Catharine (Osborne) Sargent; great-grandson of William and Mary (Duncan) Sargent, and great-grandson of William and Mary (Epes) Sargent, who emigrated to Gloucester, Mass., in 1678. He was graduated from Harvard university in 1862; was appointed lieutenant and aide-de-camp of U.S. volunteers in 1862; and was brevetted major of U.S. volunteers in 1865. He was professor of horticulture, 1872-73; director of the botanic garden at Harvard, 1873-79, and was chosen Arnold professor of arboriculture in 1879. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1901.



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He was married, Nov. 27, 1873, to Mary, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Allen) Robeson of Tiverton, R.I. He planned the Jesup collection of North American woods for the Museum of Natural History, New York city; was chairman of the commission for the preservation of Adirondack forests in 1885, and chairman of the commission appointed by the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was elected a member in 1895, to decide upon a forest policy for the American woodlands, 1896-97. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical society; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Royal Horticultural society of England, and

the Scottish Arboricultural society, and president of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. He edited *Garden and Forest*, 1887-97, and is the author of: *Catalogue of the Forest Trees of North America* (1890); *Pruning Forest and Ornamental Trees*, a translation from the French of Adolphe Des Cars (1881); *Reports on the Forests of North America* (1884); *The Woods of the United States, with an account of their Structure, Qualities, and Uses* (1885); *The Forest Flora of Japan* (1894), and *The Silva of North America* (14 vols., 1883-1903).

SARGENT, Epes, author, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 27, 1813; son of Epes and Hannah (Dane) Sargent; grandson of John Osborne and Lydia (Foster) Sargent and great-grandson of Col. Epes and Catharine (Osborne) Sargent. In his youth he travelled with his father in Russia, and returning to Boston, attended the Latin school, and Harvard college where he was associated with his brother John Osborne Sargent and Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the publication of the *Harvard Collegian*. He became connected with the *Boston Daily Advertiser* and the *Atlas*, and in 1839 became assistant editor of the *Mirror*, New York city. On his return to Boston in 1846 he became editor of the *Transcript*, and later engaged in editing a series of educational works. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Well, of Roxbury, Mass. In 1836 he began to write for the stage, and produced *The Bride of Genoa* (1837), *Velasco, Change Makes Change*, and *Priestess*. Among his poems are *Songs of the Sea* (1847); *The Woman who Dared* (1869); and *Life on the Ocean Wave*, besides a lyric on the death of Warren. His other works are, *Wealth and Worth* (1840); *What's to be Done, or the Will and the Way* (1841); *Fleetwood, or the Stain of a Birth* (1845); *Peculiar, a Sale of the Great Transition* (1863); *Life and Services of Henry Clay* (1843); *American Adventure by Land and Sea* (2 vols. 1847); *The Critic Criticised* (1856); *Arctic Adventures by Sea and Land* (1857); and *Original Dialogues* (1861). He edited the lives of Collins, Campbell, Goldsmith, Gray, Hood and Rogers (1852-65); "Works of Benjamin Franklin" (1853); "Works of Horace and James Smith" (1857); *The Modern Drama* (15 vols., 1846-58); and *Cyclopaedia of English and American Poetry* (1883). He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 31, 1880.

SARGENT, Frederick Leroy, botanist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1863; son of George Frederick and Mary Motley (Gavett) Sargent; grandson of John G. and Martha (Bellamy) Sargent and of George B. and Catharine M. E. (Motley) Gavett, and a descendant of William Sargent of Ipswich, Newbury, Hampton, Salisbury and Amesbury, who received a grant of land at Agawam, now Ipswich, Mass., April,

1633. He removed to New York city in 1866, where he attended the common schools, and the College of the City of New York, 1879-81, completing his studies by a special course in botany at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard, 1883-86. He was an instructor in the summer school of botany, Harvard, 1886; head of the department of botany, University of Wisconsin, 1886-87, and instructor of botany in the medical school of Boston university, 1894-95. He became president of the Columbine association, 1895, and was a delegate to and president of the National Flower convention at Asheville, N.C., Oct. 21-23, 1896. He was married, July 9, 1903, to Helen M. C., daughter of Francis James and Elizabeth E. (Sedgwick) Child of Cambridge, Mass. He is the author of: *Guide to Cryptograms* (1886); *Through a Microscope*, in collaboration with Samuel Wells and Mary Treat (1886); *A Key to North American Species of Cladonia*, Cambridge (1893); *How to Describe a Flowering Plant* (1894); *Corn Plants: Their Uses and Ways of Life* (1899), and contributions on botanical subjects to the *Popular Science Monthly* and other scientific periodicals. In 1903 Mr. Sargent was residing in Cambridge, Mass.

SARGENT, Henry Winthrop, horticulturist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1810; son of Henry and Hannah (Welles) Sargent; grandson of Daniel and Mary (Turner) Sargent and of Samuel and Isabella (Pratt) Welles and a descendant of Thomas Wells, second colonial governor of Connecticut in 1655, and again in 1658. He was graduated from Harvard in 1830 and practised law in Boston for a short time, but later engaged in the banking business with Archibald Gracie in New York city. After his marriage, Jan. 10, 1839, to Caroline, daughter of Francis and Maria (Wyckoff) Olmsted of New York, he retired from business and devoted himself to horticulture. He purchased a tract on the Hudson which he called "Wodenethe" and which he made one of the most celebrated gardens in the United States. He is the author of: *Treatise on Landscape Gardening* (1859); *Skeleton Tours through England, Ireland and Scotland* (1866); *A Supplement to Andrew J. Downing's Landscape Gardening* (1875); and many articles in horticultural magazines. He died at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Nov. 10, 1882.

SARGENT, Herbert Howland, soldier, was born in Carlinville, Ill., Sept. 29, 1858; son of Jacob True and Maria Lucretia (Braley) Sargent; grandson of Daniel and Deborah (Foss) Sargent and of Elliott and Lucretia (Bullard) Braley, and the ninth in descent from William Sargent (born in England about 1606; died at Amesbury, Mass., March, 1675). He was graduated from Blackburn university, B.S., 1878, and from the U.S.

Military academy, 1883, being promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d U.S. cavalry, June 13, 1883, and served on frontier duty until 1898, except one year, 1896-97, when he was professor of military science at the University of Illinois. He was married,



H. H. Sargent

Aug. 11, 1886, to Alice Carey, daughter of Lindsay and Elizabeth (Miller) Applegate of Ashland, Ore. He served at Washington, D.C., May, 1898, in organizing volunteers for the Spanish-American war; was appointed colonel, Fifth Volunteer infantry, May 20, 1898; organized the regiment and arrived at Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 12, and commanded the regiment there under Gen. Leonard Wood until March 20, when he was ordered with his regiment to command the district of Guantanamo. He sailed from Guantanamo to the United States the following May, and was mustered out of service at Camp Meade, Pa., May 31, 1899. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel, 29th infantry, U.S. volunteers, July 5, 1899; sailed with his regiment for Manila, Philippine Islands, Oct. 5, 1899, arriving Nov. 2; participated in combats with insurgents on the island of Luzon; commanded the attacking forces at the battle of San Mateo, in which General Lawton was killed, Dec. 19, 1899; was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, May 10, 1901, and promoted captain, 2d U.S. cavalry, March 2, 1899. He is the author of: *Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign* (1893), and *The Campaign of Marengo* (1897). His works on Napoleon's campaigns gave him high standing as an authority on military strategy.

SARGENT, John Singer, artist, was born in Florence, Italy, in 1856; son of Dr. Fitzwilliam and — (Newbold) Sargent. His father, a well-known physician and surgeon of Boston, Mass., was the author of several books on surgery, and his mother, a water-color artist of ability. He was educated in Italy and Germany; studied painting at the Academy of Fine Arts, Florence, Italy, and in 1874 entered the studio of Carolus-Duran of Paris, France, who was the subject of his first exhibited portrait in the Salon of 1877. This portrait was soon followed by the two pictures: *En Route pour la Pêche and Smoke of Ambergris*. In 1879 he traveled through Spain, where he became a devoted student of the art of Velasquez and conceived his *El Jaleo*, which im-

mediately established his reputation as a master of technique. On his return to Paris, he opened a studio on the boulevard Berthier; exhibited a full length portrait of a young woman in the Salon of 1881, which placed him among the foremost portrait-painters of the contemporary world, and in 1884 removed to London, where he continued to exhibit annually at the Royal Academy, his work being distinguished by its "cleverness of expression, amazing vividness of insight into character and expert control over points of craftsmanship." He visited the United States in 1876,



John I. Sargent

1887 and 1889, painting in 1887 a famous portrait of Mrs. Henry Marquand, and again in 1895 and 1903, to hang his mural paintings in the Boston Public library, having previously exhibited them in the Royal Academy at London. These canvases, some of them in the Byzantine style, combining bas-belief and painting, represent "The Progress of Religion." Mr. Sargent was made a member of the Society of American Artists in 1880; an Associate National Academician in 1894, and an Academician in 1897, and a member of the Société Nationale de Beaux Arts. A loan exhibition of his most notable portraits since 1884, was held in Copley Hall, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the Boston Art Students' association, February-March, 1900. He also exhibited at various times in the United States, at Boston, New York city, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago, and in England, at the New English Art Club of London. His American portrait subjects include: Mr. Burckhardt (1880); Mr. Thornton K. Lothrop (1882); Mrs. Wilton Phipps (1896); Mrs. Inches (1888); Mrs. R. H. Derby (1889); Mrs. Kissam (1890); Thomas B. Reed (1891); Mrs. Manson (1891); Miss Helen Dunham (1891-92); Henry Cabot Lodge; Mrs. Carl Meyer and her two children (1897); Calvin S. Brice (1898); Mrs. Ralph Curtis (1898); William M. Chase (1902), and President Theodore Roosevelt (1903). Among his English subjects may be mentioned: Lady Agnew; Lady Playfair (1885); The Hon. Laura Lister; Coventry Patmore, in the National Portrait gallery of London; Mr. Wertheimer (1898), in the same gallery; Francis C. Penrose (1898), and Sir Thomas Sutherland (1898). He also painted the portrait groups: *Carnation Lily, Lily, Rose*; and *Lady Echo, Mrs.*

Adcane and *Mrs. Tennant* (1900), and portraits of Ellen Terry as "Lady Macbeth"; Ada Rehan; "Carmenita" Luxembourg gallery; *The Javanese Dancing Girl*, which was one of the series awarded a grand medal at the Paris exposition of 1889; *Venetian Bead-strings*, and *Spanish Court-yard*. See: "The Art of J. S. Sargent, R.A.," by A. L. Baldry in *The Studio* (February, 1900), and John S. Sargent's "Decorations" by Sylvester Baxter in *Harper's Weekly* (June 1, 1895).

SARGENT, Jonathan Everett, jurist, was born in New London, N.H., Oct. 23, 1816; son of Ebenezer and Prudence (Chase) Sargent; grandson of Peter Sargent, and a descendant of William Sargent. Jonathan E. Sargent was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He removed from Canaan to Wentworth in 1843, and was married, Nov. 29, 1843, to Maria Cordelia Jones of Enfield. He became colonel in the New Hampshire militia, was solicitor for Grafton county, 1844-54, a representative in the state legislature, 1851-53, being speaker of the house, 1852-53, and was president of the state senate in 1854. In 1852 his wife died, and on Sept. 5, 1853, he was married to Louise Jennie, daughter of Col. James K. Paige of Wentworth, N.H. He was chief-justice of the court of common pleas, 1855-59; associate justice of the New Hampshire supreme judicial court, 1859-73, and chief-justice of that court, 1873-74. He served as vice-president of the New Hampshire Historical society for several years; was president of the New Hampshire Centennial home for the aged, and was prominent in financial and banking circles. Dartmouth conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1869. He died in Concord, N.H., Jan. 6, 1890.

SARGENT, Lucius Manlius, author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 25, 1786; son of Daniel and Mary (Turner) Sargent; grandson of Col. Epes and Catharine (Osborne) Sargent and of the Hon. John Turner of Salem, Mass. His father was a Boston merchant. He attended Harvard and studied law, but did not practise. He early became associated with the cause of temperance, delivering lectures and writing on that subject. He contributed to the *Boston Transcript*, under the name "Sigma," and his papers on the coolie trade were republished in England. He was twice married, first on April 3, 1816, to Mary, sister of Horace Binney, and secondly on July 14, 1825, to Sarah Cutter, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Dun of Boston. He is the author of: *Translations from Minor Latin Poets* (1807); *Habert and Helen and other Verses* (1812); *Ode* (1813); *Three Temperance Tales* (1848); *Dealings with the Dead* (1856); *Reminiscences of Samuel Dexter* (1858), and *The Irrepressible Conflict* (1861). He died in West Roxbury, Mass., June 2, 1867.

SARGENT, Paul Dudley, soldier, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1745; son of Col. Epes and Catharine (Osborne) Sargent. He joined the patriot army at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war and commanded a regiment at the siege of Boston, being wounded at Bunker Hill. He commanded a brigade at Harlem, Trenton, Princeton and White Plains, and after the war was elected chief justice of the court of common pleas of Hancock county, Maine. He was judge of the probate court, justice of the same, first representative to the general court, postmaster, and an overseer of Bowdoin college, 1794-96. He died in Sullivan, Maine, Sept. 28, 1828.

SARGENT, Winthrop, patriot, was born in Gloucester, Mass., May 1, 1753; son of Winthrop and Judith (Saunders) Sargent; grandson of Col. Epes and Esther (Macarty) Sargent and of Thomas and Judith (Robinson) Saunders, and a descendant of William and Mary (Epes) Sargent, who settled at Cape Ann. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1771, A.M., 1774; was captain of a merchant ship belonging to his father, and in 1775 entered the patriot army. He was naval agent at Gloucester, Jan. 1-March 16, 1776; and captain in Gen. Henry Knox's regiment of artillery, serving until the close of the war, and attaining the rank of major. In 1786 he became connected with the Ohio company and was appointed by congress surveyor of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. He was commissioned secretary of the Northwestern Territory, Sept. 1, 1789; recommissioned, Dec. 10, 1794, and was commissioned governor of the Mississippi Territory, May 7, 1798, serving, 1798-1801. He was married, Oct. 24, 1798, to Mary, daughter of William and Eunice (Hawley) Macintosh of Inverness, Scotland, and afterward of Natchez, Miss. He served in the Indian wars of 1791 and 1794-95, taking part in the expedition under Gen. Arthur St. Clair, where he was wounded. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical society, a member of the American Philosophical society, and an original member of the Society of Cincinnati. In collaboration with Benjamin B. Smith, he published *Papers Relative to Certain American Antiquities* (1796), and *Boston*, a poem (1803). He died in New Orleans, La., June 3, 1820.

SARGENT, Winthrop, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, 1825; son of George Washington and Margaret Jessie Percy Sargent, and grandson of Winthrop Sargent, the patriot (q.v.). He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1845, A.M., 1848, and from the Harvard Law school, LL.B., 1847. He practised in Philadelphia and in New York, and devoted his spare time to literature. He was a member

of the Pennsylvania Historical society. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Ignatius Sargent of Boston. Among his books are: *History of an Expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1775 under Major-General Braddock*, edited from Original Manuscripts (1855); *The Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution* (1857); *The Journal of the General Meeting of the Cincinnati* (1858); *Loyal Verses of Joseph Stansbury and Dr. Jonathan Odell* (1860); *Life and Career of Maj. John André* (1861); *Les Etats Confédérés et de l'Escapade* (1864), and an unfinished catalogue of classified books concerning America. He died in Paris, France, May 18, 1870.

SARTAIN, Emily, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa.; daughter of John and Susannah Longmate (Swaine) Sartain. She studied engraving under her father, and oil painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, under Christian Schüsle, 1864-71, and under Evariste Laminnis, at Paris, France, 1871-75. She engraved many plates in mezzotint, including numerous portraits for book illustration, and executed some large etchings for framing. She exhibited oil paintings at the Paris Salon in 1875 and 1883; received a medal at the Centennial exhibition of 1876; honorable mention at the Pan-American exhibition of 1901, and was awarded the Mary Smith prize by the Pennsylvania Academy in 1881 and 1883 for the best painting by a woman. She was art editor of *Our Continent*, 1881-83; a member of the jury of awards of the Art Department, World's Columbian exposition, 1893, and official delegate from the U. S. government to the International Congress on Instruction in Drawing, held at Paris in 1900. From 1886 she served as principal of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women.

SARTAIN, John, artist, was born in London, England, Oct. 24, 1808. He attended private schools in London but left school in 1818, and in 1820 became assistant to Signor Mortini, the pyrotechnist and scene painter at the Covent Garden theatre. In 1822 he engaged as apprentice to an engraver, and in 1823 received the order for eighteen steel plates for the illustrations of the early Florentine school of painters. He studied designing in water colors under Varley and Richter, and painting in oils under Joshua Shaw and De Franca. He was married to Susannah Longmate Swain, daughter of John Swain, his first master in steel engraving. He removed to America in 1830; settled in Philadelphia and was the first to introduce into America the mezzotint style of engraving. He also engaged in painting portraits in oils and miniatures on ivory, designing bank-note vignettes and in making wood cuts for book illustration. In 1843 he bought *Campbell's Foreign Semi-Monthly Magazine*, which he edited, and later he engraved the plates for the

Eclectic Museum. In 1848 he purchased a half interest in the *Union Magazine*, of New York, which he removed to Philadelphia, and changed the name to *Sartain's Union Magazine*. He purchased for his magazine Agassiz's first contribution to American current literature, entitled "A Period in the History of Our Planet," which he published in 1843, and received many contributions from Edgar Allan Poe, including: "The Bells." He was a member of the Artists Fund society, the School of Design for Women, was a director of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, and was elected a member of the Society Artes in Amicitie in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1862. He had charge of the Art department at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and of the American exhibit in London in 1887. Among his most notable engravings are *The County Election in Missouri*, after Bingham (1855); *Mrs. and Mrs. Robert Gilmore of Baltimore*, after Sir Thomas Lawrence; *David Paul Bronck*, after John Neagle; *Christ Rejected*, after Benjamin West (1862); *Men of Progress, American Inventors* (1862); *Zeesberger, Preaching to the Indians at Gogoshunk* (1862); *The Iron Worker and King Solomon* (1876); *John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots*, after Leutzi; *Homestead of Henry Clay*, after Hamilton and Edwin Forrest, and *The Battle of Gettysburg*, after Peter F. Rothermel. He designed several monuments including one to Washington, one to Lafayette and two medallion heads for monuments in the Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 25, 1897.

SARTAIN, Samuel, engraver, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8, 1830; eldest son of John (q. v.) and Susannah Longmate (Swain) Sartain. He studied under his father, and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and devoted himself to engraving on steel. He was a trustee of the Artists Fund society and a member of the board of managers and treasurer of the Franklin Institute. He received a silver medal at an exhibition of the Franklin Institute and an "honorable mention" with special approbation at the World's Fair, New York. Among his best known engravings are, *Clear the Track*, after C. Schusselle (1854); *Christ Blessing Little Children*, after Sir Charles Locke; *Eastlake* (1861); *One of the Chosen*, after Guy; *Christ Stilling the Tempest*, after Hamilton; *Song of the Angels*, after Thomas Moran; *Evangeline*, after Thomas Faed and *A Pompeian Water Carrier* after Millet. His portraits include, Benjamin West, Thomas Sully and John Nagle.

SARTAIN, William, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1843; son of John and Susannah Longmate (Swaine) Sartain. He attended the Philadelphia High school; studied

engraving under his father until 1867; studied painting under Christian Schusselle, and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; studied abroad with Léon Bonnat and at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris, and on his return to the United States in 1877, settled in New York city. He was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1890; was one of the original members of the Society of American Artists; president of the New York Art club; received a silver medal in Boston in 1881, and honorable mention in Philadelphia in 1887; a bronze medal at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, 1901, and a silver medal at the Charleston exposition, 1902. He is represented in several public galleries, including the Corcoran Art gallery, Washington. He was professor of life classes at the Art Students' league, New York city, and contributed many articles on art to periodicals. His paintings include: *Tombs of the Saints at Bouzareah* (1874); *Italian Boy's Head and Italian Girl's Head* (1876); *Narcissus* (1878); *Nubian Sheik* (1879); *A Quiet Moment* (1879-80); *A Chapter of the Koran* (1883); *Puquita* (1883); *Sand Dunes of Manesquan* (1892); *The Valley* (1902), and *The Passing Shower* (1903).

SARTORI, Lewis Constant, naval officer, was born in Bloomsbury, N.J., June 3, 1812. He entered the U.S. navy as a midshipman in 1830; was promoted passed midshipman in 1837; lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841, and served throughout the Mexican war on the bomb-brig *Stromboli*, 1847-48. He was attached to the Pacific squadron on the sloop *John Adams*, 1855-56, when he commanded an expedition against the Feejee Islanders; was on shore duty at the Philadelphia navy yard, 1857-58; was promoted commander, April 7, 1861, and given command of the steamer *Flag* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He was assigned to command the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, 1863-65, and the steamer *Agawam* of the North Atlantic squadron, 1865-66. He was promoted captain, Sept. 26, 1866; served in the North Pacific squadron, 1868-70; was in charge of the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, in 1873; was promoted commodore, Dec. 12, 1873, and was retired, June 8, 1874. He died in New York city, Jan. 12, 1899.

SATTERLEE, Henry Yates, first bishop of Washington and 180th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1843; son of Edward and Jane Anna (Yates) Satterlee; grandson of Edward Rathbone and Mary (Lansing) Satterlee and of Henry and Katharine (Mynderse) Yates, and a descendant of the Rev. William Satterlee, vicar of Ide, Devonshire, England, 1645, and his son, Benedict Satterlee, who settled in New London, Conn., in 1685; also of Lieut.-Col. Benedict Satterlee, an

officer in the colonial army, who was killed at the massacre of Wyoming. He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866; from the General Theological seminary in 1866; was ordained to the diaconate in 1865, and to the priesthood in 1866. He was married, June 30, 1866, to Jane, daughter of Timothy Gridley and Patience (Lawrence) Churchill of New York city. He served as assistant minister of Zion church at Wappinger's Falls, N.Y., 1865-75; rector, 1875-82, and rector of Calvary church, New York city, 1882-96. He declined the election as bishop coadjutor of Ohio in 1887, and as bishop of Michigan in 1889, and was consecrated bishop of Washington, March 25, 1896, by Bishops Coxe, Huntington, Dudley, Scarborough, Penick, Whitehead, Potter, Rulison, Paret, Leonard, Nelson and Cheshire. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1882, and by Princeton university in 1896; and that of LL.D. by Columbia college in 1897. He is the author of: *Christ and His Church* (1878); *Life Lessons from the Prayer Book* (1890); *A Creedless Gospel and the Gospel Creed* (1894); *New Testament Churchmanship* (1899); *The Calling of the Christian and Christ's Sacrament of Fellowship* (1902).

SATTERLEE, Walter, artist, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1844; son of George Crary and Mary Le Roy (Livingston) Satterlee, and a descendant of Lieut. Col. Benedict Satterlee. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866; studied at the National Academy of Design, and under Edwin White and Léon Bonnat. He was elected an Associate of the National Academy in 1879; a member of the American Water Color society, and the New York Etching club, and in 1886 he won the Clarke prize at the Academy. He became well known as a book illustrator and as a teacher. Among his oil paintings are: *Contemplation* (1878); *Extremes Meet* (1881); *The Convent Composer* (1881); *Autumn* (1886); *Good Bye, Summer* (1886); *The Cronies* (1886); *Fortune by Tea Leaves* (1886); *Lagging Hours, The First Patient, The Votive Offering*; and his water colors include: *Solitaire* (1878); *Old Ballads* (1878); *Two Sides of a Convent Wall* (1884); *The Fortune Teller* (1887); *The Net Mender* (1887), and *The Lightened Load* (1887).



Henry Y. Satterlee

SAULSBURY, Eli, senator, was born in Mispillion Hundred, Kent county, Del., Dec. 29, 1817; son of William and ——— (Smith) Saulsbury. His father was sheriff in 1820, and soon after removed to Dover, where Eli attended school. He subsequently entered a select school at Denton, Md., attended Dickinson college regularly, but did not graduate, and engaged in cultivating his widowed mother's farm at Mispillion, 1841-56. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1852-54; went to Dover, Del., in 1856; studied law, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. He was elected U.S. senator by the Democratic legislature in 1870, as successor to his brother, Willard Saulsbury; was re-elected in 1877 and 1883, serving till March 4, 1889, and during his entire service in the senate was chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. He voted against the 14th amendment. He contributed largely to the building of the Wilmington conference academy, and was elected president of the board of trustees to succeed his brother, Gove Saulsbury, in 1881, serving till 1893. He died in Dover, Del., March 22, 1893.

SAULSBURY, Gove, governor of Delaware, was born in Mispillion Hundred, Kent county, Del., March 29, 1815; son of William and ——— (Smith) Saulsbury. He attended the local schools, Delaware college, and the university of Pennsylvania; practised medicine in Dover; was elected state senator on the Democratic ticket in 1862, and was speaker during the second session. Upon the death of Gov. William Cannon, March 1, 1865, he succeeded to the office of governor, and in 1866 was elected to the office for the term ending 1870. He died at Dover, July 31, 1881.

SAULSBURY, Willard, senator, was born in Mispillion Hundred, Kent county, Del., June 2, 1820; son of William and ——— (Smith) Saulsbury. He attended Dickinson college, Pa.; engaged in the practice of law in Georgetown, Del.; was state attorney-general, 1850-55, and was elected U.S. senator on the Democratic ticket in 1858, serving till 1871. He favored the preservation of the Union; served on the reconstruction committee in the 39th congress; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1864, and was made a chancellor of Delaware in 1873. He died in Dover, Del., April 6, 1892.

SAUNDERS, Alvin, senator, was born in Fleming county, Ky., July 12, 1817. He removed with his father to Illinois in 1829, and in 1836 settled in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, then Wisconsin Territory; was postmaster there for seven years; studied law with Isaac Van Allen, and engaged in the mercantile and banking business. He was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution in 1846; was state senator for eight years; a delegate to the Republican national con-

ventions of 1860 and 1868, and was appointed by congress a member of the board of commissioners to organize the Pacific railroad company. He was governor of the Territory of Nebraska, 1861-67, and U.S. senator, 1877-83. He secured for Nebraska a vast tract of land by straightening the boundary line between that state and South Dakota. He died in Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1, 1899.

SAUNDERS, Frederick, librarian, was born in London, Eng., Aug. 14, 1807; son of the senior member of the firm of Saunders and Ottley, book publishers of London. He received a superior education, and became a clerk in his father's book store. He was sent in 1837 to New York to open a branch of the house, hoping to secure an American copyright on the publications of the firm in demand in the United States; and he also petitioned congress for the passage of an act looking to the protection of both American and British authors. His object failed, although he was backed by Henry Clay, Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, and George Bancroft. He was for a time city editor of the *New York Evening Post*, William Cullen Bryant, editor; was employed by Harper and Brothers and by George P. Putnam, 1850-55, and was assistant librarian of the Astor library through the offices of Washington Irving, 1859-76, and librarian, 1876-96, when he was retired with full pay. He was married, Sept. 18, 1833, to Mary Ann Farr of London, Eng. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Madison university, Hamilton, N.Y., in 1853. He was the editor of *Our National Centennial Jubilee* (1877); and with Henry T. Tuckerman, of *Homes of American Authors* (1853). He contributed to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*; *Democratic Review*; *New York Quarterly*; and is the author of: *Memoirs of the Great Metropolis, or London from the Tower to the Crystal Palace* (1853); *New York in a Nut-shell* (1853); *Salad for the Solitary* (1853; rev. ed., 1856-1872); *Salad for the Social* (1856); *Pearls of Thought, Religious and Philosophical, Gathered from Old Authors* (1858); *Mosaics* (1859); *Festival of Song*, with 73 illustrations (1868); *About Women, Love, and Marriage* (1868); *Evenings with the Sacred Poets* (1869); *Pastime Papers* (1885); *The Story of Some Famous Books* (1887); *Stray Leaves of Literature* (1888); *Story of the Discovery of the New World* (1892); *Character Studies* (1894). He died in New York city, Dec. 12, 1902.

SAUNDERS, Romulus Mitchell, statesman, was born in Caswell (then Orange) county, N.C., March 3, 1791; son of William Saunders (an officer in the 6th regiment, N.C. troops during the Revolutionary war, 1777-83, and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati) and Hannah (Mitchell) Saunders, his wife; grandson of Wil-

liam and — (Adams) Saunders of Dan River, N.C., and a descendant of the Saunders family of Lancaster county, Virginia, who settled on the great Wisconsin river in 1660. His father removed to Somerset county, Tenn., in 1791, on the death of his wife, and died there in 1803. Romulus was adopted by his uncle, Col. James Saunders, a member of the Halifax congresses. He attended the University of North Carolina, 1809-11; read law with Judge Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee; and was married Dec. 22, 1812, to Rebecca Paine Carter of Caswell county, N.C. He practised law at Milton on the Dan river, N.C., 1812-15; and was a member of the state house of commons, 1815-20, being speaker of the house, 1819. His wife died, Oct. 9, 1821, and he was married secondly, May 26, 1823, to Anna Hays Johnson, daughter of Justice William Johnson (q.v.). He was Democratic representative in the 17th, 18th and 19th congresses, 1821-27; attorney-general of North Carolina in 1828-31, and a commissioner with George W. Campbell and John K. Kane, to distribute 25,000,000 francs secured by the treaty with France, 1831. He was judge of the superior court of North Carolina, 1835-40; was defeated for governor of the state by John M. Morehead in 1840; was a representative in the 27th and 28th congresses, 1841-45; U.S. minister to Spain, 1846-49, and he conducted the confidential negotiations made by the government for the purchase of Cuba for \$100,000,000, which were frustrated by Reynolds, U.S. secretary of legation, who accepted a bribe for publishing the negotiations and was dismissed by the U.S. government. Mr. Saunders was recalled at his own request in 1849; was again a member of the house of commons, 1850-52; was judge of the superior court, 1852-65, and was a member of the board of commissioners to revise the laws of the state. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1859-64. He died in Raleigh, N.C., April 21, 1867.

SAVAGE, Ezra Perin, governor of Nebraska, was born in Connorsville, Ind., April 3, 1842; son of Benjamin Warren and Hannah (Perin) Savage; grandson of Samuel and Margaret (Campbell) Savage and of John and Rachel (Rice) Perin, and a descendant of the Savages of Bangor, Me., formerly from the North of Ireland, and the Perins, Rices, and Williams, pioneer settlers of Massachusetts.

He matriculated at Iowa college, but left to volunteer in the Federal army, and served under Grant and Sherman, 1861-65. He was married, first, Oct. 11, 1866, to Anna C., daughter of Charles and Antoinette (Chase) Rich, of Chicago, who died in 1883;

and secondly, March 9, 1896, to Elvira, daughter of Daniel and Francis (Thorn) Hess of Lyons, Iowa. He engaged in business in Lyons, Iowa, 1866-73; began cattle-raising in Crawford county, Iowa, in 1873, and moved his ranch to Custer county, Neb., in 1879. He then engaged in business in South Omaha, Neb., and was first mayor of that city, 1886-88. In 1883 he laid out the town of Sargent. He was a member of the Nebraska legislature, 1883-84; was elected lieutenant-governor of Nebraska in 1900, on the Republican ticket, with C. H. Dietrich for governor; and Governor Dietrich being elected U.S. senator in March, 1901, Lieutenant Governor Savage became governor in May, 1901, for the term expiring December 31, 1902, when he was succeeded by John H. Mickey.

SAVAGE, George Martin, educator, was born near Rienzi, Miss., Feb. 5, 1849; son of Hamilton Giles and Eleanor Jane (Shields) Savage; grandson of Martin and Mary (Hudspeth) Savage and of George and Margaret (McElbrannan) Shields, and a descendant of Hamilton Savage. He was graduated from Union university (now the Southwestern Baptist university) A.B. in 1871, A.M., 1874, and entered the Baptist ministry. He was married, July 26, 1871, to Fannie Forester, daughter of Chesley and Elizabeth (Jordan) Williams of Eagleville, Tenn. He was principal of Henderson Male and Female institute, 1871-77 and 1880-84; professor of English and French in the Southwestern Baptist university, 1877-80; principal of the Eagleville (Tenn.) high school, 1884-90, and in 1890 became president of the Southwestern Baptist university. He received the degree of L.L.D. from the Southwestern Baptist university in 1890.

SAVAGE, James, antiquary, was born in Boston, Mass., July 13, 1784; son of Habijah and Elizabeth (Tudor) Savage; grandson of Thomas and Deborah (Briggs) Savage and of John and Jane (Varney) Tudor, and a descendant of Maj. Thomas Savage, who came from St. Albans, England, to Boston, Mass. in 1635. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1803, A.M., 1806; studied law under Isaac Parker in Portland and under Samuel Dexter and William Sullivan in Boston; was admitted to the bar in 1807, and practised in Boston. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1812, 1813 and 1821; a member of the state constitutional convention, 1820; state senator, 1826, and a member of the executive council, of the Boston common council, and of the board of aldermen. He founded the Provident Institution for Savings in Boston in 1817, and served successively as its secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president, through a period of forty-five years. He was married, April 25, 1823, to Elizabeth Otis, daughter of George Still-



man of Machias, Maine, and widow of James Otis Lincoln of Hingham, Mass. He was an overseer of Harvard, 1838-53; librarian of the Massachusetts Historical society, 1814-18, its treasurer, 1820-39, and its president, 1841-55; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Boston Anthology society. He received the degree LL.D. from Harvard in 1841. He devoted many years to antiquarian research; was for five years an associate editor of the *Monthly Anthology*, which led to the *North American Review*; revised the volume of charters and general laws of the Massachusetts Colony and the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and edited William Payley's works (5 vols., 1823; new edit., 1830). He also published John Winthrop's "History of New England 1630-46" (2 vols., 1825-26; 2d edit. rev., 1853). His most notable work is his *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Showing Three Generations of Those who came before May, 1692* (4 vols., 1860-64), the result of twenty years of painstaking research. He died in Boston, Mass., March 8, 1873.

SAVAGE, John, jurist, was born in Salem, N.Y. in 1779. He was graduated at Union college, 1799, and practised law in Salem, N.Y., 1800-19. He represented Washington county in the New York assembly in 1814; was Democratic representative from New York in the 14th and 15th congresses, 1815-19, and subsequently served as U.S. district attorney for New York. He was state comptroller, 1821-23; chief-justice of the New York supreme court, 1823-37; assistant U.S. treasurer in New York city for some time, and a presidential elector for the 29th district on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1845. He received the degree LL.D. from Union college in 1829. He died in Utica, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1863.

SAVAGE, John, journalist, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 13, 1828; son of John and Elizabeth (Guest) Savage. He attended the artschool of the Royal Dublin society; joined the revolutionary party, and published two journals that were suppressed by the British government. He organized bands of armed peasants in the south of Ireland, and when the Irish cause was lost, he fled to New York city in 1848, and engaged as a proof-reader on the *New York Tribune*. He became literary editor of the *Citizen*; contributed to the *Democratic Review*, to the *American Review*, and in 1857 removed to Washington, D.C., where he purchased *The States* and made it the organ of Stephen A. Douglas. He organized the Irish brigade and the Irish legion in 1861, and served during the civil war in the 69th New York regiment. He was married, Oct. 3, 1854, to Louise Gouverneur, youngest daughter of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid (q.v.) and Mary (Jennings) Reid.

He was chief clerk of the New York marine court, 1875-84. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by St. John's college, N.Y., in 1875. He wrote several popular war songs, including: *The Starry Flag* and *The Muster of the North*, and his published books comprise: *Lays of the Fatherland* (1850); '58 and '48: *The Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland* (1856); *Our Living Representative Men* (1860); *Faith and Fancy* (poems, 1863); *Campaign Life of Andrew Johnson* (1864); *Life and Public Services of Andrew Johnson* (1866); *Feuils Heroes and Martyrs* (1868); *Poems: Lyrical, Dramatic and Romantic* (1870); *Picturesque Ireland*, containing an interesting account of Mr. Savage's family (edited, 1876), and several plays, which are: *Sybil*, a tragedy, produced in 1858 (1865); *Waiting for a Wife*, a comedy (1859); and *Eva, a Goblin Romance* (1865). A life-size marble portrait bust of Dr. Savage was placed in the Booth museum, Players club, New York city. He died in Spragueville, Pa., Oct. 9, 1888.

SAVAGE, John Houston, representative, was born in McMinnville, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1815; son of George and Elizabeth (Kenner) Savage; grandson of Abram and Anne (Bowman) Savage and of Rodham and Malinda (Paine) Kenner, and a descendant of Capt. Richard Kenner, who recorded a deed of land in Northern Neck, Va., in 1667. He attended the common schools; joined the army as a private under Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, serving on the Texas frontier and against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and practised law in Smithville, Tenn. He was colonel of the state militia; attorney-general of the 4th district of Tennessee, 1841-47, and a presidential elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844. He took part in the war with Mexico as major, 14th infantry, U.S.A.; was wounded at Molino del Rey; promoted lieutenant-colonel, 11th infantry, and succeeded Col. William Graham in the command of the regiment. He was a Democratic representative from Tennessee in the 31st and 32nd congresses, 1849-53, and in the 34th and 35th congresses, 1855-59. He served as colonel, 16th Tennessee infantry, C.S.A., and was wounded at Perryville and Murfreesboro. He was a Democratic representative in the state legislature in 1877-79 and 1887. He was never married. His biography was in course of preparation under his personal direction in 1903.

SAVAGE, Minot Judson, clergyman, was born in Norridgewock, Maine, June 10, 1841; son of Joseph and Ann S. (Stinson) Savage, and a descendant of James Savage, a native of England, who came from London to Boston with his wife and one child about 1715. He fitted for Bowdoin college, but was prevented from going by ill-health, and was graduated from Bangor Theolo-

gical seminary in 1864. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1864, and was married in the same year to Ella A., daughter of the Rev. John and Ann (Godfrey) Dodge of Harvard, Mass. He was a home missionary to California,



1864-67; pastor at Framingham, Mass., 1867-69, and at Hannibal, Mo., 1869-73. He joined the Unitarian body in 1873, and was minister in Chicago, 1873, and of the Church of the Unity, Boston, 1874-96, when he became the associate of the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer at the Church of the Messiah, New York city. The honorary degree of D.D.

was conferred on him by Harvard in 1896. He edited: *Sacred Songs for Public Worship* and a *Unitarian Catechism*; and is the author of: *Christianity the Science of Manhood* (1873); *Light on the Cloud* (1876); *The Religion of Evolution* (1876); *Bluffton: a Story of To-Day* (1878); *Life Questions* (1879); *The Morals of Evolution* (1880); *Beliefs about Jesus* (1881); *Belief in God* (1882); *Beliefs about Man* (1882); *Poems* (1882); *Beliefs about the World* (1883); *The Modern Sphinx* (1883); *Man, Woman and Child* (1884); *The Religious Life* (1885); *Social Problems* (1886); *My Creed* (1887); *These Degenerate Days* (1887); *Religious Reconstruction* (1888); *Signs of the Times* (1889); *Helps for Daily Living* (1889); *Life* (1890); *Four Great Questions Concerning God* (1891); *The Irrepressible Conflict between Two World-Theories* (1891); *The Evolution of Christianity* (1892); *Is this a Good World* (1893); *Jesus and Modern Life* (1893); *A Man* (1895); *Religion for To-Day* (1897); *Our Unitarian Gospel* (1898); *Hymns* (1898); *Psychics, Facts and Theories* (1899); *Life Beyond Death* (1900), and *The Pussing and the Permanent in Religion* (1902).

SAVAGE, Richard Henry, author, was born in Utica, N.Y., June 12, 1846; son of Richard and Jane Moorhead (Ewart) Savage; grandson of Richard and Elizabeth Savage and of Robert and Jane (Nevin) Ewart, and a descendant of the Savages of Worcester, England, the Nugents of Portaferry, Ireland, and the Ewarts of Stirling, Scotland. His paternal grandfather, a civil engineer, came from Great Britain about 1805. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1868, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, corps of engineers, serving till 1871, when he joined the Egyptian army with the rank of major. He

went to Marseilles, France, as U.S. vice-consul, and to Rome, Italy, as U.S. vice-consul in 1872. He was married, Jan. 2, 1873, to Anna Josephine Scheible, daughter of Carl Scheible and Hortense Josephine (von Rapédus) von Ruthishausen of Berlin, Germany. He was joint commissioner on the Texan-Mexican frontier commission, 1873-74, and was employed as chief engineer of the Corpus Christi and Rio Grande R.R. company in Texas, 1874-75. He was admitted to the bar of the U.S. supreme court in 1890. He was appointed senior major of 2d U.S. volunteer engineers in May, 1898, and served throughout the Spanish-American war, and in November, 1898, personally hoisted the first American flag in Havana. He was senior captain with the rank of major of the 27th U.S. volunteer infantry, July 5-Dec. 1, 1899, and was appointed brigadier-general and chief engineer of Spanish war veterans, Oct. 10, 1900. He was elected commander-in-chief of the National Spanish-American War Veterans, Oct. 11, 1902. His many published books include: *My Official Wife* (1891); *Delilah of Harlem* (1892); *The Little Lady of Lagunitas* (1893); *For Life and Love* (1893); *The Masked Venus* (1893); *The Flying Halcyon* (1894); *In the Old Chateau* (1895); *A Daughter of Judas* (1895); *After Many Years*, poems (1895); *Mias Devereux* (1895); *The Anarchist* (1896); *In the Shadow of the Pyramids* (1896); *In the Swim* (1896); *The Hacienda on the Hill* (1900); *The Shield of His Honor* (1900); *The Midnight Passenger* (1900); *Brought to Bay* (1900), and other novels, stories, lectures and essays.

SAWTELLE, Charles Greene, soldier, was born in Norridgewock, Maine, May 10, 1834; son of Cullen and Elizabeth (Lyman) Sawtelle; grandson of Richard and Sarah (Ware) Sawtelle and of Josiah Dwight and Betsey (Whiting) Lyman, and a descendant of Richard Sawtelle (believed to have first settled at Groton, Mass.), who died at Watertown, Mass., Aug. 21, 1694. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1854; was assigned to the infantry and served on frontier duty at Fort Ripley, Minn., 1854-55, and on the Sioux expedition of 1855. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, 6th infantry, March 3, 1855, 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1859; served as quartermaster, 1857-61; was stationed in California, 1858-61, and appointed acting regiment adjutant, April 29, 1861. He was in charge of the quartermaster depot at Perryville, Md., 1861-62; was promoted captain of staff and assistant quartermaster, May 17, 1861, and served in the Virginia Peninsular campaign in 1862, and as acting chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of staff, Nov. 12, 1862, was chief quartermaster of the 2d corps, in the Rappahan-

noek campaign, 1862-63; chief quartermaster of the right grand division in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; chief quartermaster of cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, Jan. 24-June 13, 1863; assistant chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, June 21-Aug. 6, 1863; chief quartermaster of the cavalry bureau at Washington, D.C., 1863-64; chief-quartermaster of the forces on the Rio Grande river, Feb.-April, 1864, having charge of the transports and supplies for the relief of General Banks' army on its return from Red River. He was in charge of the steam transportation in the department of the Gulf, May 19-June 6, 1864; and was chief quartermaster of the military division of West Mississippi, 1864-65. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion; was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the quartermaster's department during the rebellion. He was promoted colonel of staff, U.S.V., May 25, 1865, was chief quartermaster of the military division of the Southwest, June 3-July 17, 1865; was appointed chief-quartermaster of the military division of the Gulf in 1865 and of the department of the Gulf in 1866. He was promoted major, Jan. 18, 1867; lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, Jan. 24, 1881; colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, Sept. 12, 1894; brigadier general and quartermaster-general, Aug. 19, 1896, and was retired at his own request, Feb. 16, 1897. He was married, March 30, 1869, to Alice Chester, daughter of Edmund S. and Sarah (Clark) Munroe of Englewood, N.J.

SAWYER, Caroline Mehitabel (Fisher), author, was born in Newton, Mass., Dec. 10, 1812; daughter of Jesse and Anna (Kenrick) Fisher; granddaughter of John Kenrick, and a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft of Boston—her maternal great-grand-mother, Mehitabel (Foxcroft) Miriam, wife of Rev. John Miriam of Newton, being his daughter. She was educated at home by her uncle, Enoch Kenrick, and was married, Sept. 21, 1831, to Dr. Thomas Jefferson Sawyer (q.v.). They had seven children. She edited the *Ladies' Repository*, 1861-64, and is the author of: *The Juvenile Library* (4 vols., 1845); *The Poetry of Hebrew Tradition* (1847); edited the "Poems" of Mrs. Julia H. Scott, with a memoir (1854); translated Van Horn's "Friedel" from the German (1856); and conducted *The Rose of Sharon*, an annual publication (1850-58). She died at College Hill, Mass., May 19, 1894.

SAWYER, Charles Henry, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Watertown, N.Y., March 30, 1840; son of Jonathan and Martha (Perkins) Sawyer; grandson of Phinehas and Hannah

(Whitney) Sawyer and of Cyrus and Martha (Childs) Perkins, and a descendant of Thomas and Mary (Prescott) Sawyer, who were among the first settlers of Lancaster, Mass., 1647. In 1850 his parents moved to Dover, N.H., where he attended the public schools and Franklin academy. He was married, Feb. 8, 1860, to Susan Ellen, daughter of Dr. James W. and Elizabeth (Holden) Cowan of Dover. He was superintendent of the Sawyer Woolen mills, 1865-81, and president of that company, 1881-98. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1869-70 and 1876-77; a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884, and governor of New Hampshire, 1887-89. He was commissioner from New Hampshire to the Paris exposition, 1889, and officially connected with railways, banks and other institutions, retiring from business in 1898. He was a trustee of Dartmouth college, 1887-89, and received from there the honorary degree of A.M. in 1887, and that of M.S. from the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

SAWYER, Frederick Adolphus, senator, was born in Bolton, Mass., Dec. 12, 1822; son of Joseph and Abigail (Bender) Sawyer, and grandson of Peter Bender, a native of Germany. He earned his college tuition and expenses by teaching school, and was graduated at Harvard in 1844. He taught in Gardiner, Maine, 1844-47; Wiscasset, Maine, 1847-51; Lowell, Mass., 1852; Nashua, N.H., 1852; Wakefield, Mass., 1853-55, and Boston, Mass., 1855-59. He was married in 1854 to Delia E., daughter of Ira and Mary (White) Gay of Nashua. He was principal of the state normal school at Charleston, S.C., 1859-63; was active in promoting reconstruction measures, and was collector of internal revenue for the 2d district of South Carolina, 1865-68. He was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1867, but was unable to be present, and was elected one of the first U.S. senators from South Carolina under the reconstruction laws of the state, serving from July 22, 1868, to March 3, 1873. From March, 1873, to June, 1874, he was assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury, and with other officials was charged with procuring the payment of a fraudulent cotton claim, of which he was acquitted on a second trial; was connected with the coast survey, 1874-80; was a special agent of the war department, 1880-87, and conducted a preparatory school in Ithaca, N.Y., for several years. He died in Sewanee, Tenn., July 31, 1891.

SAWYER, Horace Bucklin, naval officer, was born in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 22, 1797; son of



Col. James Sawyer, and grandson of Colonel Ephraim Sawyer, who removed from Lancaster, Mass., to Grand Isle county, Vt., in 1786. He was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 4, 1812, and served on Lake Champlain under Lieut. Sidney Smith in 1813, where he was taken prisoner and held as a hostage at Halifax, N.S. He served on the *Constitution* under Commodore Stewart in 1815, and fought in the battle resulting in the capture of the *Cyane* and *Levant*. He shipped before the mast on a merchant ship for India, 1816-17: was promoted lieutenant in the U.S. navy, April 1, 1818; served on board the *Dolphin* on a cruise to South America, 1818-21; on the *Spark* in the West Indies, and on the *Warren* in the Mediterranean. During the Canadian rebellion he commanded the northern frontier of Vermont. He was promoted commander in December, 1839; captain, April 12, 1853, and was retired, Sept. 13, 1855, and in 1856 was presented with a sword by the legislature of Vermont, for his services in the war of 1812-15. He removed to Plattsburgh, N.Y. He was married, first, to Miss Shaler of Middletown, Conn., and secondly, to Miss Wardsworth of Burlington, Vt. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1860.

SAWYER, Leicester Ambrose, educator, was born in Pinckney, N.Y., July 29, 1807; son of Jotham and Lucy (Harper) Sawyer; grandson of Thomas and Susannah (Wilder) Sawyer; great-grandson of Elisha and Mary (Hart) Sawyer, and a descendant of Thomas Sawyer, who came from Kent, England, in 1636, and married Mary Prescott. He was graduated from Hamilton college, N.Y., in 1828; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1828-29, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry at Watertown, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1832. He supplied pulpits at Adams, Smithville and North Adams, N.Y., 1831-32; was pastor at Martinsburg, N.Y., 1832-35; New Haven, Conn., 1835-40, and Columbus, Ohio, 1840-47, being president of Central college, Ohio, 1842-47. He was pastor at Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., 1850-54; of the Congregational church at Westmoreland, 1854-59, and of the Unitarian church at South Hingham, Mass., 1859-60. In 1860 he settled in Whitesboro, N.Y., where he engaged in literary work, and was connected with the *Utica Morning Herald*. He made a translation of the New Testament (1858), and is the author of: *Elements of Biblical Interpretation* (1836); *Mental Philosophy* (1839); *Moral Philosophy* (1845); *Critical Exposition of Baptism* (1845); *Organic Christianity* (1854); *Reconstruction of Biblical Theories* (1862); and *The American Bible* (1860-1888). He died in Whitesboro, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1898.

SAWYER, Lemuel, representative, was born in Camden county, N.C., in 1777; son of Lemuel Sawyer. He prepared for college at Flatbush

academy, Long Island, N.Y., matriculated at the University of North Carolina, class of 1799; studied mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, and on returning to North Carolina served in the house of commons, 1800-01. He was admitted to the bar in 1804; was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1805, and a representative from North Carolina in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th congresses, serving 1807-13, 1817-23 and 1825-29. He resided for several years in Elizabeth City, N.C., and was a department clerk in Washington, D.C., 1850-52. He is the author of: *Life of John Randolph* (1844); *Autobiography* (1844); and he wrote several dramas, which were not successful as they were considered at the time immoral. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1852.

SAWYER, Lorenzo, jurist, was born in Leroy, N.Y., May 23, 1820. He removed to Pennsylvania and later to Ohio, and attended Western Reserve university. He practised law in Illinois and Wisconsin, and in 1850 went to California where he engaged in mining. He was elected city attorney of San Francisco in 1854; was judge of the district court of California, 1862-63; justice of the supreme court, 1863-68, and chief-justice, 1868-69. He was U.S. circuit judge for the 9th circuit that embraced the whole of the Pacific States, 1869-91. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1877, and was president of the board of trustees of Leland Stanford Junior university, 1887-91. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1891.

SAWYER, Philetus, senator, was born in Whiting, Rutland county, Vt., Sept. 22, 1816. His father, a farmer and blacksmith, removed in 1817 to Crown Point, N.Y., where Philetus attended the district schools. He obtained employment in a saw-mill, which he subsequently operated, and was married in 1841, to Melvina M. Hadley, who died in 1888. He removed with his family to Fond du Lac county, Wis., in 1847; engaged in farming, and then entered the lumber business at Algoma and at Fond du Lac, accumulating an estate valued at \$3,000,000. He was repeatedly elected to the city council; was a representative in the state legislature, 1857-63; mayor of Oshkosh, 1863-64, and a Republican representative from the fifth district of Wiscon-



Philetus Sawyer

sin in the 39th-43d congresses, 1865-75. He was elected U.S. senator, Jan. 26, 1881; was re-elected, Jan. 26, 1887, and was defeated for re-election in 1893 by John R. Mitchell, Democrat. He served in the senate as chairman of the committee on post offices and post roads. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864, 1876 and 1880. He contributed to many religious and benevolent institutions; gave \$12,000 toward a building for the Young Men's Christian association of Oshkosh, and bequeathed \$10,000 to the Ladies Benevolent society of that place. He died in Oshkosh, Wis., March 29, 1900.

SAWYER, Sylvanus, inventor, was born in Templeton, Mass., April 15, 1822. While a boy at work on his father's farm he invented a practical reed organ. In 1839 he engaged in the gunsmith business with his brother-in-law in Augusta, Maine, and invented a steam-engine, a screw propeller and a foot-power car. In 1843 he removed to Boston and invented a machine for making chair-cane from rattau; and in 1851 he established a manufactory at East Templeton. He was a director and manager of the American Rattan Co., formed in December, 1851. In 1853 he invented improvements in rifled cannon projectiles, arranging the percussion-cap so as to cause the explosion of the shell on impact. He made experiments with this invention in 1857-58, and it was approved by the U.S. ordnance bureau. During the civil war his guns were placed at Newport News and at Fort-Wood, and at the latter place they created havoc with the iron-clad batteries at Sewell's Point, a distance of three and one half miles. After the war, he furnished the first batteries of cast-steel rifled guns made in America. His other inventions include: patent dividers and calipers in 1867; a steam generator in 1868; a sole sewing machine, 1876, and a centering watchmaker's lathe in 1882. He died in Templeton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1895.

SAWYER, Thomas Jefferson, educator, was born in Reading, Vt., Jan. 9, 1804; son of Benjamin and Sally (York) Sawyer; grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Hutchens) Sawyer; and a descendant of John Sawyer of Lincolnshire, England, whose son Thomas came to New England in 1639, was probably a resident of Rowley, Mass., in 1643, and was afterwards one of the first settlers of Lancaster, Mass. Thomas J. Sawyer was graduated at Middlebury college, A. B., 1829, A. M., 1833; studied theology, and was pastor of a Universalist church in New York city, 1830-45 and 1852-61. He was married, Sept. 21, 1831, to Caroline Mehitable Fisher (q.v.) of Newton, Mass. He was principal of Clinton Liberal institute, 1845-52, and lived on a farm in Clinton, N. Y., 1861-63. He was greatly interested in

training men for the Universalist ministry, and in 1847, with the Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, and the Rev. Thomas Whittemore, began the movement which resulted in the founding of Tufts college, chartered in 1853. He was also instrumental in establishing the theological school of St. Lawrence university, Canton, N. Y., in 1856, and between the years 1861 and 1863 declined the presidency of St. Lawrence university, of Lombard university and of Tufts college. He edited the *Christian Ambassador* in New York city, 1863-66, and lived on a farm in New Jersey, 1866-69. In 1869 he accepted the Packard chair of systematic theology at Tufts, which position he held until 1892, when he was made professor emeritus. He was also the first dean of the faculty, 1892-92. He was secretary and librarian of the Universalist Historical society, 1834-99, and was a valiant champion of the Universalist faith, in magazine articles and in debate. He received from Harvard the honorary degree of S. T. D. in 1850 and from Tufts that of LL. D. in 1896. He is the author of: *Letters to Rev. Stephen Remington in Review of his "Lectures on Universalism"* (1839); *Review of Rev. E. F. Hatfield's "Universalism as it Is"* (1843); *Endless Punishment* (1845); *Memoirs of Rev. Stephen R. Smith* (1852); *Discussions with Rev. Isaac Westcott on the Doctrine of Endless Misery* (1853); *The Doctrine of Universal Salvation* (1854); *Who is our God, the Son of the Father?* (1859); and *Endless Punishment in the Very Words of Its Advocates* (1890). He died in Somerville, Mass., July 24, 1899.

SAXE, John Godfrey, poet, was born in Highgate, Vt., June 2, 1816. He was brought up on a farm; attended St. Albans (Vt.) grammar school and Wesleyan university, 1835-36, and was graduated from Middlebury college, A. B., 1839, A. M., 1842. He studied law at Lockport, N. Y., and St. Albans, Vt.; was admitted to the bar in St. Albans in September, 1843, and practised in Franklin county, 1843-50, being also superintendent of the county schools, 1843-45. He became the proprietor of the Burlington, Vermont, *Sentinel* in 1850, which he edited until 1856; was state's attorney for Chittenden county, 1850-51; attorney-general of Vermont, 1856-59; deputy collector of customs, and the unsuccessful Democratic nominee for governor of the state in 1859 and in 1860. He removed to New York in 1860, and engaged in literary work and lecturing until 1872, when he removed to Albany and became editor of the *Evening Journal*. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Middlebury college in 1860. He is the author of many poems which he contributed to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*; *Harper's Magazine* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. They include: *Rhyme of the Rail*; *The Briefless*

Barrister; The Proud Miss McBride; Jerry the Miller; I'm Growing Old; The Old Church Bell, and Treasures in Heaven. Among his published works are: *Progress, A Satirical Poem* (1846); *Humorous and Satirical Poems* (1850); *The Money King and other Poems* (1859); *Complete Poems* (1861); *The Flying Dutchman* (1862); *Clever Stories of Many Nations, Rendered in Rhyme* (1865); *The Times, The Telegraph, and other Poems* (1865); *The Masquerade and other Poems* (1866); *Fables and Legends of Many Countries* (1872), and *Leisure-Day Rhymes* (1875). He died at the home of his son, Charles G. Saxe, in Albany, N.Y., March 31, 1887.

SAXTON, Joseph, inventor, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., March 23, 1799; son of James and Hannah (Ashbaugh) Saxton. He worked in his father's nail factory, learned the trade of watch-making, made a printing press on which he printed a small newspaper, removed to Philadelphia in 1817, where he carried on the business of watch-making, and invented a machine for facilitating the making of the wheels for the works. With Isaiah Lukens he constructed an ingenious clock which gave the movements of the planets, and he also made the town clock placed in the belfry of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. About 1828 he went to London, where he became associated with the Adelaide Gallery of Practical Science, for which he constructed several mechanical toys. He there met Telford, Brunel, Whitwell, Hawkins and Faraday, through whose influence he was admitted to the meetings of the Royal institution. In June, 1833, he demonstrated before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the workings of his magneto-electric machine, capable of decomposing water and of producing brilliant electrical sparks and steady light by bringing charcoal points near together. He also invented a pulley for measuring the velocity of vessels; an air-gun with metallic cartridge; an apparatus for obtaining an electrical spark from the magnetism of the earth; another for measuring the velocity of electricity, and several useful articles. He also perfected the medal-ruling machine, invented by Gobrecht of the U.S. mint, and was awarded the Scott legacy medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, in 1834, for his reflecting pyrometer. He declined the office of director of the printing machinery of the Bank of England, and on his return to the United States in 1837, he became curator of the standard weighing apparatus of the U.S. mint in Philadelphia, and superintended the construction of standard balances, weights and measures for the branch mints and assay offices of the government. He also invented an automatic machine for measuring the height of the tides;

one for determining the temperature of the deep sea; an immersed hydrometer; and applied his reflecting pyrometer to the construction of measuring rods. He was awarded a gold medal at the Crystal Palace fair, London, in 1851, for a nearly precise balance. He was a member of the Franklin Institute, and of the American Philosophical society, 1837-78, and a charter member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1863, which society preserved his memoirs, written by Joseph Henry, 1877. He was married in 1850 to Mary H. Abercrombie of Philadelphia, Pa. He died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, 1873.

SAXTON, Rufus, soldier, was born at Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 19, 1824; son of Jonathan Ashley and Miranda (Wright) Saxton; grandson of Rufus and Tirzah (Ashley) Saxton and of Ashel and Mercy (White) Wright, and a great-grandson of David and Rebecca (Barnard) Saxton and of the Rev. Jonathan Ashley and Capt. Salmon White of the Continental army of the Revolution. He entered the U.S. Military academy in 1845 and in 1849 was brevetted 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery. He served in the Seminole war and on Sept. 12, 1850, was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery. He did frontier duty until 1853, when he was detailed to explore and survey a route for the Northern Pacific railroad, through the unknown Northwest, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 2, 1855, served on the coast survey, 1855-59, and was assistant instructor of artillery tactics, U.S. Military academy, 1859-60. In February, 1861, he went to the St. Louis arsenal, took part in its defense, was promoted captain, May 18, 1861, appointed quartermaster on General Lyon's staff, and under him commanded the regulars at the capture of Camp Jackson. Before the battle of Wilson's Creek, he was transferred to McClellan's staff in Virginia, and after McClellan took the Army of the Potomac, Captain Saxton was made chief-quartermaster of the department of the South, and on April 15, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and given command of Harper's Ferry, being there at the time Jackson made his attack upon it, to gain time to remove his captured property from Winchester to Staunton. General Saxton received a medal of honor for his distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the defense of Harper's Ferry, May 26-30, 1862. When General Sigel took command of the forces at Harper's Ferry, General Saxton was transferred to Washington and in July, 1862, was appointed military governor of the department of the South. He enlisted several regiments of colored troops,

including Col. T.W. Higginson's regiment, the first colored regiment ever regularly enlisted in the U.S. service. General Saxton was made commander of the Beaufort district, February, 1863, and under protest superintended the colonization of the freedmen on deserted estates. He was married March 11, 1863, to Matilda Gordon, daughter of Lewis and Rosanna Thompson of Philadelphia. In January, 1865, he was relieved of his other duties and made assistant commissioner of the refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands for the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Jan. 12, 1865; and brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, and brigadier-general, U.S.A., April 9, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, and returned to the quartermaster's department U.S.A. He was promoted major July 29, 1866, and was chief quartermaster on the frontier, 1866-67, of the 3d military district and department of the South, 1867-69; of the department of the Columbia, 1869-73, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and department quartermaster-general June 6, 1872. He served in the department of the Lakes, 1873-75, department of Missouri, 1875-79, military division of the Pacific, 1879-83; was promoted colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, March 10, 1882, and was in command of Jeffersonville department of the quartermaster's department, 1883-88. He was retired by age limit, Oct. 19, 1888.

SAY, Benjamin, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1756; son of Thomas Say (1709-1796), and grandson of William Say, an early Quaker settler in Philadelphia. His father was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia; treasurer of the society for the instruction of blacks; a founder of the Pennsylvania hospital, and of the house of employment. Benjamin attended the Quaker schools, studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and became a well-known physician. He sympathized with the colonies during the Revolution, and was a member of the fighting Quakers. He was a representative in the 10th and 11th congresses, 1808-11, succeeding Joseph Clay, resigned. He was a founder of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and its treasurer, 1791-1809; founder of the Pennsylvania Prison society, and president of the Philadelphia Humane society. He is the author of: *Spasmodic Affections of the Eye* (1792), and *A Short Compilation of the Extraordinary Life and Writings of Thomas Say Copied from his Manuscripts* (1796). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 23, 1813.

SAY, Thomas, naturalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 27, 1787; son of Dr. Benjamin Say (q.v.). He engaged unsuccessfully in the drug

business, and devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history. He founded the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia in 1812; took part in the scientific exploration of the islands and coasts of Georgia, and in 1819 joined Maj. Stephen Long in his famous expedition to the Rocky Mountains, as chief geologist. In 1820 he went on another expedition under Long to explore the sources of the Mississippi river, making the whole botanical collection. He joined the socialistic community of Robert Owen at New Harmony, Ind., in 1825, and after the failure of the community remained there as keeper and agent. He contributed largely to the *Transactions of the American Philosophical society*, and the *American Journal of Science*; and is the author of: *American Entomology* (3 vols., 1824-28); *American Conchology*, which he left unfinished, but which was completed and edited by William G. Binney in 1858. He died in New Harmony, Ind., Oct. 10, 1834.

SAYERS, Joseph Draper, governor of Texas, was born at Grenada, Miss., Sept. 23, 1841; son of Dr. David and Mary Thomas (Peete) Sayers, and a descendant of John Sayers, a major in the Continental army in the Carolina campaign. He removed with his father to Bastrop, Texas, in 1851, and attended Bastrop Military institute; and in 1861 joined the Confederate army, serving 1861-65, and reaching the rank of major. He was admitted to the bar in 1866; was a Democratic senator in the Texas legislature in 1873; chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, 1875-78, and lieutenant-governor of Texas, 1879-80. He was married in 1879 to Orline, daughter of Williams and Maria Walton of Bastrop, Tex. He was a Democratic representative from the ninth and tenth districts of Texas respectively, in the 49th-55th congresses, serving from 1885 to 1898, when he resigned his seat to become Democratic candidate for governor, and he was elected, and re-elected in 1900, serving, 1899-1903.

SAYLES, John, jurist, was born in Vernon, N.Y., March 9, 1825; a descendant of John Sayles, who emigrated from England in the ship *Lion*, with Roger Williams, in 1631, and settled on Providence Plantations, R.I., in 1645, where he married Mary, daughter of Roger Williams. John Sayles the younger attended the public schools of Oneida county; graduated at Hamilton college, LL.B. in 1845, and removed to Georgia, teaching school there and in Texas. He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1846; practised at Brenham; was a representative in the Texas legislature, 1853-55; and was appointed special



judge of the supreme court of Texas in 1851; brigadier-general in the Texas militia during the civil war, and was on the staff of Gen. John B. Magruder. He was professor of law at Baylor university, Waco, Texas, 1880-99, and is the author of: *A Treatise on the Practice in the District and Supreme Courts of Texas* (1858); *Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the State of Texas* (1867); *Treatise on the Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions in the Courts of Texas* (1872); *Laws of Business and Form-Books* (1872); *Constitution of Texas with Notes* (1873); *Notes on Texan Reports* (1874); *The Masonic Jurisprudence of Texas, with Forms for the Use of Lodges and the Grand Lodge* (1879); and *Revised Civil Statutes and Laws, passed by the Legislature of Texas, with Notes* (1889). He died at Abilene, Tex., May 22, 1897.

SAYRE, Lewis Albert, surgeon, was born at Bottle Hill, Madison, N.J., Feb. 29, 1820; son of Archibald and Martha (Sayer) Sayre; grandson of Deacon Ephraim Sayre (born in 1746 in Madison, N.J., a soldier in the patriot army during the American Revolution) and Hannah (Meeker) Sayre, and of Jonathan and Mary (Morrell) Sayer, and a descendant of Thomas Sayre, who was born in Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, England, in 1597, settled at Lynn, Mass., before 1638 and removed thence to Southampton, Long Island, in 1648, where he built a house, which was still standing in 1903. He prepared for college at Wantage seminary, Deckerton, N.J.; resided with his uncle, David Sayre, in Lexington, Ky., 1830-38, and was graduated from Transylvania university, 1838. He returned to New Jersey and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1842. He was prosector to Dr. Willard Parker (q. v.) in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1842-52, and made prosector emeritus, 1852. He was surgeon of the Bellevue hospital, 1853-73; also surgeon in Clarity hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1859-73. In 1873 he became consulting surgeon of both institutions. In 1861 he urged the establishment of a medical college at Bellevue hospital, and was a member of its faculty until it was consolidated with the New York university in 1898, when he was made emeritus professor. He was resident physician of the city of New York, 1860-66, at which time he advocated compulsory vaccination, the proper construction of tenement houses and efficient sewerage of the city. He was a founder of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the New York Pathological society. In 1876 he was appointed by the American Medical association, of which he was also a founder, and of which he was vice-president and president, a delegate to the International medical congress in Philadelphia. In 1877 he went as a delegate to the British Medical association,

where he gave many demonstrations of his original methods of treating hip and spinal diseases. He attended the International Medical congresses at Amsterdam in 1879, at London in 1881, at Copenhagen, 1884, and at Washington, 1887, and at each of these he read papers and gave demonstrations of methods of treating spinal and hip diseases. He invented many surgical appliances to aid him in his specialty, and was the first to use plaster of Paris in spinal diseases. Charles XIV, king of Sweden and Norway, made him a knight of the order of Wasa. He was married, Jan. 25, 1849, to Eliza A. Hall, daughter of Charles Henry and Sarah (Mullett) Hall of New York city. She died in 1894. His eldest son, Dr. Charles H. H. Sayre, was killed by a fall; a second son, Dr. Lewis H. Sayre, died of heart disease in 1890, and a third son, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, was professionally associated with his father, and succeeded him as professor of orthopedic surgery in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical college. His daughter, Mary Hall Sayre, assisted him in his literary labors. He is the author of: *On Mechanical Treatment of Chronic Inflammation of the Joints of the Lower Extremities* (1845); *Practical Manual for the Treatment of Clubfoot* (1869); *Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Disease of the Joints* (1876); *Spinal Curvature and its Treatment* (1877); *Spinal Disease and Spinal Curvature* (1878), and *Lectures on Orthopedic Surgery and Diseases of the Joints* (1883). His works on orthopedic surgery and spinal diseases have been translated into French, German and Italian. He died in New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

SAYRE, Phoebe Ann. See Osborne, Phoebe Ann Sayre.

SAYRE, Stephen, patriot, was born at Southampton, Long Island, N.Y., June 12, 1736; son of John (born 1692, died 1767) and Hannah (Howell) Sayre; grandson of John and Sarah Sayre; great-grandson of Francis and Sarah (Wheeler) Sayre, and great-grandson of Thomas Sayre, who came from Bedfordshire, England, to Lynn, Mass., in 1638. Thomas and his son, Job, were two of the original undertakers who founded Southampton, L.I., in 1640, Lynn being overcrowded. Stephen Sayre entered the College of New Jersey at Newark in 1753, and was graduated in its first class after its removal from Newark to Princeton, A.B., 1757, A.M., 1760. In 1759 he was captain of a Suffolk county, N.Y., company, raised for the French and Indian war, but saw no service. He went with his classmate, Joseph Reed, to London in 1764-65, and entered the mercantile house of Dennis De Berdt, the Massachusetts agent, and in 1766 became partner. In June, 1766, he returned to America to collect bills from the debtors in the colonies, hoping to tide over a financial crisis,

but in 1770, on the death of De Berdt, the firm failed. Sayre established himself as a banker in London, becoming one of the sheriffs of the city, 1773-74, William Lee, brother of Arthur Lee (q.v.), being the other. He was proposed as agent for Massachusetts, but when Franklin agreed to serve, withdrew in his favor. In his official capacity he carried the pro-American petitions in behalf of the city to Parliament and the King. His career as sheriff was marked by greater decorum in the execution of criminals and humanity in the treatment of prisoners. He was a candidate for Parliament from Seaford Sussex in 1774, but his election was successfully contested by his opponent. On Feb. 18, 1775, he married an heiress, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. William Noel. His social prominence and known political beliefs made him a marked man, and on Oct. 20, 1775, he was arrested, as an example to the opposition, on a charge of high treason made by Francis Richardson, colonel of the royal guards and a renegade American, but the case was dismissed for lack of prosecution, and he sued the secretary of state for false imprisonment and won. Meanwhile his banking business had been ruined, and in November, 1776, a commission of bankruptcy was issued against him. In the spring of 1777 he left England for Paris, to offer his services to the American commissioners there. In May, 1777, he accompanied Arthur Lee to Berlin as his secretary, and was with Lee when Hugh Elliott, the British minister, rifled his desk in search of secret documents. When Lee left Berlin, disappointed from his want of success, he left Sayre in charge of the office, and in December, Sayre went to Copenhagen to advance American interests and thence to Stockholm, returning to Paris by way of Amsterdam. In October, 1779, Sayre applied to Franklin for command of the *Alliance* after Landais's fiasco. In 1780 he went to St. Petersburg as agent from the United States to further the project of armed neutrality. Building ships there, he was hindered by Sir James Harris, the British minister, who caused the ships to be burned, and in so doing destroyed much Russian property at the docks, laying the blame indirectly on Sayre. In August, 1781, on the arrival of Dana in St. Petersburg as accredited representative of the United States, Sayre returned to Paris, and in 1783, with his wife and son, Samuel Wilson Sayre, returned to America, purchasing "Point Breeze," a large estate at Bordentown, N.J., where his wife died, Nov. 29, 1789. He engaged in business in New York city, instituted claims against the government for compensation for his services in Europe, and in 1789 returned to France and engaged in the snuff business in Havre. He was

married in Paris, in 1790, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dorone, and transferred his business to that city. In 1792 he was sent to England as secret agent for France to purchase arms. He was the proposer of the French expedition of George Rogers Clarke against Louisiana in 1793. In 1794 he opposed the policy of the administration. In 1807 he was granted a small portion of his claim for compensation. In 1816 he sold his Bordentown property to Joseph Bonaparte and removed to Brandon, Va. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1766, and is the author of: *The Englishman Deceived*, a political pamphlet (1768); *Memorial*, reciting his claims to compensation (1803). His son, Samuel Wilson Sayre, married Jane, daughter of Philip L. Grymes of Brandon on the Rappahannock, Va., and in their home his father resided, 1816-18, and died, Sept. 7, 1818.

SCALES, Alfred Moore, governor of North Carolina, was born in Reedsville, N.C., Nov. 26, 1827; son of Alfred Moore Scales. He was a student at Caldwell Institute, Greensboro, and the University of North Carolina, 1845-46; taught school; was admitted to the bar in 1851, practised in Madison, and was solicitor of Rockingham county, 1853. He was a member of the general assembly of North Carolina, 1852-53 and 1856; a Democratic representative in the 35th congress, 1857-59; clerk and master of the Rockingham county court of equity, 1859-61; presidential elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, 1860; and in April, 1861, enlisted as a private in the Confederate States army. He was promoted captain, and later colonel, and commanded the 13th North Carolina regiment in Pender's 6th brigade, A. P. Hill's light division, Jackson's corps, at Fredericksburg, December, 1862, succeeding to the command of the brigade when Pender was wounded. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, May, 1863; was promoted brigadier-general in 1863; and commanded the 4th brigade, Pender's division, A. P. Hill's 3d army corps, at Gettysburg, July, 1863, where he was severely wounded. After his recovery he rejoined the army and commanded the 2d brigade, Wilcox's division, A. P. Hill's corps, in the Wilderness campaign and in the defence of Petersburg and Richmond, 1864-65, surrendering at Appomattox. He returned to the practice of law in Greensboro, N.C.; again served in the general assembly of North Carolina, 1866-67; was a Democratic representative in the 44th-48th congresses, 1875-85, and governor of the state, 1885-89. He was engaged in banking at Greensboro, where he died, Nov. 9, 1892.



SCAMMELL, Alexander, soldier, was born in Mendon, Mass., in March, 1747; son of Dr. Samuel Leslie and Jane (Libbey) Scammell. Dr. Scammell, with his wife and brother Alexander, came from Portsmouth, England, to Mendon, in 1737. Alexander Scammell was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772; taught school in Kingston and Plymouth, Mass., 1769-70; in Portsmouth, N.H., and Shapleigh, Me., 1771-72, and was employed under his cousin, Thomas Scammell, in exploring timber lands for the royal navy, and in making surveys for a map of New Hampshire. He studied law at Durham, N.H., under John Sullivan (q.v.), and was one of the force under Sullivan that seized Fort William and Mary, Newcastle, N.H., capturing its armament with nearly one hundred barrels of gunpowder, Dec. 14, 1774; which act was pronounced treasonable by the royal governor. During the absence of his preceptor in attendance on the First Continental congress, Mr. Scammell had charge of his legal practice, and for this reason was prevented from joining the army at Cambridge. He was major of New Hampshire militia and in April, 1775, when Sullivan was made a major-general in the Continental army, Scammell was appointed on his staff as an aide-de-camp. He was transferred to General Lee's division, Oct. 29, 1776, and was promoted colonel of the 3d New Hampshire regiment, Nov. 8, 1776. He served under Gen. Horatio Gates, and was wounded at Saratoga, Jan. 5, 1778. He was adjutant general of the Continental army on the staff of General Washington, Jan. 5, 1778-Jan. 1, 1781, and assumed command of the 1st New Hampshire regiment, light infantry, in March, 1781. He was captured by Hessian dragoons at Yorktown while reconnoitering the enemy's position, Sept. 30, 1781, and was fatally wounded after he had surrendered. He was allowed to be carried to Williamsburg by Lord Cornwallis at the request of Washington, dying there, Oct. 6, 1781.

SCAMMON, Eliakim Parker, soldier, was born in Whitefield, Maine, Dec. 27, 1816; son of Eliakim and—(Young) Scammon. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th artillery, July 1, 1837; was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, 1837-38; and served as an assistant topographical engineer in the Florida war, 1838-40, and in projecting a map of the territory west of the Mississippi, 1840-41. He was assistant professor and principal assistant professor of history, geography and ethics in the Military academy 1841-46; was promoted its lieutenant Sept. 21, 1846, and was superintending engineer on the survey of the harbor, New Bedford, Mass., 1846. He served on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott

early in 1847; took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; was engaged in the survey of the northwestern lakes, 1847-55; and in constructing military roads in New Mexico, 1855-56; was promoted captain March 3, 1853, and was dismissed from the army June 4, 1856, for "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and disobedience of orders." He was professor of mathematics in Mount St. Mary's college, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1855-59, and president of the Polytechnic college of the Catholic Institute in Cincinnati 1860-61; on June, 14, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 23d Ohio volunteers, and he engaged in the campaign in Western Virginia, 1861-62; took part in the action of Carnifex Ferry; commanded the advance brigade at Fayette, Raleigh, Princeton, Va., Nov. 1861-Aug. 1862, and at Bull Run railroad bridge, Aug. 27, 1862; served at South Mountain and Antietam; was promoted brigadier general of volunteers, Oct. 15, 1862, and commanded the district of Kanawha, W. Va., Nov. 1862-Feb. 3, 1864. He was confined in Libby prison Feb. 3, Aug. 3-1864, commanded the "separate brigade" at Morris Island off Charleston, S.C., October 1864, and the district of Florida, November, 1864-April, 1865. He was president of the board for the examination of officers of volunteers in the Department of the South, May to August, 1865, and was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865. He was U.S. consul at Prince Edward Island, 1865-71; a civil engineer in the U.S. service in New York harbor, 1873-75; and professor of mathematics in Seton Hall college, South Orange, N.J., 1875-85, becoming a resident of Chicago, Ill., in 1886. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Bowdoin in 1843, and from Trinity college in 1845. He died in New York city, Dec. 7, 1894.

SCAMMON, Jonathan Young, educationist, was born in Whitefield, Me., July 27, 1812, son of Eliakim Scammon, and grandson of David Young. He was educated at Waterville college, Maine, studied law in Hallowell, and practised in Chicago, Ill., 1835-57. He was assistant clerk of Cook county, 1835-36, prepared a new edition of Gale's Statutes, published "Scammon's Reports" (4 vols., 1832-43); became attorney of the State Bank of Illinois in 1837, and was reporter of the supreme court of the state, 1839-45. He was a founder and director of the Galena and Chicago railroad, originated the public school system of Chicago, serving as inspector of schools and as president of the board of education; was a founder of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; and also of the Chicago Astronomical society, of which he was the first president. He built Dearborn observatory at his own expense, and conducted it for several years, purchasing for it the first

grand refractor telescope manufactured by Abram Clark & Sons. He was a director and president of various banks and insurance companies in Chicago; was a founder in 1844 of the *Chicago American*, established in support of Henry Clay for the presidency; and in 1872 he established the *Inter Ocean*, which he edited for several years. He also built the first Swedenborgian church in Chicago, established the Society of the New Jerusalem and the Illinois society of the Swedenborgian church, and was vice-president of the general convention of the Swedenborgian church in the United States, for ten years. He introduced homeopathy into Chicago; founded Hahnemann hospital, and served as a trustee of that institution, and of Hahnemann Medical college. He was also a trustee of the University of Chicago, and vice-president of its board of trustees; and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864 and 1872. He traveled in Europe, 1857-60, and in the great fire of 1871 lost a large amount of property. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Chicago in 1862, and by Waterville college (Colby) in 1869. He died in Chicago, Ill., March 17, 1890.

SCANLAN, Lawrence, R. C. bishop, was born in Ballintarsna, county Tipperary, Ireland, Sept. 28, 1843; son of Patrick and Catherine (Ryan) Scanlan, and grandson of Thomas and Mary (Fogarty) Scanlan. He was graduated in 1868 at All Hallows college, Dublin, where he was ordained priest, June 24, 1868. In the same year he came to the United States and was assistant at St. Patrick's, San Francisco, Cal., 1868-70, and at St. Mary's cathedral there, 1870-71. He was sent to Pioche, Nev., in 1871, where he built the first church in that section of the state; and he was transferred to Petaluma, Cal., in 1872. In August, 1873, he was appointed pastor of Salt Lake city and Utah Territory, and subsequently vicar forane. He cleared the church in Salt Lake from debt, and purchased land upon which he built an academy in 1875. He also built churches, schools and hospitals, and in 1886 founded the College of All Hallows. On Jan. 23, 1887, he was appointed bishop of "Lavenden" *in partibus*, and vicar apostolic of Utah, and was consecrated in St. Mary's cathedral, San Francisco, Cal., June 29, 1887, by Archbishop Riordan, assisted by Bishops O'Connell and Manogue. He was transferred as first bishop of the diocese of Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 30, 1891.

SCANNELL, Richard, R. C. bishop, was born at Cloyne, county Cork, Ireland, May 12, 1845. He was a student at the College of Middleton, Cork; prepared for the priesthood at All Hallows, Dublin, and was ordained priest, Feb. 26, 1871. He came to the United States in 1871; was as-

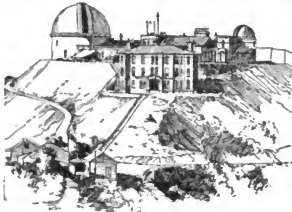
stant at St. Mary's cathedral, Nashville, Tenn.: in charge of St. Columba's church, and pastor of St. Mary's cathedral, successively, 1871-85. After Bishop Feehan left to assume charge of the archdiocese of Chicago, Father Scannell was administrator of the diocese of Nashville, 1880-83. He organized and was pastor of St. Joseph's church, West Nashville, Tenn., 1885-87. On Aug. 9, 1887, he was appointed bishop of the newly created diocese of Concordia, Kan., and was consecrated in St. Mary's cathedral, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1887, by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Bishop McCloskey of Louisville, and Bishop Rademacher of Nashville. He was transferred to the diocese of Omaha, Neb., Jan. 30, 1891, as successor to the Rt. Rev. James O'Connor, D.D., deceased.

SCARBOROUGH, John, fourth bishop of New Jersey and 111th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Castlewelan, Ireland, April 25, 1831; son of John and Anna Bella Hannah Scarborough. He came to the United States with his mother in 1840; attended the public schools of Lansingburg, N. Y., and was graduated at Trinity college, Connecticut, A. B., 1854, A. M., 1857, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, in 1857. He was admitted to the diaconate, June 28, 1857; advanced to the priesthood, Aug. 14, 1858, by Bishop Horatio Potter; was assistant at St. Paul's church, Troy, N. Y., 1857-60; rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1860-67, and of Trinity church, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1867-74. He was married, May 23, 1865, to Catharine Elizabeth, daughter of Theodore and Caroline Elizabeth (Meeker) Trivett of Poughkeepsie, New York. He served as a deputy to the general convention in 1871 and 1874, and was elected bishop of New Jersey as successor to the Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, transferred to the diocese of Northern New Jersey in 1875. He was consecrated in St. Mary's church, Burlington, N. J., Feb. 2, 1875, by Bishops Horatio Potter, Stevens, Kerfoot, Littlejohn, Doane, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, and Paddock. In 1900 was celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration.

SCARBOROUGH, Robert Bethea, representative, was born in Chesterfield, S. C., Oct. 29, 1861; son of the Rev. Lewis and Ann (Bethea) Scarborough; grandson of Samuel and Mary (Andrews) Scarborough; and of William and Sarah (Hargrove) Bethea; great-grandson of John and Nellie (Adams) Hargrove, and a descendant of John Bethea (Berthoir), who came from England, and settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century. He attended the common schools and the academy, Mullins, S. C.; subsequently taught school, and studied law. He was married, Dec. 15, 1882, to Mary J. Jones; was admitted to the

bar, May 27, 1884, and began practice in Conway, S.C. He was a state senator, 1896-98, serving as president *pro tem* in 1898; lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, 1899; a Democratic representative from the sixth South Carolina district in the 57th congress, 1901-03, and re-elected without opposition to the 58th congress for the term expiring, March 3, 1905. He served on the select committee on the census in the 57th congress.

SCHAEBERLE, John Martin, astronomer, was born in Württemberg, Germany, Jan. 10, 1853; son of Anton and Catherine (Vögele) Schäberle. He removed with his parents to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1854; attended the common schools; was apprenticed to a Chicago machinist, 1869-71; continued his studies at the Ann Arbor high school, 1871-72, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, C.E., 1876, having given particular attention to astronomy. He was private assistant to Dr. J. C. Watson; professor of astronomy in the university, 1876-78; assistant in the Ann Arbor observatory, 1878-85; instructor in astronomy, and acting assistant professor of astronomy in the University of Michigan, 1886-88, and astronomer of the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., 1888-98. He had



THE LICK OBSERVATORY

charge of the eclipse expeditions of the observatory, to Cayenne, Chile and Japan, 1889, 1893 and 1896, respectively, and discovered three comets, one of which was revealed with a telescope of his own construction. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of California, 1898, and is the author of extensive contributions to astronomical journals. Dr. Schäberle resigned as astronomer of the Lick Observatory in June, 1898, and after two years of travel returned to Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1903 he was engaged in constructing a powerful photographic telescope for private use.

SCHAEFFER, Charles Ashmead, educator, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 14, 1843; son of the Rev. Charles William and Elizabeth Fry (Ashmead) Schaeffer; grandson of Frederick Schaeffer and of James and Eve (Fry) Ashmead,

and great-grandson of David Frederick Schaeffer, who came to America from Frankfort in 1776, and was an eminent Hebrew and classical scholar in the Lutheran church. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864, and at the University of Göttingen, Ph.D., 1868. When, in the summer of 1863, Lee invaded Pennsylvania, Schaeffer served as sergeant in Laude's Philadelphia battery, and was promoted and specially commended for gallant conduct in battle. He was married, March 30, 1871, to Evelyn, daughter of George Washington and Matilda (Scribner) Schuyler of Ithaca, N.Y. He was professor of chemistry and mineralogy at Cornell university, 1869-87, and was president of the State University of Iowa from 1887 until his death. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a corresponding member of the New York Academy of Science, and was a contributor to scientific journals. He died in Iowa City, Iowa, Sept. 23, 1898.

SCHAEFFER, Nathan C., educator, was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pa., Feb. 3, 1849; son of David and Esther Ann (Christ) Schaeffer; grandson of Philip and Elizabeth (Fetherolf) Schaeffer and of Solomon and Elizabeth (Bieber) Christ, and a descendant of George Schaeffer and Marcus Christ, both pioneers, the latter killed on the Blue mountains by Indians in 1865. He was graduated from Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., A.B., 1867; attended the Theological seminary of the Reformed church, located then at Mercersburg, now at Lancaster, Pa., 1870, and completed his studies at the universities of Berlin, Tübingen and Leipzig, 1873-75. He was ordained to the ministry of the German Reformed church, 1875; was professor of Latin in Franklin and Marshall college, 1875-77; principal of Keystone State Normal school, 1877-98, and in the latter year became superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania, and also editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*. He was married, July 8, 1880, to Anna, daughter of John and Matilda (Mann) Ahlum of Applebachsville, Pa. He was a member of the commission of industrial education, 1889; was elected president of the medical and dental councils of Pennsylvania in 1894 and 1897, respectively, and secretary of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania in 1895; chancellor of Pennsylvania Chautauqua in 1901, and member of the Capitol Building commission in 1902. In 1900-01, he was lecturer on pedagogy to the graduate students of the University of Pennsylvania. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Franklin and Marshall college in 1870; that of Ph.D. from the same college, 1890, and from Villanova, 1901; D.D. from Waynesburg college, 1885, and LL.D. from Western University

of Pennsylvania, 1895, Ursinus college, 1900, and from Washington and Jefferson college in 1902. Dr. Schaeffer edited: *Bible Readings for Schools* (1897); is the author of: *Thinking and Learning to Think* (1900); *History of Education in Pennsylvania* (1903), being part of a 3-volume history of the state, and contributed to the *Mercersburg Review*, articles on "The Order of Jesuits;" "Church and State in Germany;" "Education among the Greeks and Romans" and "School Life in Ancient Athens," and also two articles on "Pestalozzi" in the *Reformed Church Review*: "One-Sided Training of Teachers;" "Arrested Development in Education." He wrote the introduction to Riddle's "Nicholas Comenius," to Hinsdale's "Civil Government" (Pennsylvania edition) and to "The Life of Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D."

SCHAFF, Philip, clergyman and author, was born at Chur, Graubünden, Switzerland, Jan. 1, 1819; son of Philip Schaff. He attended the gymnasium of Stuttgart and the universities of Tübingen, Halle and Berlin, receiving the degree



Philip Schaff

B.D., and obtaining a rating entitling him to a professorship in the University of Berlin in 1841. He was tutor to Heinrich von Kröcher, a Prussian nobleman, 1841-42, and lectured on exegesis and church history at the University of Berlin, 1842-41. He was ordained at Elberfeld, Germany, April 12, 1844. The same year he came to the

United States, having accepted a call as professor in the theological seminary of the German Reformed church at Mercersburg, Pa., 1844-63; was tried, 1845, at York, Pa., for heresy, on the ground of his inaugural address, the "Principle of Protestantism," afterwards published. The charges were Roman Catholic errors. A full verdict of acquittal was rendered. He was married, Dec. 10, 1845, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David Schley of Frederick city, Md. He declined the presidency of Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., 1853. He represented the German Reformed churches of the United States at Frankfurt and Basel in 1854. He removed to New York city in 1863, and was secretary of the New York Sabbath committee, 1864-69; lectured on church history at Andover and Hartford Theological seminaries and at Union Theological seminary, 1869-70; was profes-

sor at Union Seminary of theological encyclopedia and Christian symbolism, 1870-1873; of Hebrew and the cognate languages, 1873-74; of sacred literature, 1874-87, and of church history, 1887-93, and in 1893 was made professor emeritus. He was a founder and honorary secretary of the American branch of the Evangelical alliance, and represented that body in 1869, 1872 and 1873, arranging for the general conference in New York city, in October, 1873. The Alliance made him a delegate to visit the Emperor of Russia in 1871, in behalf of the Christians in the Balkan provinces. He was selected in 1871 by the British committee on Bible revision, to organize the American committee, and was elected its president. In 1875 he was present at the conference of the Old Catholics, Greeks and Protestants at Bonn, and at the meeting in London which organized the Alliance of the Reformed churches. He was a delegate and speaker at the first general council of the Reformed churches in Edinburgh in 1877, and at its second council in Philadelphia, 1880, when he was chairman of the programme committee. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Evangelical Alliance in Basel in 1879, and in Copenhagen in 1884; founded and was first president of the American Society of Church History in 1888, and was a member of various historical and literary societies in Europe and America. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Berlin in 1854; from St. Andrews university, Scotland, in 1887, and from the University of New York, 1892, and LL.D., from Amherst, 1874. He edited the Anglo-American adaptation of Lange's "Critical, Theological and Homiletical Commentary on the Bible," (25 vols., 1864-80); *Popular Illustrated Commentary on the New Testament* (4 vols., 1878-83); *Library of Religious Poetry*, with Arthur Gilman (1881); *The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge* (4 vols., 1884); *Philosophical and Theological Library*, with Prof. Henry B. Smith (1873-79); and he founded and edited the *Kirchenfreund* (1848-1854). He is the author of numerous learned works, including: *History of the Apostolical Church* (1853); *Sketch of the Political, Social and Religious Character of the United States* (1855); *Germany, its Universities, Theology and Religion* (1857); *History of the Christian Church* (2 vols., 1858-67; new ed., 6 vols., 1882-92); *German Hymn Book, with Introduction and Notes* (1859); *The Christ of the Gospels* (1864); *The Person of Christ, with Replies to Strauss and Renan* (1865); *The Vatican Council* (1875); *History and Collection of the Creeds of Christendom* (3 vols., 1876); *Harmony of the Reformed Confessions* (1877); *Through Bible Lands* (1878); *Dictionary of the Bible* (1880); *Companion to the Greek Testament and the English Version*

(1883); *Historical Account of the Work of the American Committee of Revision of the English Version* (1885); *Christ and Christianity* (1885); *The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles* (1885); *Church and State in the United States, with Official Documents* (1888); *The Renaissance* (1891); *Literature and Poetry* (1892); *Propædæutic, A General Introduction to the Study of Theology* (1893), and *The Reunion of Christendom* (1893). Dr. Schaff was connected with the Presbyterian church. He was one of the most important contributors to theological literature and to the movement in favor of Christian Union of his day. He died in New York city, Oct. 20, 1893.

SCHANCK, John Stillwell, educator, was born near Freehold, N.J., Feb. 24, 1817; son of Rulief R. and Mary (Stillwell) Schanck; grandson of Major John Stillwell of the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of Rulief Martino Schanck (b. 1619), who came to America in 1650, and died on Lone Island in 1704. His ancestry runs back to the thirteenth century to Reynier Schenck, Baron of Zoulenberg. He prepared for college at Lenox, Mass. His boyhood interest in science was quickened by assisting Prof. Joseph Henry at Princeton. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843, and from the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1843. He was married, Oct. 20, 1842, to Maria, daughter of James W. and Maria (Egleston) Robbins of Lenox, Mass. He practised medicine in Princeton, N.J., 1843-65, becoming curator of the college museum and lecturer on zoology in 1847; was professor of chemistry, 1857-69; of chemistry and natural history, 1869-74; of chemistry, 1874-85; of chemistry and hygiene, 1885-92, and emeritus professor, 1892-98. He received the degree LL.D., from Lafayette college in 1866. He died at Princeton, N.J., Dec. 16, 1898.

SCHARF, John Thomas, historian, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1843; son of Thomas G. Scharf, a merchant of that city. He left school in 1859 to become a clerk in his father's store, and in 1861 joined the 1st Maryland artillery, taking part in the battles on the Peninsula and in the Shenandoah valley in 1862. He was wounded in the battles of Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, and Chancellorsville. He transferred his services to the Confederate navy, June 20, 1863, having been appointed midshipman; and acted under Col. John Taylor Wood, Feb. 1, 1864, in the capture of the steamer *Underwriter*, near Newberne, N.C. In February, 1865, he again joined the Confederate artillery, was taken prisoner in Maryland while en route to Canada with dispatches to the Confederate emissaries, and imprisoned in the Old Capitol of Washington, D.C., until the end of the war, when he resumed business with

his father. He married, Dec. 2, 1869, Mary, daughter of James McDougall of Baltimore, Md. He assisted in reorganizing the state militia, and was a member of the staff of Gov. Oden Bowie with the rank of colonel, 1869-72. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, became editor of the *Baltimore Evening News* in 1876, and subsequently an editor on the *Telegram, Herald and Sun*. He was a representative in the Maryland legislature in 1878, commissioner of the land office of Maryland, 1884-92, and U.S. commissioner of Chinese immigration at the port of New York, 1893-97. He was a member of the executive committee of the sesqui-centennial celebration of Baltimore in 1880; of the Maryland committee to the Philadelphia centennial in 1876; associate U.S. commissioner from Maryland to the World's Cotton Centennial exposition, New Orleans, La., 1884-85, and manager of the Maryland exposition in 1889, and of the Maryland state exhibit at the Columbian exhibition in 1893. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Georgetown college, and that of LL.D. in 1885. He was president of the Bureau of American History, Genealogy and Heraldry, and in 1891 presented Johns Hopkins university with his collection of rare Americana. He is the author of: *Chronicles of Baltimore, Town and City* (1874); *History of Maryland* (3 vols., 1879); *History of Baltimore, City and County* (1881); *History of Western Maryland* (2 vols., 1882); *History of St. Louis* (2 vols., 1884); *History of Philadelphia* (3 vols., 1884); *History of Westchester County, N.Y.* (2 vols., 1886); *History of the Confederate States Navy from the Laying of the First Keel to the Sinking of the Last Vessel* (1887); *History of the State of Delaware* (1888); *History of the Natural Resources and Advantages of Maryland*; and he left in manuscript several valuable works on subjects connected with the history of the Southern Confederacy. He died in New York city, March 28, 1898.

SCHAUFFLER, William Gottlieb, missionary, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 22, 1798; son of Philip Frederick and Caroline Henrietta (Schuckart) Schauffler. He settled in Odessa, Russia, with his parents in 1805, studied music, drawing and French, and learned to make wooden musical instruments, his father's trade, at which he worked, 1812-25. He became interested in religion through the work done by Ignatius Lindl, a Roman Catholic evangelist, and served as an independent missionary under Joseph Wolff, a reformed Jew, in Turkey in 1826. The same year he came to the United States, where in spite of his poverty he was enabled through his own industry to take a theological course at Andover, where he was graduated in 1830. He was ordained, Nov. 14, 1831, and sent by the A. B. C. for F.M. as a missionary to the Jews and Armenians

in Turkey, where he labored for forty-four years. He was married, Feb. 26, 1834, to Mary Reynolds, an American missionary, and resided in Vienna, where he was engaged in translating the Scriptures into Hebrew-Spanish, 1839-42. In 1857 he visited the United States, and resided in Austria, 1874-77, and in New York city, 1877-83. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Halle in 1867, and LL.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1879. He translated the Bible into the Turkish language, and published *Essay on the Right Use of Property* (1832); and *Meditations on the Last Days of Christ*; (1837; new eds., 1853 and 1858). His sons published his Autobiography with an introduction by Prof. Edward G. Parks (1887). He died in New York city, Jan. 27, 1883.

SCHELL, William Elias, educator, was born in Carroll county, Indiana, Oct. 25, 1861; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Zeller) Schell; grandson of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kayler) Schell and of John and Susannah (Kumler) Zeller; great-grandson of Bishop Henry Kumler of the church of the United Brethren of Christ, and of Andrew Schell, who served in the Revolutionary war. His first Schell ancestor came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1710, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. He attended the district schools, and by teaching earned his college tuition, being graduated from Western college, Toledo, Iowa, A.B., 1890, A.M., 1893. He was married, Jan. 3, 1880, to Alice L., daughter of Nathan and Mary C. (Foster) Pierson of Dane, Wis.; was a minister in the church of the United Brethren in Christ, 1899-94; served as presiding elder, 1894-97, and in the latter year was elected president of York college, Nebraska. He was a member of the general conferences of his denomination, 1897 and 1901; a director of its board of education, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lane university, Lecompton, Kan., in 1902.

SHELLING, Felix Emmanuel, educator, was born at New Albany, Ind., Sept. 3, 1858; son of Felix and Rose (White) Schelling; grandson of Ulrich and Barbara (Mesmer) Schelling and of George Busby and Jane (Hamilton) White. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, B.A., 1881, LL.B., 1883, M.A., 1884; practised law, 1884-86, and in March, 1886, was married to Caroline, daughter of James Alexander and Hannah (Palmer) Derbyshire of Philadelphia. He was at the University of Pennsylvania as instructor in English, 1886-89, assistant-professor of English literature, 1889-91, professor of English literature, 1891-93, and in 1893 became John Welsh centennial professor of English literature. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Franklin and Marshall college in 1898. He was elected member of the Modern Language Association of America and of the American Philosophical society.

He is the author of: *Poetic and Verse Criticism of the Reign of Elizabeth* (1891); *The Discoveries of Ben Jonson* (1892); *Life and Writings of George Gascoigne* (1898); *A Book of Elizabethan Lyrics* (1895); *A Book of Seventeenth Century Lyrics* (1899); *The English Chronicle Play* (1902).

SCHEM, Alexander Jacob, author, was born in Wiedenbrück, Prussia, March 16, 1826. He came to the United States in 1851, having completed a course in theology and philology in the Universities of Bonn and Tübingen, and after teaching three years served as professor of ancient and modern languages in Dickinson college, Pa., 1854-60; as a member of the staff of the New York *Tribune*, 1860-69, as editor of the *Deutsch-Amerikanisches Conversations-Lexicon* (11 vols.), 1869-74, and as assistant superintendent of the public schools of New York city, 1874-81. He edited a "Latin-English Dictionary" with the Rev. George R. Crooks (1857); a "Cyclopedia of Education" with Henry Riddle (1877); and "Year-Book of Education," supplements to the latter (1878-79). He was also a regular contributor to the current cyclopedias, and was an editor of the *Methodist* and of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. He published the "American Ecclesiastical Year-Book" (1860); the "Ecclesiastical Almanac" (1868-69), and several editions of "Schem's Statistics of the World." He died at West Hoboken, N.J., May 21, 1881.

SCHENCK, David, jurist and author, was born in Lincolnton, N.C., March 24, 1835; son of Dr. David Warlick and Susan Rebecca (Bevens) Schenck; grandson of Michael and Barbara (Warlick) Schenck and of Simeon and Eliza Bevens. In 1813 his paternal grandfather built in Lincoln county, N.C., the first cotton mill erected south of the Potomac river. David was educated at the Lincolnton high school; was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised in Greensboro, N.C. He was married, Aug. 25, 1859, to Sallie W., daughter of Jacob A. and Lucy (Dodson) Ramseur. He was judge of the superior court, 1874-81, when he resigned; and was for fifteen years (1881-96) general counsel of the Richmond and Danville railroad company. He was projector and first president of the Guilford Battle Ground company, organized in 1887 to care for Guilford Battle Ground Park and for the preservation of documents, autographs, relics and other historical matter connected with the Revolutionary history of North Carolina. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1876. He is the author of: *North Carolina Railroad Law* (1889); *North Carolina in 1780-81*, a history of the invasion of the Southern Colonies by Earl Cornwallis (1893), and other literary productions.

SCHENCK, James Findlay, naval officer, was born in Franklin, Ohio, June 11, 1807; son of Gen. William Cortenus and Elizabeth (Rogers) Schenck; grandson of the Rev. William and Anna (Cumming) Schenck and of Capt. William and Sarah (Potter) Rogers, and a descendant of Roelof Martense and Neeltje Geretsen (van Conwenhoven) Schenck. Roelof Martense Schenck (or Schanck) emigrated from Amersfoort, Holland, to New Amsterdam in 1650, and settled at Flatbush, L.I., in 1660. He was a cadet at the U.S. Military academy, 1822-24, and resigned to enter the U.S. navy as midshipman, March 1, 1825. He was married, July 27, 1829, to Dorothea Ann Smith of Smithtown, L.I. He was promoted passed midshipman, June 4, 1831; lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1833; and served on the *St. Louis* of the West India squadron in 1837, and the *Dolphin* of the Brazil squadron in 1840. He was attached to the *Congress* of the Pacific squadron, 1846-47; and served as chief military aid to Commodore Stockton in the capture of Santa Barbara, San Pedro and Los Angeles, Cal., and afterward in the bombardment and capture of Guaymas and the taking of Mazatlan. He served on the *Congress* in the East India squadron in 1848; commanded the mail steamship *Ohio*, 1848-52; was promoted commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and commanded the receiving ship *New York* in 1858, and the steamer *Saginaw* of the East India squadron, 1860-61. He was promoted captain in 1861; commanded the frigate *St. Charles* of the West



U.S.S. POWHATAN.

Gulf blockading squadron in 1862; was promoted commodore, July 2, 1863; commanded the *Powhatan* of the North Atlantic squadron from Oct. 7, 1864, and led the third division of Porter's squadron in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, 1864-65. He commanded the naval station at Mound City, Ill., 1865-66; was promoted rear-admiral, Sept. 21, 1868, and was retired, June 11, 1869. He died in Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1882.

SCHENCK, Noah Hunt, clergyman, was born in Pennington, N.J., June 30, 1825; son of Peter C. Schenck; grandson of Capt. John Schenck, and a descendant of Roelof Martense Schenck, the immigrant, 1650. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847; practised law in Trenton, N.J., 1847-49, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1848-51. He was married, Nov. 14, 1850, to Anna Pierce, daughter of Col. Nathan-

iel Greene Pendleton of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was graduated at Bexley Hall, Ohio, in 1853, and was admitted to the diaconate the same year. He was ordained priest in St. James's church, Zanesville, Ohio, by Bishop McIlvaine in 1854, and was rector of St. Mary's, Hillsboro, Ohio, 1858-56; of Christ church, Gambier, Ohio, 1856-57; of Trinity church, Chicago, Ill., 1857-59; of Emmanuel church, Baltimore, Md., 1859-67, and of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1867-85. He founded and edited the *Western Churchman*, Chicago, Ill., 1858, and was co-editor of the *Protestant Churchman*, New York city, 1867; was repeatedly chosen as a deputy to the general convention of the church, and was one of the three delegates sent to St. Petersburg in 1871 by the Evangelical Alliance to obtain favor from the Czar in behalf of Russian Protestants. He was instrumental in erecting St. Mary's church, Hillsboro, Ohio, and St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, in 1869. He received the honorary degree D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1865. He published letters from Europe and sixteen sermons and addresses delivered on notable occasions between 1856 and 1877. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1885.

SCHENCK, Robert Cumming, diplomatist, was born in Franklin, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1809; son of Gen. William Cortenus and Elizabeth (Rogers) Schenck, and brother of James Findlay Schenck (q.v.). He was graduated at Miami university, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1830; was a tutor there, 1827-30, and studied law under Thomas Corwin at Lebanon, Ohio. He was married, Aug. 21, 1834, to Reunelche W. Smith of Smithtown, L.I. He practised law in Dayton, Ohio, 1831-43; was a representative in the Ohio legislature, 1841-43, and was a Whig representative from the third district in the 28th-31st and 33th-41st congresses, 1843-51 and 1863-71, serving as chairman of the committee on roads and canals in the 30th congress, and as a member of the committees on ways and means and military affairs, and commerce, 1863-71. He was U.S. minister to Brazil, 1851-54, where with John S. Pendleton (q.v.) he negotiated a treaty between the two countries; brought about the free navigation of the La Plata, and arranged treaties with Uruguay and Paraguay in 1852. He was a projector and president of a railroad from Fort Wayne, Ind., to the Mississippi river, 1853-61, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 17, 1861. At Vienna, Va., in June, 1861, he had an encounter with the Confederate force and was driven back, but he recharged with such boldness that the Confederates retreated. He commanded the 2d brigade in Tyler's 1st division at Bull Run, July 21, 1861; commanded Scammon's brigade in Rosecrans's army at Gauley Bridge, Va., Sept. 10,

1861; commanded the forces at McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862, composed of his own and Robert H. Milroy's brigades, and under Frémont in the battle of Cross Keys, June 7, 1862. He commanded the 1st division, Sigel's 1st corps, at second Bull Run, where he was severely wounded; was promoted major-general of volunteers, Sept. 18, 1862, to date from Aug. 30, 1862, and commanded the Middle department and the 8th army corps at Baltimore, Md., in 1863. He resigned his commission, Dec. 3, 1863, to take his seat in the 38th congress. He procured while in congress the establishment of the military and naval asylum; and was president of the board of visitors of the U.S. Military academy in 1865. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist convention of 1866, and a member of the Alabama claims commission, 1871. He was U.S. minister to Great Britain, 1871-76, resigning when charges were preferred against him of complicity in the celebrated Emma mine fraud in 1876, and he appeared before a committee of the U.S. house of representatives, where he was acquitted. He was a trustee of Miami university, 1835-39. After 1876 he practised law in Washington, D.C., until his death, which occurred in that city, March 23, 1890.

SCHENCK, William Edward, clergyman and editor, was born in Princeton, N.J., March 29, 1819; son of John Conover and Annie Brooks (Hutchinson) Schenck; grandson of Joseph and Margaret (Conover) Schenck and of Isaac and Annie (Brooks) Hutchinson; and a descendant of Roelof Martense Schenck, who was born at Amersfoort, Holland, in 1619, and came to New York, June 28, 1650. He attended the Edgehill school in Princeton; was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841; studied law, 1838-39, and was graduated at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1842. He was a missionary in the coal region, 1842; was ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick, Feb. 28, 1843, and was pastor at Manchester, N.J., 1843-45, of the Hammond Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1845-48, and of the First Presbyterian church, Princeton, N.J., 1848-52. He was superintendent of church extension in the presbytery of Philadelphia, 1852-54, and was corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1854-86; being also editor of the board from 1862-70. He was made one of the directors of Princeton Theological seminary in 1865; secretary of the board, 1870-98, and chairman of the joint committee to prepare the general catalogue of 1894; and secretary of the Alumni association, 1872-97, being honorary secretary after 1897. He was a member of the Reunion committee, 1867-70; a trustee of the General Assembly, 1865-87, and vice-president of its board, and in 1865 was elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania

Colonization society and in 1897 of the American Colonization society. He received the degree of D.D. from Jefferson college in 1861. He was married first, April 18, 1843, to Jane Whittemore Torrey, daughter of William and Adeline (Whittemore) Torrey of New York; and secondly, April 3, 1861, to Mary Bates, daughter of the Rev. Andrew and Eliza (Gosman) Kittle of Elizabeth, N.J. He is the author of: *Historical Account of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, N.J.* (1851); *Church Extension for Cities* (1854); *God Our Guide* (1862); *The Fountain for Sin* (1864); *Aunt Fanny's Home* (1865); *Children in Heaven* (1866), and *Nearing Home* (1867).

SCHERESCHEWSKY, Samuel Isaac Joseph, third missionary bishop of Shanghai, China, and 118th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Tauroggen, Russian Lithuania, May 6, 1831, of Jewish parents. He was a student at home and in different Rabbinical schools of Russia, then at Breslau, Germany, and came to the United States in 1854, when he embraced Christianity and was a student at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, Pa., 1855-58. He changed his creed, and joined the Protestant Episcopal church. He entered the General Theological seminary, New York city, class of 1860, and in 1859 was appointed missionary to China. He was admitted to the diaconate in St. George's church, New York city, July 7, 1859; sailed for China the same month with Bishop Boone, and was advanced to the priesthood in the mission chapel at Shanghai, China, by Bishop Boone, Oct. 28, 1860. He was a missionary at Shanghai, 1860-63, and at Peking, 1862-75. He was married at Shanghai in 1868. He returned to America in 1875, when he was elected missionary bishop of Shanghai, China, and declined. He was again elected in 1876 and declined, but upon his election in 1877 he accepted and was consecrated in Grace church, New York city, Oct. 31, 1877, by Bishops Smith, Potter, Bedell, assisted by Bishops Stevens, Kerfoot and Lyman. He returned to China via England where he attended the Lambeth conference of 1878, and in 1881 was taken ill and returned to Europe in 1882 with his family. He resigned his jurisdiction in 1883, when in Switzerland, and returned to America in 1886, and engaged in revising the Mandarin Bible, translated by him while in Peking, and in 1888 began the revision of the entire Bible in the classical language of China. In 1890 he returned to China and had his work transliterated into the Chinese characters. In 1892 he was invited by the American Bible society to accompany their agent, Dr. Hughes, to Tokyo, Japan, to superintend the printing of the revised Mandarin version, and the entire work was finished and put into circulation in 1902.

after which he engaged upon references to the Mandarin Bible. He received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon college in 1871. His published works consist chiefly of translations of the Book of Common Prayer in classical Chinese; the old Testament in Mandarin; Gospel of St. Mathew in Mongolian tongue in 1873; the entire Bible in classical Chinese (1903); Hand Book of Chinese Language; grammar of Mongolian Language, and a Dictionary of the Mongolian Language which he lost when nearly complete. He was one of the committee for translating the New Testament from the Greek into Mandarin Chinese. Bishop Schereschewsky's translations are the more remarkable as being made by a Jew convert to Christianity, and as making possible the reading of both the Jewish and Christian books of the Bible in a language familiar to 400,000,000 people.

SCHIMMELPFENNIG, Alexander, soldier, was born in Prussia in 1824. He was an officer in the Prussian army in Schleswig-Holstein in 1848. He came to the United States, and in 1861 became colonel of the 74th Pennsylvania regiment. He was in the 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, General Sigel, of the Army of Virginia under command of Gen. John Pope. During the second Bull Run, his brigadier, Gen. Henry Bohlen, was killed, and he succeeded to the command. After the battle he was nominated for brigadier-general, but the appointment was not confirmed until March, 1863, although the commission was dated, Nov. 29, 1862. He commanded a brigade in the 11th corps, under General Howard, at Chancellorsville and also at Gettysburg, where General Howard was wounded, and when General Schurz took command of the corps, the command of the division fell to General Schimmelpfennig. Upon the evacuation of Charleston, Feb. 18, 1865, he took command of the city. He was very ill as the result of exposure, and was soon relieved of his command, and returned to Minersville, Pa. He published *The War between Russia and Turkey* (1854). He died in Minersville, Pa., Sept. 7, 1865.

SCHLEICHER, Gustave, representative, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 19, 1823. He was graduated from the University at Giessen, and engaged in railroad building in Europe. In 1847 he immigrated to Texas, and after spending three years on the frontier, settled in San Antonio. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1853-54; a state senator, 1859-61; served in the Confederate States army, 1861-65; and was a Democratic representative from Texas in the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1875-79. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1879.

SCHLEY, William, governor of Georgia, was born in Frederick, Md., Dec. 15, 1786. His father removed to Augusta, Georgia, and engaged in manufacturing near that city. William was edu-

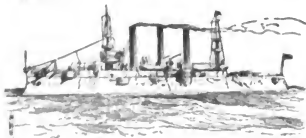
cated at the academy of Louisville, Ga., and later at the academy in Augusta; practised law in Augusta, and was judge of the superior court, 1825-28. In 1830 he was elected a Democratic representative in the state legislature, and in 1832 a representative to the 23d congress, 1833-35. He was governor of Georgia, 1835-37. He was president of the Georgia Medical college, Augusta, for several years, and is the author of: *A Digest of English Statutes in Force in Georgia* (1826). He died at his home near Augusta, Ga., Nov. 20, 1858.

SCHLEY, Winfield Scott, naval officer, was born at Richfield Farm in Frederick county, Md., Oct. 9, 1839; son of John Thomas and Georgiana Virginia (McClure) Schley; grandson of John and Mary Ferree (Shriver) Schley and of John and Mary McClure, and great-grandson of John Thomas Schley who came to America from Germany in 1745, went first to Pennsylvania, and later made his home in what became the town of Frederick, Md. Winfield Scott Schley entered the U.S. Naval academy from Maryland, Sept. 20, 1856, graduating in 1860. He served on the frigate *Niagara*, on duty in China and Japan in 1860-61, carrying back the ambassador from Japan sent from that country to the United States in 1859. He was advanced to master, Aug. 31, 1861, and served on the frigate *Potomac*, 1861-62; was commissioned lieutenant, July 16, 1862, and served on the *Winona*, *Monongahela* and *Richmond* under Farragut in the Mississippi river campaign and about Port Hudson from March 14 until July 9, 1863, participating in many engagements. On Sept. 10, 1863, he was married to Annie R. Franklin, daughter of George E. and Maria C. Franklin of Annapolis, Md. He served as the executive officer on the gun-boat *Waterloo* in the Pacific, 1864-66, and in 1865 he put down an insurrection of Chinese coolies in the Chincha Islands, and later, during a revolution at La Union, San Salvador, landed 100 men there and protected the United States' interests. On July 25, 1866, he was promoted lieutenant-commander, and served as an instructor at the Naval academy, 1866-69. He served as executive officer of the U.S.S. *Benicia*, on the Asiatic station, 1869-72, and in June, 1871, took an active part in the capture of the forts on the Salee river



in Korea. Lieut. Hugh K. McKee was killed at his side on the parapet while attacking the main fortifications. He served as head of the department of modern languages at the Naval academy, 1872-76, and was promoted commander, June 10, 1874. He was on the Brazil station in the *Essex*, 1876-79, rescuing from the Island of Tristram *d'Avanha* an American crew shipwrecked there. In 1884, he commanded an expedition that rescued Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely and six companions from death at Cape Sabine in Grinnell Land. For this, the Maryland legislature gave him a vote of thanks and a gold chronometer watch, and the Massachusetts Humane Society presented him with a gold medal. He was made chief of bureau of equipment and recruiting for the navy department at Washington in 1885; was promoted captain, March 31, 1888, and when the *Baltimore* was put into commission, he took command of her, 1889-92, commanding that vessel in Valparaiso where a number of her crew were killed and wounded by a mob on shore. In October of the same year he settled this difficulty at Valparaiso, the Chilean government apologizing for the insult, and paying an indemnity of \$75,000. In August, 1891, he carried the body of John Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor, to Sweden, and was presented with a gold medal by the king. He served as light-house inspector, 1893-95, and on the cruiser *New York*, 1895-97, and as chairman of the lighthouse board, 1897-98. On Feb. 6, 1899, he was promoted commodore, was later selected to command the flying squadron to protect the Atlantic seaboard with the U.S. cruiser *Brooklyn* as his flagship. He was

...BROOKLYN...



present in the battle which destroyed Cervera's squadron and captured its personnel off Santiago, July 3, 1898. On Aug. 10, 1898, he was promoted by the President to the rank of rear-admiral, "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and on August 29, was appointed one of the commissioners to direct the evacuation of Porto Rico. In December of the same year he was presented with a jewelled medal by the Maryland legislature, and given its vote of thanks and a service of silver by Maryland friends. He was assigned to duty on the naval examining board, April 14, 1899, and on April 27, was trans-

ferred to the naval retiring board as senior member. In December, 1898, residents of Pennsylvania presented him a gold and jewelled sword. He received the degree of LL.D. from Georgetown university, June 22, 1899, and on Nov. 4 of the same year, residents of Atlanta presented him with a silver loving cup. He was assigned to duty as commander of the South Atlantic squadron, Nov. 18, 1899, and was retired Oct. 9, 1901, having reached the age limit fixed by law. The fact that Commodore Sampson was temporarily absent, by order of the President, from Santiago on the morning Cervera made his effort to escape from the harbor, caused a dispute between the respective friends of Sampson and Schley as to who was actually in command of the United States fleet on that day. The third volume of Maclay's "A History of the United States Navy" (the first two volumes of which had been adopted as a text-book by the Naval academy) contained reflections on Schley's conduct, charging him with irregularities. At Schley's request a court of inquiry convened Sept. 1, 1901, to investigate his conduct during the fight, and the majority report, which was not wholly favorable to Schley, was excepted to by Admiral George Dewey, the president of the court, in some particulars. The report freed Schley of the charge of irregularity and the congress of the United States thereupon prohibited the use of Maclay's history in the U.S. Naval academy. Admiral Schley is the author of *The Rescue of Greely* (1886).

SCHMIDT, Frederick Augustus, clergyman, was born in Leutenberg, Thuringia, Germany, Jan. 3, 1837; son of John Frederick and Helena (Wirth) Schmidt. His father died in 1839, and his mother, having relatives in Martin Stephen's colony in Missouri, came to America in 1841. In 1853 he was graduated at Concordia college, St. Louis, Mo., a member of the first class, and in 1857 was graduated from the Concordia Theological seminary at St. Louis, Mo. He was married, Dec. 8, 1858, to Carolina, daughter of Joachim and Elisabeth (Weishaha) Allwardt of Plato, N.Y. He was pastor at Eden, N.Y., 1857-59, of St. Peter's, Baltimore, Md., 1859-61, and was professor in the Norwegian Lutheran college at Decorah, Iowa, 1861-71, at Concordia Theological seminary, 1871-76, and at the Norwegian Lutheran seminary, Madison, Wis., 1876-86. In 1886 he became professor of systematic theology at the Norwegian Lutheran Divinity school, Northfield, Minn. Upon the formation of the United Norwegian Lutheran church in 1890, he became senior professor of its theological seminary, at St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn. He received the degree of D.D. from Capitol university, Columbus, Ohio. He

edited several Lutheran papers in the English, German and Norwegian languages, and is the author of *Intuitu Fidei*.

SCHMUCKER, Samuel Moshelm, author, was born in New Market, Va., Jan. 12, 1823; son of Dr. Samuel S. Schmucker (q.v.). He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., in 1840, and from the Lutheran seminary at Gettysburg in 1842; and was pastor of Lutheran churches at Lewistown, Pa., 1842-45, and Germantown, Pa., 1845-48. He was a student and secretary at the Philadelphia Law academy, 1848-50, and practised law in Philadelphia, 1850-53; in New York city, 1853-55, and in Philadelphia, 1855-63. He is the author of: *Errors of Modern Infidelity* (1848); *Election of Judges by the People, and Constitutionality of the Maine Liquor Law* (1852); *The Spanish Wife, a Play, with Memoir of Edwin Forrest* (1854); *Court and Reign of Catherine II, Empress of Russia* (1855); *Life and Reign of Nicholas I of Russia* (1856); *Life of John C. Frémont with his Explorations* (1856); *Life and Times of Alexander Hamilton* (1856); *History of the Mormons, Edited and Enlarged* (1856); *Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson* (1857); *The Yankee Slave-Driver* (1857); *Memorable Scenes in French History* (1857); *Arctic Explorations and Discoveries* (1857); *Life of Dr. Eliza Kent Kane and Other American Explorers* (1858); *History of Napoleon III* (1858); *History of the Four Georges* (1859); *History of all Religions* (1859); *Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Daniel Webster* (1859); *Life and Times of Henry Clay* (1860); *Life of Washington* (1860); *Blue Laves of Connecticut* (1860); *History of the Modern Jews* (1860); and *A History of the Civil War in the United States* (vol. I., 1863). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 12, 1863.

SCHMUCKER, Samuel Simon, educator, was born in Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 28, 1799; son of the Rev. John George (1771-1854) and Catherine (Gross) Schmucker. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, 1814-16, and at Princeton Theological seminary, 1817-18; was principal of the academy at York, Pa., 1818-20, and served the Lutheran church, New Market, Va., as pastor, 1820-26, receiving ordination, Sept. 5, 1821. He founded the Lutheran Theological seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1825; was its only instructor, 1826-30; its professor of dogmatic theology, 1826-64, and professor of intellectual science in Pennsylvania college, 1832-33. He helped to organize the Evangelical Lutheran church in 1827, and in 1846 to connect it with the parent body in Europe, being a delegate to the convention of that year in London. He was married to Catherine Steenbergen of Mt. Airy, Va., and after her death to Esther Wagner of Philadelphia, Pa. He received the honorary de-

grees, A.B., 1819, and A.M., 1823, from the University of Pennsylvania, and D.D. from Rutgers college in 1832. He is the author of: *Biblical Theology* (2 vols., 1826); *Elements of Popular Theology* (1834); *Kurzgefasste Geschichte der Christlichen Kirche auf der Grundloge der Busch'en Werke* (1834); *Fraternal Appeal to the American Churches on Christian Union* (1838); *Portraiture of Lutheranism* (1840); *Retrospect of Lutheranism* (1841); *Psychology, or Elements of Mental Philosophy* (1842); *Dissertation on Capital Punishment* (1845); *The American Lutheran Church, Historically, Doctrinally and Practically Delineated* (1851); *Lutheran Manual* (1855); *American Lutheranism Vindicated* (1856); *Appeal on Behalf of the Christian Sabbath* (1857); *Evangelical Lutheran Catechism* (1859); *The Church of the Redeemer* (1867); *The Unity of Christ's Church* (1870), and various contributions to periodical literature. He died in Gettysburg, Pa., July 26, 1873.

SCHNEIDER, Albert, botanist and author, was born in Granville, Putnam county, Ill., April 13, 1862; son of John and Elizabeth (Burcky) Schneider; grandson of Johannes and Elisabeth (Strack) Schneider and of Jacob and Madeline (Krehbiel) Burcky, and a descendant of Dr. John Burcky, who first arrived in New Orleans, and later, 1804, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. He attended the district schools and the Northern Illinois Normal school; was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Ill., M.D., 1887, and from the University of Illinois, B.S., 1894. He was married, June 28, 1892, to Marie, daughter of Mitchell and Mary (Driscoll) Harrington of Avoca, Minn.; was instructor in botany in the University of Minnesota, 1893; a fellow in botany at Columbia university, 1894-96, and in 1897 was made professor of botany, pharmacognosy, materia medica and bacteriology in the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill. He received the graduate degree of M.S. from the University of Minnesota, 1894, and that of Ph.D. from Columbia, 1897, and was elected a member of the Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft; Société Botanique Internationale; the Society of American Authors, and other organizations. Dr. Schneider is the author of: *Primary Microscopy and Biology* (1890); *A Text-Book of General Lichenology* (1897); *Guide to the Study of Lichens* (1898); *Hints on Drawing for Students of Biology* (1899); *General Vegetable Pharmacography* (1900); *The Limitations of Learning, and Other Science Papers* (1900); *Powdered Vegetable Drugs* (1902); *Useful Plants* (1903); and numerous contributions to scientific and other journals. He also translated Westermaier's "Compendium der Allgemeinen Botanik" (1896).

SCHOFF, Stephen Alonzo, engraver, was born at Danville, Vt., in 1818; son of John Chase and Eunice (Nye) Schoff; grandson of John and Priscilla (Chase) Schoff, and of Elisha Nye; of German ancestry on his father's side, and English on his mother's. He attended the public schools at Newburyport, Mass., and went to Boston in 1834, to study and work at line engraving. In 1839-41, with his employer, Joseph Andrews, he went to Paris, where he studied drawing and line engraving. Upon his return he began bank-note work in New York. He was employed in the bureau of engraving in Washington, and later resided in Boston, New York, Newtonville, Mass., and Brandon, Vt. His best known works are: *Cuius Marius on the Ruins of Carthage* (1843); *William Penn*; a portrait of R. W. Emerson, after Rowse; *The Bathers*, after William M. Hunt; *Moonlight Marine*, after Dr. Hess.

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister, soldier, was born in Gerry, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1831; son of the Rev. James and Caroline (McAllister) Schofield; grandson of James and Margaret (Wheeler) Schofield and of John and Sara (Brewster)



McAllister, and a descendant of Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*. He attended the public schools of Gerry, Bristol and Freeport, and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and appointed brevet 2nd lieutenant, 2nd artillery, July 1, 1853. He served on garrison duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C., and in Florida, 1853-55;

was promoted 2nd lieutenant, 1st artillery, Aug. 31, 1853, and 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1855; was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U.S. Military academy, 1855-56, and principal assistant professor, 1856-60; and was professor of physics in Washington university, Mo., 1860-61. He was appointed major, 1st Missouri volunteer infantry, April 26, 1861, that regiment being converted into artillery, August, 1861; and he was promoted captain, 1st artillery, U.S.A., May 14, 1861. He served as mustering officer for the state of Missouri; was chief of staff to General Lyon, and took part in the action of Dugespring, the battle of Wilson's Creek, when Lyon was killed, and the action at Fredericktown. He was appointed brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, Nov. 21, and brigadier-general, Missouri militia, Nov. 26, 1861, and com-

manded the militia of Missouri, 1861-62, and the army of the frontier and district of south-west Missouri, 1862-63. He was appointed major-general, U.S.V., Nov. 29, 1862, his commission expiring by constitutional limitation, March 4, 1863, when he again became brigadier-general, U.S.V. He was a member of the board of examiners of Mississippi river mortar boats, Dec. 9-31, 1862; and commanded the 3rd division, 14th army corps, Army of the Cumberland, April 29 to May 31, 1863. He was re-appointed major-general, U.S.V., May 12, 1863, and commanded the department of the Missouri, 1863-64, and the department and Army of the Ohio, 1864-65. He commanded the Army of the Ohio in the invasion of Georgia, May 2-Sept. 7, 1864, and commanded the force that opposed General Hood in his advance from Florence, Ala., into Tennessee. He defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864, being appointed brigadier-general, U.S.A., on the same day, and brevetted major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He commanded the 23rd army corps in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, and was in command of the department of North Carolina, February to May, 1865, being engaged in the capture of Forts Anderson and Wilmington, the occupation of Kinston, the march to Goldsboro, and in the surrender of the Confederate States army under Gen. J. E. Johnston at Durham Station, North Carolina, April 26, 1865, where he was detailed to execute the military convention of capitulation. He remained in command of the department of North Carolina until June, 1865, and was sent on a special mission to Europe, 1865-66. He commanded the department of the Potomac with headquarters at Richmond, Va., 1866-67, and the first Military district, state of Virginia, 1867-68. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866; succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, June 2, 1868, and served in Johnson's and Grant's administrations until March 12, 1869. He was promoted major-general, U.S.A., March 4, 1869, and took command of the department of the Missouri in that month. He commanded the division of the Pacific, 1870-76 and also in 1882-83; was superintendent of the U.S. Military academy, 1876-81; commanded the division of the Missouri, 1883-86, and the division of the Atlantic, 1886-88. He then commanded the Army of the United States, 1888-95. He was promoted lieutenant-general, U.S.A., Feb. 5, 1895, under a special act of congress, and was retired, Sept. 29, 1895, on reaching the age limit. He was president of the board that adopted the tactics for the army in 1870; and president of the board of review of the Fitz-

John Porter case in 1878. He was sent on a special mission to Hawaii in 1873. He was awarded a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Chicago in 1885. He was married, first, June, 1857, to Harriet, daughter of William Holmes Chambers and Harriet (Whitehorn) Bartlett of West Point, N.Y.; she died in December, 1888. In June, 1891, he married, secondly, Georgia Kilbourne, daughter of Mrs. Augusta Wells Kilbourne of Keokuk, Iowa. He is the author of: *Forty-six Years in the Army* (1898).

SCHOLFIELD, John, jurist, was born in Clark county, Ill., Aug. 1, 1834; son of Thomas and Ruth (Beauchamp) Scholfield. The Scholfields came from England to Pennsylvania at an early date in the pioneer immigration to the province, settled in West Chester, and after the Revolution removed to Loudoun county, Virginia; a part of the family removing thence to Muskingum county, Ohio, and thence to Clark county, Ill. He was brought up on a farm; taught a district school and studied law, 1851-54; was graduated at the Louisville law school, LL.B., 1855; was admitted to the bar, and elected state attorney for the 4th judicial circuit in 1856. He was married, Dec. 29, 1859, to Emma J., daughter of John and Jane (Archer) Bartlett of Marshall, Ill. He canvassed his district for the Democratic national ticket in 1856; was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1860, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1869. He was a justice of the supreme court of the state, 1873-90 and 1890-93, and chief justice, 1891. He refused a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, offered him by President Cleveland in 1888. He died at Marshall, Ill., Feb. 13, 1893.

SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry Rowe, ethnologist, was born in Watervliet, N.Y., March 28, 1793; son of Col. Lawrence and Margaret Anne Barbara (Rowe) Schoolcraft; grandson of John and Anna Barbara (Boss) Schoolcraft, and great-grandson of James Calcraft, who came from England to Canada in the military service of the crown in 1737, and subsequently settled in Albany county, N.Y., where he engaged in surveying and school-teaching, and changed his name to Schoolcraft. Col. Lawrence Schoolcraft served in the Revolution and as an officer in the war of 1812. Henry R. Schoolcraft was a student at Middlebury college, Vt., and at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y.; learned the trade of glass-making under his father, and during 1817-18, made a collection of minerals in Missouri and Arkansas. He joined Gen. Lewis Cass's exploring expedition to Lake Superior and the head-waters of the Mississippi in

1820; was secretary of the board of Indian commissioners at Chicago, Ill., in 1821, and Indian agent at Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinaw, 1822-36. In October, 1823, he married Jane, daughter of John Johnston, and maternal granddaughter of Waboojegg, the Ojibway chief. He was a member of the Michigan territorial legislature, 1828-31; conducted a party of explorers to Lake Itasca in 1832, and through a treaty which he made with the Indians on the upper lakes in 1836, the United States gained possession of 16,000,000 acres of Indian lands. He superintended Indian affairs and was disbursing agent on the northwest frontier, 1837-41. He removed to New York city in 1841; visited Europe in 1842, and also Virginia, Ohio, and Canada, 1843-44; collected the U.S. census of New York Indian tribes, 1845, of the Six Nations for the New York legislature, 1845-47; and congress authorized him on March 3, 1847, to collect and edit information relative to the condition of the Indian tribes. This work occupied the remainder of his life, and congress expended in its preparation \$150,000. He was married in January, 1847, to Mary Howard of Beaufort district, S.C., who was his assistant in the preparation of his later works, which were written when he was confined to his chair by paralysis. She is the author of: "The Black Gauntlet, a Tale of Plantation Life in South Carolina" (1860). Mr. Schoolcraft received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Geneva in 1846; was a founder of the Michigan Historical society in 1828; of the Algie society in 1831, and of the American Ethnological society in 1841, and a member of numerous historical and scientific societies of the United States and Europe. He was awarded a gold medal from the French Institute for his lectures on the construction of the Indian language. His published volumes include the following: *Mineralogy and Geology of Missouri and Arkansas* (1819); *Trans-Allegania, or the Groans of Missouri* (1820); *Journal of a Tour in the Interior of Missouri and Arkansas* (1820); *Travels from Detroit to the Source of the Mississippi* (1821); *Travels in the Central Portions of the Mississippi Valley* (1825); *The Rise of the West*, poem (1827); *Indian Melodies* (1830); *The Man of Bronze* (1834); *Narrative of an Expedition through the Upper Mississippi to Itasca Lake* (1834); *Iosco, or the Vale of Norma* (1834); *Algie Researches* (1839); *Allhalla or the Land of Tallalega*, poem (1843); *Oenota or Characteristics of the Red Race of America* (1844-45); *Plan for Investigating American Ethnology* (1846); *Notes on the Iroquois* (1846); *The Red Race of America* (1847); *Notices of Antique Earthen Vessels from Florida* (1847); *Life and Character of Gen. Lewis Cass* (1848); *Bibliographical Catalogue of Books * * * in the Indian Tongues of the United States* (1849); *American*

Indians (1850); *Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontier, 1812-42* (1851); *Historical and Statistical Information, respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States* (6 vols., 1851-57); *Summary Narrative of an Exploratory Expedition to the Sources of the Mississippi River in 1820, resumed and Completed by the Discovery of its Origin in Itasca Lake in 1832* (1854); *Helderbergia*, poem (1855); and *The Myth of Hiawatha* and notes for *The Indian Fairy Book from Original Legends* (1855). He died in Washington, Dec. 10, 1864.

SCHOONMAKER, Cornelius C., representative, was born in Shawangunk, Ulster county, N. Y., in June, 1745; a descendant of Henry Schoonmaker, who emigrated from Germany, and settled in Albany prior to 1653, subsequently removing to Ulster county. He was a surveyor by profession; was an active member of the committees of vigilance and safety during the Revolution; and upon the adoption of the New York state constitution in 1777 he was elected a member of the assembly, and continued to serve in that body until 1791. He was a member of the state convention to decide upon the adoption of the U. S. constitution; was a representative in the 2d congress, 1791-93, and was again a member of the New York assembly, 1795-96. He died in Shawangunk, Ulster county, N. Y., early in 1796.

SCHOONMAKER, Cornelius Marius, naval officer, was born in Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1839; son of the Hon. Marius (q. v.) and Elizabeth Van Wyck (Westbrook) Schoonmaker. He was graduated from the U. S. Naval academy in 1859; was promoted passed midshipman, Jan. 19, 1861, and master, Feb. 23, 1861; and was ordered to the *Minnesota*, the flagship of Flag-Officer Stringham, of which he was appointed acting-master, and participated in the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark. He was commissioned lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1861, and appointed executive officer on the gun-boat *Wyandotte*, South Atlantic blockading squadron, being transferred to the *Octorora*, Oct. 1, 1862, in Rear-Admiral Wilkes's flying squadron, where he remained until February, 1864. He was later executive officer of the iron-clad *Manhattan*, with which he participated in the battle of Mobile Bay and the destruction of Fort Morgan; executive officer of the U. S. S. *Augusta* and of the monitor *Catskill* successively until June, 1865, when he was ordered to the *Junata* and joined the Brazil squadron. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, Dec. 24, 1865; was detached from the *Junata* in July, 1867, and was on duty first as navigator and later as executive officer of the U. S. S. *Delaware*. He was engaged in torpedo instruction at Newport, 1872; commanded the *Frolic*, 1872-73; was promoted com-

mander, Feb. 14, 1873; and in May, 1873, went on the *Frolic* to St. John's, Newfoundland, and brought to Washington the survivors of the crew of the *Polaris*. He was on duty at the New York navy yard, 1873-74; inspector of the eighth lighthouse district, New Orleans, 1874-78; was in command of the U. S. S. *Nipsic*, 1879-81, on which he executed a special mission for the government to South America; was at the Norfolk navy yard, 1882-86, and was commissioned captain, Oct. 7, 1886.

In February, 1888, he was ordered to Honolulu to take command of the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, attached to the Pacific squadron. Upon the breaking out of the troubles at Samoa he was ordered there with his vessel, which, with every other vessel in the harbor of Apia, was wrecked, and Captain Schoonmaker, with 4 other officers and 39 men of the *Vandalia*, was drowned, during the cyclone of March 15, 1889.

SCHOONMAKER, Marius, representative, was born in Kingston, N. Y., April 24, 1811; son of Zachariah, grandson of Cornelius C. (q. v.), and a descendant of Henry Schoonmaker, the immigrant, 1653. His father was a lawyer. He prepared for college at Kingston academy; was graduated from Yale in 1830, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was married in 1837 to Elizabeth Van Wyck, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius D. Westbrook, a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch church. Mrs. Schoonmaker died in December, 1887. In 1849 he was elected as a Whig to the state senate, and was chairman of the committee on claims; and at the extra session in 1850 he was chairman of the joint committee on the revision of the code. He was a representative from the tenth New York district in the 32d congress, 1851-53; auditor of the canal department, 1854-55, resigning early in 1855 to accept the superintendency of the banking department; delegate to the state constitutional convention of 1867, and president of the board of directors of Kingston for several years. He was president of the board of trustees of Kingston academy, 1842-54, and of the Kingston board of education, 1863-72. During his service in the latter office the graded system of free schools was put into operation. He compiled and prepared a *History of Kingston from its First Settlement to the Year 1820* (1888). He died in Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1894.



VANDALIA

SCHOTT, Charles Anthony, meteorologist, was born in Mannheim, Baden, Germany, Aug. 7, 1836. He was graduated at the Polytechnic school, Karlsruhe, C.E., 1847; came to the United States in 1848, and was employed in the U.S. coast and geodetic survey, being made assistant in 1850, and in 1855 chief of the computing division, in which latter office he served until his death. He was a member of the government expedition to Springfield, Illinois, to observe the total eclipse of the sun in August, 1869, and to Catania, Sicily, in December, 1870; and a delegate to the International Conference on Terrestrial Magnetism at Bristol, England, in 1898. He was married, first, June 6, 1854, to Theresa Gildermeister; and secondly, Sept. 28, 1863, to Bertha Gildermeister. He was elected a member of the more important scientific societies of America, and of several foreign societies. He contributed to the annual reports of the U.S. coast and geodetic survey from 1854; and to the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 1858-85, his contributions to the latter being largely made up from observations in the Arctic seas by Kane and Hayes and meteorological observations made in various parts of the United States. He received the Wilde prize of 4000 francs from the Academy of France in 1899, for his investigations into the laws of terrestrial magnetism. He died in Washington, D.C., July 31, 1901.

SCHOULER, James, lawyer and historian, was born in Arlington, Mass., March 20, 1839; son of William and Frances (Warren) Schouler; grandson of James and Margaret (Clark) Schouler and of Isaac and Frances (Wilkins)



James Schouler

Warren. James Schouler, his grandfather, emigrated to the United States with his family in 1816, from Kilbarchan, a manufacturing town near Paisley, Scotland. On his mother's side, his ancestors are of the Warren family and among the earliest English settlers in Massachusetts. His father (1814-72) was a journalist, and served five years in the general court of Massachusetts, one year in the senate, and four years in the house; was adjutant-general of Massachusetts, 1860-66; and the author of the "History of Massachusetts in the Civil War" (2 vols., 1868-71). James Schouler was graduated

at Harvard in 1859, and after teaching for one year, studied law and was admitted to the Boston bar in 1862. He served one year in the civil war as lieutenant the 43d Massachusetts volunteers, and on the Signal corps. He resumed his practice in Boston and in Washington, D.C., being admitted to practise in the U.S. supreme court in 1867. From 1885 to 1903 he was a lecturer and professor in the Boston University Law school, and was a lecturer on American history in the Johns Hopkins university after 1891, and also visiting professor on the staff of the National University Law school at Washington, D.C. He was married in 1870 to Emily F., daughter of Asa F. and Mehitable (Fuller) Cochran, of Boston. He is the author of: *The Law of Domestic Relations* (1870); *The Law of Personal Property* (1873); *The Law of Bailments* (1880); *The Law of Husband and Wife* (1882); *Law of Executors and Administrators* (1883); *Law of Wills* (1887); *Life of Thomas Jefferson* (1893); *Historical Briefs* (1897); *History of the United States, 1783-1865* (6 vols., 1890-1899), and the *Life of Alexander Hamilton* (1901). He received the degree of LL.D. from the National university, Washington, D.C., in 1891, and from Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1902.

SCHOULER, John, naval officer, was born in Lowell, Mass., Nov. 30, 1846; son of William and Frances E. (Warren) Schouler, and brother of the historian, James Schouler. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, 1864; served on the steam frigate *Colorado*, on the European station, 1865-66; was commissioned ensign, Nov. 1, 1866; promoted master, Dec. 1, 1866, and served on the steamer *Frolic*, 1866-68; was promoted lieutenant, March 12, 1868, and served on the sloop *Portsmouth*, 1868-70; and was promoted lieutenant-commander, June 3, 1869. He was executive officer on the monitor *Terror*, 1871-72; was in the hydrographic office, 1872-73; was stationed at the Naval academy, 1873-76; and was on the practice ship *Constellation*, 1874. He served on the *Essex*, 1876-79, at the Naval academy again, 1880-84, on the *Lancaster*, 1884-85; was promoted commander, June, 1885; was stationed at the Naval academy, 1885-88, and commanded the training ship *Portsmouth*, 1889-91. He was on special duty in the bureau of navigation, 1891-92; was a member of the examining and retiring board, 1893-95, and chief of staff, North Atlantic station, 1895-97; again served on special duty for the bureau of navigation, 1897-98; was promoted captain, June 5, 1898, and served on the examining and retiring boards, 1898-99. He was retired with rank of rear-admiral in November, 1899.

SCHRIVER, Edmund, soldier, was born in York, Pa., Sept. 16, 1812. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy, and assigned to the 2d artillery, July 1, 1833; served in Tennessee and Alabama, 1833-34; was assistant instructor in infantry tactics at the Academy, 1834-35; was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 31, 1834, and 1st lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1836; served in the adjutant-general's office, 1835-39, and again, 1839-41, being assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, in 1839; and served in the Florida war in 1839. He was at the headquarters of the Department of the East, 1841-46; was promoted captain, Aug. 17, 1842; resigned from the army, July 31, 1846, and engaged in railroad enterprises in New York, 1847-61. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Morgan of New York, with the rank of colonel, April to July, 1861; was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 11th U.S. infantry, May 14, 1861, and colonel, May 18, 1862; was chief of staff, Army of the Potomac, March 15, 1862 to January, 1863; took part in the occupation of Fredericksburg, Va.; the Shenandoah campaign; the Northern Virginia campaign, where he was chief of staff of the 3d corps, and engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, the passage of the Rappahannock, and the battle of Manassas. He was acting inspector-general of the Army of the Potomac, January to March, 1863; was promoted inspector-general, U.S. army, March 13, 1863, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac; and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, the Mine Run expedition, the Richmond and Petersburg campaign, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., Aug. 1, 1864, for services in the field, and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for services during the war. He was attached to the office of the secretary of war, 1866-72, having charge of the inspection bureau, 1866-69 and 1871-76; was inspector of the U.S. Military academy, 1866-71, and on a tour of inspection in Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas, 1872-73; was inspector-general of the division of the Pacific, 1876-81; a member of the retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., in 1877, and of the board to examine the case of Dr. William A. Hammond (q.v.), 1878-79; and was retired, Jan. 4, 1881, having served beyond the age limit. He died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, 1899.

SCHROEDER, Seaton, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., Aug. 17, 1849; son of Francis and Caroline (Seaton) Schroeder; grandson of Henry and Henrietta Maria (Gheguiere) Schroeder and of William Winston and Sarah (Gales) Seaton. He passed his boyhood in Europe; was appointed acting midshipman, Sept. 27, 1864; graduated from the U.S. Naval academy, 1868; promoted ensign April 19, 1869; master, July 12,

1870, and lieutenant, Oct. 29, 1872. He served as midshipman in the *Saginaw* and *Pensacola* on the Pacific station, and in the *Benicia*, Asiatic squadron, 1869 to 1872, taking part in Admiral John Rodgers's Korean expedition in 1871, and being mentioned for gallant conduct. He served in the *Worcester*, *Canandaigua* and *Pinta* in the North Atlantic squadron, 1872-74; in the *Seetara* around the world, 1874-75; and was on special duty in the *Gettysburg* in the Mediterranean, 1876-78. He was married in January, 1879, to Maria, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Bache) Wainwright of Washington, D.C. He was on leave of absence to take part in the removal of the obelisk from Egypt to New York, 1879-80; and on duty at intervals in the hydrographic office and the office of naval intelligence and the board of inspection and survey. He served in the *Despatch* and *Albatross*, 1882-85, and in command of the *Vesuvius*, 1890-93. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, Sept. 27, 1893; assigned to the *Massachusetts* in December, 1896, and served on board that vessel during the Spanish-American war, 1898, being promoted commander, March 3, 1899. In the spring of 1900 he was appointed governor of the island of Guam, to succeed Capt. R. P. Leary, and returning in 1903 was appointed chief naval intelligence officer, succeeding Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. He is the author of *Fall of Maximilian's Empire* (1887), and in 1894 received a gold medal for an essay read before the U.S. Naval institute.

SCHULTZ, Jackson Smith, merchant, was born in Hyde Park, N.Y., Nov. 9, 1815; son of Abraham and Mary (Smith) Schultz; grandson of John and Anna (Van Steenburg) Schultz, and of Maurice Smith; great-grandson of Christian Otto and Christina Margaret (Sharpstein) Schultz, who came from Germany before 1737. He worked at his father's tannery, Middletown, Delaware county, N.Y., 1834-37, and in his father's store, New York city, 1828-34; attended Gould Brown's academy in New York city, during the winter months of 1828-34, and Waterville college, Maine, 1834-36. He was connected with the leather business of his father and his uncle, Morgan L. Smith, in New York city, 1836-37, and was a member of the firm of Young and Schultz, 1837-91. He was married first, Jan. 11, 1837, to Catharine, daughter of Abner Chichester, and after her death in November, 1877, secondly, May 8, 1879, to Mary (Fay) Wells, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Fay, who survived him. He was a charter member of the Eclectic association, founded in 1837; a member of the Mercantile Library association; president of the board of health of New York city, and of the excise commission, 1866-77; and a member of the Union League club, 1861-91. He was a Hard Money,

and subsequently a Free Soil, Democrat, and in 1856 joined the Republican party. He was New York, and subsequently United States, commissioner to the Vienna exposition of 1873; director of the Park bank from its organization to 1890; one of the governors of the New York hospital and Bloomingdale asylum, 1860; member of the committee of seventy in exposing the Tweed conspiracy; a member of the New York Hide and Leather club, and of the chamber of commerce, 1865-91, and of the board of management of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment of New York. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Colby in 1867. He is the author of: *Leather Manufacture in the United States*. He died in New York city, March 1, 1891. His pall bearers, March 5, 1891, included: Abram S. Hewitt, Cyrus W. Field, L. G. B. Cannon, C. M. Depew, D. B. Eaton, Joseph H. Choate, George Bliss, T. C. Acton, Isaac H. Bailey, Charles S. Smith, H. E. Tremain, and other leading New York citizens.

SCHUMAKER, John Godfrey, representative, was born in Claverack, N.Y., June 26, 1826; son of John M. and Maria (Vanderpoel) Schumaker; grandson of John Godfrey and Anna Maria Schumaker and of Barent and Catharine Vanderpoel. His first maternal ancestor in America, Wynant Gerritse Van Der Poel, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, about 1620, and arrived in Beverwyck (now Albany) in 1654; he died in 1699. The first paternal ancestor in America, Daniel Schumaker, came from the Palatine, Germany, Nov. 10, 1711. He attended the Lenox, Mass., academy, 1841, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He was married, Aug. 2, 1852, to Caroline, daughter of Thomas and Mary Mills of London, England. He removed to Brooklyn in 1853, and three years later was elected district-attorney for Kings county. He was a member of the state constitutional conventions, 1862, 1867 and 1894; was corporation counsel for Brooklyn in 1863 and in 1864, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1864. He was a Democratic representative in the 41st congress, 1869-71, and in the 43d and 44th congresses, 1873-77. In 1903 he was a resident of Brooklyn, N.Y., and was engaged in the practice of law in New York city.

SCHUREMAN, James, senator, was born in New Brunswick, N.J., Feb. 12, 1756; son of John and Antje (de Riemer) Strycker Schureman; and a grandson of Jacobus and Antje (Terlune) Schureman and of Isaac and Antje (Woertman) de Riemer. Jacobus Schureman came from Holland in 1717, and settled at Three Mile Run, N.J. James Schureman was graduated at Queen's college, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1778; commanded a volunteer company at the battle of

Long Island in 1775, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Colonel Neilson's battalion of minute men, Jan. 10, 1776. He was 2d lieutenant in the Middlesex militia, and in 1777 was captured near New Brunswick, and imprisoned in the New York sugar house. He subsequently escaped with a companion by digging through the wall, and joined the army at Morristown, N.J. He was married, Jan. 28, 1778, to Eleanor, daughter of David and Eleanor Schuyler Williamson of Cranberry, N.J. He was a representative in the general assembly of New Jersey, 1783-85 and 1788; a delegate to the convention at Annapolis, Md., in 1786, and to the Continental congress in 1786; and was a Federalist representative from New Jersey in the 1st, 5th and 13th congresses, 1789-91, 1797-99 and 1813-15. He was elected to the U.S. senate to succeed Franklin Davenport and complete the term of John Rutherford, resigned, and after serving, 1799-1801, he resigned in 1801, and was succeeded by Aaron Ogden. He was a member of the state council and senate, 1808-12; mayor of New Brunswick, N.J.; and a trustee of Rutgers college for several years. He died in New Brunswick, N.J., Jan. 22, 1824.

SCHURMAN, Jacob Gould, educator, was born in Freetown, Prince Edward Island, May 22, 1854; son of Robert and Lydia (Gouldrup) Schurman; grandson of Caleb and Mary (Lefurgey) Schurman and of Jacob and Charlotte (Davis) Gouldrup and a descendant of Jacobus Schureman, who came from Holland in 1717 to New Amsterdam, and settled at Three Mile Run, N.J. His grandfather, Caleb Schurman, was born in New Rochelle, N.Y., 1782, and in 1784 was carried by his father, who belonged to the Tory party, to the British provinces. Jacob Gould Schurman was brought up on his father's farm; attended the common schools until 1867; clerked in a general store in the neighboring town of Summerside, 1867-69, where he attended the grammar school in 1869, and the following year entered Prince of Wales college, Charlottetown, having won the first government scholarship of \$60. He completed the course in 1872; taught school for one year, and was a student in Acadia college, Nova Scotia, 1873-75. In the latter year he was awarded the Canadian Gilchrist annual scholarship of \$500 for three years to be spent at



London or Edinburgh. He was graduated from the University of London, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1878, attending during his course James Martineau's lectures on philosophy, and having won the university scholarship of \$250 a year for three years' study of that subject, continued his studies at the University of Edinburgh, being graduated, D.Sc., 1878. While in Edinburgh he competed with sixty-four other students for the Hibbard traveling fellowship of \$3000, open to all graduates of Great Britain. As a result of the competition, two fellowships were established and awarded to young Schurman and his fellow-student, Andrew Seth. After studying two years in Heidelberg and Berlin, Germany, he returned to America, and was professor of English literature, political economy and psychology in Acadia college, 1880-83, and of metaphysics and English literature in Dalhousie college, Halifax, 1882-86. He was married, Oct. 1, 1884, to Barbara Forest, daughter of George and Catherine (Forest) Munro of New York city. He was Sage professor of philosophy at Cornell university, 1886-92; dean of the Sage school of philosophy, 1891-92; and in the latter year succeeded Charles Kendall Adams as president of the university. He was non-resident lecturer on ethics at the Leland Stanford, Jr., university, 1892; and delivered a course of lectures on "Belief in God" at Andover Theological seminary in 1890. In January, 1899, Dr. Schurman was appointed a member of the Philippine commission and served as chairman of the commission, spending nearly the entire year in the islands, and subsequently lecturing extensively throughout the United States on the condition of the Philippines and the duty of the government toward advancing their educational and political welfare. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia university in 1892; from Yale in 1901, and from Edinburgh university in 1902; was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895. He served as editor of the *Philosophical Review*, 1891-1903. He is the author of: *Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution* (1881); *The Ethical Import of Darwinism* (1887); *Belief in God* (1890); *Agnosticism and Religion* (1896); *A Generation of Cornell* (1898); *Philippine Affairs: A Retrospect and Outlook* (1902); and is joint-author of the *Report of the Philippine Commission* (1900).

SCHURZ, Carl, diplomatist, was born in Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829; son of Christian and Marianne Schurz. He was educated in the gymnasium of Cologne; attended the University of Bonn, 1846-49, and in 1848, in partnership with Gottfried Kinkel, published a liberal newspaper in Bonn. He was an active revolutionist, and being for this reason

forced to leave the city, he joined the revolutionary army, in which he was made adjutant, and after the fall of Rastatt, he fled to Switzerland. On Nov. 6, 1850, he returned to Germany and succeeded in liberating the poet, Gottfried Kinkel, who was imprisoned at Spandau. He served as correspondent for German newspapers, residing in Paris in 1851; and in 1852 removed to London, where he taught school, and was married in July, 1852, to Margaret, daughter of Heinrich Christian and Agathe Meyer of Hamburg, Germany. He came to the United States in 1852; resided in Philadelphia, Pa., 1852-55, and in 1855 removed to Watertown, Wis. He was defeated on the Republican ticket for lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin, by E. D. Campbell of LaCrosse, and engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee after 1858. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860, and U.S. minister to Spain in 1861, resigning in December of that year to enter the U.S. volunteer army, and in which he was appointed brigadier-general in April, 1862. He commanded the 3d division, 1st corps, Pope's Army of Virginia, at second Bull Run, Aug. 16-Sept. 2, 1862; was promoted major-general of volunteers, March 14, 1863, and transferred to the 3d division, Gen. O. O. Howard's 11th corps, in the campaigns of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Chattanooga. At Gettysburg, on the first day, when, in consequence of the death of General Reynolds, Howard was put in command of the field, Schurz commanded the 11th corps. He was chief of the staff to the Army of Georgia under Gen. H. W. Slocum, at the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army in 1865. The same year he was special commissioner, appointed by President Johnson, to visit and report upon the condition of the Southern states with a view to reconstruction. He was a Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, 1865-66; founded and edited *The Post*, Detroit, Mich., 1866, and edited the *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, Mo., 1867. He was a delegate to and temporary chairman of the Republican national convention of 1868, and his recommendation of a general amnesty plank in the platform was adopted. While serving as U.S. senator from Missouri, 1869-75, he opposed some of the measures of administration, especially the annexation of Santo



Domingo, and in 1873 organized the Liberal Republican party and presided over the national convention at Cincinnati, May 1, 1872, that nominated Horace Greeley for President. He favored the resumption of specie payment and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Southern states. He supported Rutherford B. Hayes for President in 1876; was secretary of the interior in Hayes's cabinet, 1877-81; editor of the *New York Evening Post*, 1881-84; and a leader in the Independent Republican movement in 1884, when he supported Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for President. He visited Europe in 1888, where he was accorded the honors due an American citizen by Prince Bismarck and other German leaders. He was a member of the American Philosophical society and an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical society; and was president of the Civil Service Reform league, 1892-1901. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri, 1874, by Harvard, 1876, and by Columbia, 1899. He is the author of: *Speeches* (1865); *Life of Henry Clay* (1887); *Abraham Lincoln: An Essay* (1889).

SCHUSSELE, Christian, painter, was born in Guebwiller, Alsace, April 16, 1824. He studied art in Paris, 1842-48, Adolphe Yvon and Paul Delaroche being his instructors, and he also learned the art of chromo-lithography. He came to the United States in 1848, where he first engaged as a lithographer, but subsequently as a painter. He suffered from palsy in his right hand from 1863, which did not yield to treatment either in America or Europe. He was professor of drawing and painting in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1868-79. Several of his paintings were reproduced by eminent engravers and largely circulated. His works include: *Clear the Track* (1851); *Franklin before the Lords in Council* (1856); *Men of Progress* (1857); *Zeisberger preaching to the Indians* (1859); *The Iron Worker and King Solomon* (1860); *Washington at Valley Forge* (1862); *Home on Furlough* (1863); *McClellan at Antietam* (1863); *Queen Esther Denouncing Haman* (1869), and *The Alsatian Fair* (1870). He died in Merchantville, N.J., Aug. 20, 1879.

SCHUYLER, Aaron, educator, was born in Seneca county, N.Y., Feb. 7, 1828; son of John B. and Elizabeth (Turner) Schuyler; grandson of Arent Schuyler, and a descendant of Philip Schuyler (q. v.) through Arent and Casper William Schuyler. He attended Seneca academy and the Ohio Wesleyan university; was principal of Seneca academy, 1851-62; professor of mathematics at Baldwin university, Ohio, 1862-75; president of Baldwin university, 1873-85; and was elected professor of mathematics and mental

philosophy at Kansas Wesleyan university in 1885. He was married, Nov. 13, 1851, to Amanda, daughter of Giles and Content Pearce; and secondly, July 29, 1886, to Mrs. Josephine Campbell of Bera, Ohio. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Ohio Wesleyan university in 1860, and that of LL.D. by Otterbein university in 1875. He is the author of: *Higher Arithmetic* (1860); *Principles of Logic* (1869); *Complete Algebra* (1870); *Surveying and Navigation* (1873); *Elements of Geometry* (1876); *Empirical and Rational Psychology* (1892); *Outlines of Psychology* (1893); and *Systems of Ethics* (1902).

SCHUYLER, Eugene, diplomatist, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1840; son of George Washington and Matilda (Scribner) Schuyler. His father (1810-88) was state treasurer, 1863-65; superintendent of the banking department of New York, 1866-70, and a representative in the state legislature in 1878. Eugene was graduated from Yale college in 1859, and from the Columbia Law school in 1863; and practised law in Ithaca and in New York city until 1866. He was U.S. consul at Moscow, 1866-69; at Reval, 1869-70; and secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, 1870-73. While acting chargé d'affaires at St. Petersburg in 1873, he made a journey of eight months through Russian Turkestan, Bokhara, Khokand and Kuldja. He was secretary of legation and consul-general at Constantinople, 1876-78, and in this official capacity was sent to Bulgaria to investigate the Turkish massacres, making an official report that was partly instrumental in putting an end to the outrages. He was married in 1877 to Gertrude Wallace, daughter of Charles (q. v.), and Henrietta (Low) King. He was U.S. consul at Birmingham, England, 1878-79, and consul-general at Rome, Italy, 1879-1880; chargé d'affaires and consul-general in Bucharest, 1880-82, and concluded the commercial and consular treaties between the United States and Roumania and Servia. He was U.S. minister resident, and consul-general to Greece, Servia and Roumania, 1882-84, and after 1884 devoted himself to literary work. He was named by President Harrison for first assistant-secretary of state in March, 1889, but his name was not confirmed by the senate for political reasons. He was U.S. consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, 1889-90. He was a corresponding member of the Roumanian academy and of the London, Russian, Italian and American geographical societies, and received decorations from the governments of Russia, Greece, Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1861, that of LL.B. by Columbia in 1863, and that of LL.D. by Williams in 1882, and by Yale in 1885. He edited John A. Porter's "Selections from the Kalerala" (1867); translated Ivan Turgenieff's

"Fathers and Sons" (1867) and Tolstoi's "The Cossacks, a tale of the Caucasus" (1878), and is the author of: *Turkestan: Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkestan, Khokand, Bokhara and Kuldja* (1876); *Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia* (2 vols. 1884); and *American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce* (1886); besides many articles in the leading American periodicals. He died in Cairo, Egypt, July 16, 1890.

SCHUYLER, Montgomery, clergyman, was born in New York city, Jan. 9, 1814; son of Anthony Dey and Susan (Ridge) Schuyler, and a descendant of Arent, brother of Peter Schuyler. He attended Hobart college, and was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in 1834; studied law; engaged in mercantile business, and was ordained deacon in 1840 and priest in 1841. He was rector of Trinity church, Marshall, Mich., 1841-44; Grace church, Lyons, N.Y., 1844-45; St. John's, Buffalo, N.Y., 1845-54; and Christ church cathedral, St. Louis, Mo., 1854-96. He was dean of the cathedral at the time of his death. He was president of the standing committee of the diocese of Missouri, 1858-96, and was president of the diocesan conventions of 1868 and 1886, that elected Bishops Robertson and Tuttle. In 1891, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, the Schuyler memorial house, an adjunct to Christ church cathedral, was founded. He was three times married: first, Sept. 7, 1836, to Sarah Sandford; secondly, Oct. 10, 1843, to Lydia Eliza Roosevelt, and thirdly, May 29, 1855, to Sophia Elizabeth Norton. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hobart college in 1856. He is the author of: *The Church, its Ministry and Worship* (1853); *The Pioneer Church* (1867); *Historical Discourse of Christ Church, St. Louis* (1870). He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1896.

SCHUYLER, Montgomery, journalist, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1843; son of the Rev. Anthony (1816-1900) and Eleanor (Johnson) Schuyler; grandson of Peter and Caroline (Prother) Schuyler and of Ben and Jane (Dey) Johnson and a descendant of Philip Pieterse and Margareta (van Schlectenhorst) Schuyler of Albany, both born in Holland. Their marriage (Dec. 12, 1650) was the first celebrated in Albany, N.Y. Anthony Schuyler was the rector of Christ church at Oswego, N.Y., 1852-62; Christ church, Rochester, N.Y., 1862-68 and Grace church, Orange, N.J., 1868-1900. He attended Hobart college in 1858; engaged in the newspaper business as a member of the staff of the *New York World*, 1865-83, and became a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Times* in 1883. He was married, Sept. 16, 1876, to Katherine Beeckman, daughter of Robert Dwight and Mary (Armour) Livingston of New York. He pub-

lished papers on architecture in the leading magazines, and is the author of: *The Brooklyn Bridge* (in conjunction with William C. Conant, 1883), and *Studies in American Architecture* (1892).

SCHUYLER, Peter, soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1657; son of Philip Pieteresen and Margarita (Van Slichtenhorst) Schuyler, and grandson of Brant Arent Van Slichtenhorst, who immigrated to America in 1647, and was commissioned director of the Rensselaerwyck, president of the court of justice, and immediate manager of the whole estate of the Van Rensselaer family. Philip Pieteresen Schuyler emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1650, and died at Albany, N.Y., March 9, 1684. Peter was appointed justice of the peace in 1685, and upon the incorporation of Albany as a city he was sent to New York in company with Robert Livingston to procure the charter, under which he was appointed first mayor of the city in 1686, serving till 1694. He was commissioned lieutenant of state militia in March, 1688, became commander of militia in the northern department of New York, and was given command of the fort at Albany, where he successfully resisted the attack upon the fort made by Milborne. In June, 1700, he led a small force into Canada and penetrated to Laprairie, and after several skirmishes with the French and Indians, returned to Albany. He was a member of the New York assembly, 1701-03. In 1710 he went to England with five chiefs of the Five Nations, for the purpose of impressing them with the greatness of the English nation. He was appointed a member of the King's council in New York in 1714; served for a time as president of the council, and during the absence of Peter Burnet, served as acting governor, 1719-20. He was commissioner of Indian affairs, obtaining great influence over the Five Nations. He was twice married; first, in 1681, to Elizabeth Van Schaick, and secondly to Maria Van Rensselaer. He died in Albany, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1734.

SCHUYLER, Peter, soldier, was born at Newark, N.J., in 1710; son of Arent Schuyler. He was authorized by the colonial government to recruit men in New Jersey for the proposed invasion of Canada; was commissioned colonel, Sept. 7, 1746, and although the expedition was abandoned he commanded his regiment, the "Jersey Blues," at Fort Clinton, Saratoga, N.Y., until 1747, when he was forced to leave the post on account of scarcity of provisions. In 1748 he returned to New Jersey, and in 1754 was stationed at Oswego, where he was taken prisoner with half his regiment by General Montcalm, and was imprisoned at Montreal and Quebec, until Oct., 1757, when he was released on parole. In

1759 he joined Gen. Jeffrey Amherst's army, and served until the conquest of Canada. He died at Peterborough (Newark), N.J., March 7, 1762.

SCHUYLER, Philip (John), soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1733; second son of John and Cornelia (Van Cortland) Schuyler; grandson of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Sloats) Wendell Schuyler and of Stephen Van Cortland,



Ph. Schuyler

and great-grandson of Philip Pietersen and Margarita (Van Slichtenhorst) Schuyler. Philip inherited his father's vast estate, and the Saratoga estate of Col. Philip Schuyler. He attended the schools of Albany and studied under a private tutor at New Rochelle, N.Y. In 1755 he recruited a company in Albany, and was commissioned captain, June 14, 1755. He served under Gen. Phineas Lyman in the battle of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755; was stationed at Fort Edward, 1755-56, and was appointed a commissary in the army in 1755. He was chief commissary to Col. John Bradstreet in the spring of 1756, and accompanied that general to Oswego, N.Y., to provision the fort there, taking part in the action with the French and Indians near the fort. He resigned from the British army in 1757, and in 1758 rejoined General Bradstreet as commissary with the rank of major. In 1758 he was sent to England as Bradstreet's agent to settle the colonial claims, and on his return in 1763, engaged in the lumber business at Saratoga. He also built the first flax mill in America, for which he received a medal of the Society for Promoting Arts. He was a boundary commissioner to settle the line between New York and Massachusetts in 1764, and later served on the commission that settled the New Hampshire boundary. He was a representative in the colonial assembly in 1768; and nominated Edmund Burke (q.v.) as agent in England for the colony. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1775-77, and served with George Washington on the committee to draw up rules and regulations for the Continental army. On June 19, 1775, he was appointed one of the four major-generals of the Continental army, and was assigned to the command of the northern department of New York, with headquarters at Albany. He began the organization of an army for the invasion of Canada, but after going with the army so far as Lake Champlain, and placing Ticon-

deroga in a state of defence, he relinquished his command to Gen. Richard Montgomery (q.v.), his lieutenant, and returning to Albany continued his work of raising troops. In 1776 he led the expedition to Johnstown and seized the military stores collected by Sir John Johnston. He was opposed to the expedition to Canada, and came in conflict with Gen. Horatio Gates, who was in command of the army in Canada. On Sept. 14, 1776, he formally offered his resignation, which was not accepted, and President Hancock of the Continental congress requested his continuance in command. He was appointed chief of the militia in the state of Pennsylvania in 1777. He was returned to his command of the northern department of New York in June, 1777. Burgoyne's advance from Canada caused the evacuation of Ticonderoga by Gen. Arthur St. Clair, July 4, 1777, but at Bennington a great victory had been won by the Patriot army. On Aug. 19, 1777, Gates was selected to command the army, and a court-martial was held to investigate charges made against Schuyler to the effect that he was guilty of neglect of duty in allowing the capture of Ticonderoga. The court found him not guilty and acquitted him with the highest honor. He was again a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778-81; resigned from the army, April 19, 1779, and was chosen to confer with Washington on the state of the department of the south. He was state senator from the western district of New York, 1780-84, 1786-90 and 1792-97. In 1781 he withdrew from military service and returned to Albany. He was chairman of the board of commissioners for Indian affairs; was appointed state surveyor-general in 1782, and was a member of the council of appointment of New York. He was chosen one of the first U.S. senators from New York in 1789, and drew the short term expiring, March 3, 1791, when he was succeeded by Aaron Burr. He was deeply interested in the question of a canal system connecting the Hudson river with Lake Champlain, and later advocated a canal between the Hudson and Lake Erie. He was married, Sept. 17, 1755, to Catharine, daughter of John Van Rensselaer. She died, March 7, 1803. General Schuyler died at Albany, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1804, and was buried with military honors. In 1871 a Doric column of Quincy granite was erected to his memory.

SCHWAB, John Christopher, political economist, was born in New York city, April 1, 1863; son of Gustav and Catherine Elizabeth (von Post) Schwab; grandson of Gustav and Sophie (Guelin) Schwab and of Lawrence Henry and Henrietta M. (Meier) von Post, and a descendant of John Christopher Schwab, German philosopher and statesman, and of Conrad Weiser, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg and John Christopher

Kunze, missionaries and theologians in Philadelphia and New York. He was graduated from Yale. A.B., 1886; A.M., 1888; was a post-graduate at Yale, 1886-87; at Berlin university, 1887-88, and at Göttingen university, 1887-89, receiving from Göttingen the degree of Ph.D., 1889. He was married, Oct. 5, 1893, to Edith A., daughter of Samuel S. and Aurelia S. (Crossette) Fisher of Cincinnati. He was assistant professor of political economy at Yale, 1893-98, and in the latter year was promoted professor of the same. He was elected a member of the American and British Economical associations, and is the author of: "History of New York Property Tax," in the *Proceedings of the American Economical Association* (vol. V., 1890); *Revolutionary History of Fort Number Eight, New Haven* (1897); *The Confederate States of America* (1901); and articles on the "History of the Confederate States," in the *Political Science Quarterly* (1897). He also contributed editorials to the *Yale Review*, 1892-1903, and in 1898 a set of statistics dealing with the vocations of Yale graduates, 1800-93.

SCHWAN, Theodore, soldier, was born in Hanover, Germany, July 9, 1841; son of the Rev. H. C. Schwan. He attended the gymnasium at Stade, and came to the United States in 1857. He enlisted in the U.S. army as private in the 10th infantry, and was advanced to the position of quartermaster-sergeant and served in the Utah expedition, 1857-58, proceeding from the winter camp at Fort Bridger, where the army suffered great hardships, to the Salt Lake Valley in the spring of 1858. His regiment was ordered east in 1862, and he was promoted 3d lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1863, and 1st lieutenant, April 9, 1864. His services in the Army of the Potomac included the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and Grant's operations in the Wilderness and at Petersburg. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Spring Church and Chapel House, September-October, 1864. He was brevetted captain, Dec. 1, 1864, for Chapel House and awarded a gold medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action at Preble's Farm, Va., in dragging, at the imminent risk of his own life, a wounded and helpless officer to the rear, thus saving him from death. He was promoted captain, U.S.A., March 14, 1866, and brevetted major, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war; served in Minnesota, Texas and Dakota, 1866-86, and was instructor at the Fort Leavenworth School of Application. He was promoted major and assistant-adjutant-general, July 6, 1886; lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 19, 1895; colonel, May 18, 1898, and at the beginning of the Spanish war, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, May 9, 1898, in command of the 1st division, 4th army corps. He was in camp near Mobile,

Ala., June 4-July 20, 1898, and at Miami, Fla., to July 1, 1898, and commanded his regular brigade, 2d division, 4th army corps, at Tampa, Fla., to July 23, and at Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31, 1898. He engaged the Spanish troops at Homiguero, Aug. 8, and at the crossing of the Rio Tietro, Aug. 13, the last engagement in the war with Spain, for which he received from General Miles the message: "Commanding General sends congratulations and thanks. He relies implicitly on your skill, good judgment and generalship." He was chief of staff to the commanding general, 8th army corps, and principal assistant to the military governor of the Philippine Islands, Aug. 10, 1899-April 15, 1900. He commanded an expedition (Oct. 7-17, 1899) instructed to destroy or scatter insurgent forces in Cavite province. Concerning the results accomplished, General Lawton reported: "In the exercise of good judgment, perseverance and energy General Schwan has successfully conducted his expedition, through a country almost impassable for an army at the most favorable period, during the rainy season upon which the enemy depended for their safety; and I recommend that for personal gallantry displayed on this occasion, and for the successful conduct of this difficult expedition he be awarded a brevet in the regular army." With an army of 4000 men of all arms he conducted an expedition to clear the Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas provinces of insurgents, accomplishing the purpose between Jan. 3, and Feb. 8, 1900, and permanently occupying twenty-one towns. He was appointed brigadier-general, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and was retired from active service, Feb. 21, 1901.

SCHWATKA, Frederick, explorer, was born in Galena, Ill., Sept. 29, 1849. He removed to Oregon with his parents in 1853, attended Wilamette university at Salem, Ore., worked as a printer, and in 1867 entered the U.S. Military academy. He was graduated and commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 3d cavalry, June 12, 1871; was admitted to the bar, May 5, 1875, and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical college in 1876. He participated in the actions at Tongue River Heights, June 9, 1876; Rose Bud Hills, June 17, 1876, and Slim Buttes, Sept. 9, 1876. Schwatka heard from Thomas F. Barry, a captain



Frederick Schwatka

of a whaling vessel, an account of some utensils he had seen in Alaska, that might have belonged to Franklin's ill-fated expedition, and obtaining a leave of absence, he organized the American Franklin search party, June 19, 1878, with William Henry Gilder (q.v.) as second officer. They sailed, June 19, 1878, on the *Eothen*, disembarked at King William Land and visited the district mentioned by Captain Barry. The entire party consisted of four white men and about twenty Eskimos. They found cairns in which were deposited papers and other property of the Franklin expedition; and also found the skeletons of many of the party, all of which they buried. They discovered the grave of Lieut. John Irving, and records showing that Franklin died, June 7, 1847, in his attempt to return south. Schwatka made the longest sledge journey ever known, traveling 3250 miles in eleven months and twenty days; encountered exceedingly cold weather, and supported his party by forage. He returned to the United States, Sept. 22, 1880. He had been promoted 1st lieutenant, March 20, 1879; from October, 1881, until May, 1883, was aide-de-camp on Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles's staff, and Jan. 31, 1884, resigned his commission. In 1883 he took command of the Alaskan exploring expedition, sent out by General Miles. This party, consisting of seven white men, landed at Chilkat inlet, and with native hunters crossed the Alaskan coast range of mountains, and traveled to the head of the Yukon river. Here a large raft was constructed, and the party drifted down the river for two months, mapping, surveying and examining this unknown country. In 1886 Lieutenant Schwatka, under the patronage of Mr. George Jones of the *New York Times*, explored the region among the northern spurs of the St. Elias Alps of Alaska. A large river he discovered running through the deep glaciers, he named the Jones river, and a glacier covering 1000 square miles he called the Agassiz glacier. He also discovered and named Guyot and Tyndall glaciers. In 1889 Schwatka led an expedition into the northern part of Mexico. Here he found a branch of the Tarahumari tribe, living in cliffs and caves in the backbone ridge of the Sierra Madre, between Sonora and Chihuahua. The results of this expedition were so interesting that in 1889 he made another trip to the same locality and brought a number of these aborigines to the United States, where he used them to illustrate his lectures. Lieutenant Schwatka was made an honorary member of the Bremen Geographical society, of the Swiss Geographical society, and a corresponding member of the Royal Italian Geographical society. He received the Roquette Arctic medal from the Paris Geographical society and a medal from the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia.

He is the author of: *Along Alaska's Great River* (1885); *Nimrod in the North, or Hunting and Fishing in the Arctic Regions* (1885); *The Children of the Cold* (1886). He died in Portland, Ore., Nov. 2, 1892.

SCHWEBACH, James, R.C. bishop, was born at Platen, Luxemburg, Aug. 15, 1847; son of Nicholas and Margaret (Busch) Schwabach. He studied under private teachers three years, then at the College of Diekirch two years and in 1864 came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. He attended the Seminary of St. Francis near Milwaukee, finishing there his classical studies, philosophy and theology. In 1869, not having reached the canonical age for ordination, he went to LaCrosse to Bishop Heiss, and was there ordained deacon. He was ordained priest, June 16, 1870, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by Bishop T. L. Grace. He was pastor of St. Mary's church, LaCrosse, Wis., 1870-92; vicar-general of the diocese, 1882-92, and on the death of Bishop Flasche, Aug. 3, 1891, became administrator of the diocese, and in the same year was appointed his successor, and was consecrated, Feb. 25, 1892, by Archbishop Katzer, assisted by Bishops Jansen and Cotter.

SCHWEINITZ, Edmund Alexander von, Moravian bishop, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., March 20, 1825; son of Lewis David and Amelia Louise (Le Doux) von Schweinitz. He was graduated from the Moravian Theological seminary, Bethlehem, Pa., in 1844; completed his education in the University of Berlin, and was ordained to the ministry in 1850. He was pastor of churches at Lebanon, Philadelphia. Lititz and Bethlehem, Pa., 1850-70; was a delegate to the General Synod at Herrnhut, Saxony, in 1857, and its president in 1879, and president of the Moravian Theological seminary, 1867-84. He was consecrated a bishop of the Moravian church at Bethlehem, Aug. 28, 1870, and at the time of his death was presiding bishop of the northern district of the Moravian church. He received the honorary degree of S.T.D. from Columbia college in 1871. He was married in 1850 to Lydia von Tschirschky of Saxony, and in 1868, to Isabel Allison Boggs of Greencastle, Pa. He founded and edited *The Moravian*, 1856-66; and is the author of: *The Moravian Manual* (1859); *The Moravian Episcopate* (1865); *The Life and Times of David Zeisberger* (1870); *Some of the Fathers of the American Moravian Church* (1881); *Unitas Fratrum* (1885), and *History of the Renewed Unitas Fratrum* (MS.). He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 18, 1887.

SCHWEINITZ, Emil Adolphus de, Moravian bishop, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., in October, 1816; son of Lewis David von Schweinitz (q.v.). He was married to Sophia, daughter of Bishop

John G. Hermann. He was prominent in the management of Moravian church affairs, especially in the south, and was for forty years director of the affairs of the Province and Bishop of the Southern Moravian church, with headquarters at Salem, N.C. He was prominent in the forwarding of educational interests, especially in connection with the Moravian church, and deeply interested in building it up in North Carolina. His only son was Emil Alexander de Schweinitz (q.v.). Bishop Schweinitz died in 1879.

SCHWEINITZ, Emil Alexander de, bacteriologist and chemist, was born in Salem, N. C., Jan. 18, 1806; son of Bishop Emil Adolphus de Schweinitz (q.v.) and Sophia Amelia (Hermann) de Schweinitz. He attended Salem schools, Nazareth Hall and the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pa., was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1882, Ph.D., 1884, from Göttingen university, Germany, Ph.D., 1886, and from Columbian university, Washington, D. C., M.D., 1894. He was in 1890 made director of the Biochemic Laboratory of the department of agriculture. He was appointed in 1894 professor of chemistry in Columbian University Medical school and became dean of the faculty. He was president of the Washington Chemical society in 1896; a member of numerous American and foreign bacteriological, medical and chemical societies; was the U.S. delegate to the fourth International Congress on Tuberculosis at Paris in 1898 and at Berlin in 1899, and was U.S. delegate to the International Medical Congress and Congress for Hygiene at Paris, 1900. He is the author of numerous reports, monographs and articles, among which are: *The Protraction of Immunity to Swine Plague by Use of the Products of the Germ* (1891); *The Composition of Osage Orange Leaves and Adaptability as Silk-Worm Food* (1891); *The Use of Mullein and its Active Principles* (1892); *A Preliminary Study of the Poisons of the Tuberculosis Bacillus and the Practical Value and Use of Tuberculin* (1892); *Artificial Media for Bacterial Cultures* (1893); *The Effect of Tuberculin on the Milk of Cows* (1894); *The Production of Artificial Immunity to Tuberculosis in Small Animals by Attenuated Bacilli* (1894); *The Chemical Composition of the Tuberculosis and Glanders Bacilli* (1895); *A Hygienic Study of Oleomargarine* (1896); *Serum for the Treatment of Tuberculosis* (1896); *War with Microbes* (1897); *The Intercommunicability of Bovine and Human Tuberculosis* (1901); *Further Studies in Tuberculosis* (1902), etc., etc.

SCHWEINITZ, Lewis David von, Moravian minister and botanist, was born in Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 13, 1780; son of Rev. Hans Christian Alexander von Schweinitz, a native of Silesia, and a prominent member of the Unitas Fratrum, or

Moravian Church, and of Anna Dorothea Elizabeth von Schweinitz, by birth Baroness von Watterville, and granddaughter of Count Zinzendorf. Lewis David von Schweinitz was educated in the classical and theological schools of Germany, and on May 24, 1812, was married to Louise Amelia Le Doux, a descendant of Huguenots who had left France during the persecution. Returning to the United States soon after his marriage, he held many important positions in the Moravian church. In 1816 he was elected president of the University of North Carolina, but declined to accept the position. Throughout life he devoted his leisure time to botanical research, and added 1400 new species to the list of American flora, more than 1200 being fungi. His private herbarium, the largest in America, he bequeathed to the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he was a member. He was also a member of the American Philosophical society, corresponding member of the Linnean society of Paris, and of the Society of Natural Sciences of Leipzig. The University of Kiel, Denmark, conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph.D., and the botanist Elliot named a new genus of plants in his honor. He wrote ten botanical treatises, monographs and other works, chiefly in Latin, among them being: *Conspectus Fungorum Lusatie* (1805); *Synopsis Fungorum Carolinae Superioris*, edited by Dr. Schwaegricheu (1818); *Specimen Florae Americae Septentrionalis Cryptogamicæ* (1821); *Monograph of the Linnean Genus Viola* (1821); *Catalogue of Plants collected in the North Western Territory by Say* (1824); *Monograph of the American Species of the Genus Carex* (1825); *Synopsis Fungorum in America Boreali Media Depentium* (1832). A memoir was published in 1835 by the Academy of Natural Sciences, and a brief account of his life and work appeared in the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific society*, University of North Carolina, in 1886. He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 8, 1834.

SCIDMORE, Eliza Ruhamah, author, was born in Madison, Wis., Oct. 14, 1856. She was educated in private schools, and officiated as corresponding and foreign secretary of the National Geographic society, 1890-1903. Her publications include: *Alaska, The Southern Coast and the Sitkan Archipelago* (1885); *Jinrikisha Days in Japan* (1890); *Westward to the Far East; From East to West; Guide to Alaska* (1890; 2d ed., 1898); *Java, the Garden of the East* (1897); *China, the Long-Lived Empire* (1909); *Winter India* (1903).

SCOFIELD, Edward, governor of Wisconsin, was born at Clearfield, Pa., March 28, 1842. He attended the district school, worked in printing offices, 1855-61; enlisted as a private in the 11th Pennsylvania regiment in 1861, and rose to the

rank of major. He was captured by the Confederate army in May, 1864, and was a prisoner until March, 1865, and on reaching Washington he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Pennsylvania. He was a railroad surveyor, 1865-68; foreman of a lumber mill at Oconto, Wis., 1868-76, and in 1876 became a lumber manufacturer in that place. He was a Republican member of the state senate, 1887 and 1889; was elected governor in 1896 and re-elected in 1898 over Hiram W. Sawyer, Democrat, by 37,803 plurality his term expiring January, 1900.

SCOFIELD, Glenn William, jurist, was born at Dewittville, Chataqua county, N.Y., March 11, 1817. He was apprenticed to a printer, 1831-36; was graduated from Hamilton college in 1840; taught school, and studied law until 1842, when he began the practice of law in Warren, Pa. He was district attorney for his district, 1846-48; a representative in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1850-51, and a member of the state senate, 1857-59. Governor Curtin appointed him president judge of the eighteenth judicial district in 1861. He was a representative from Pennsylvania in the 38th-43rd congresses, 1863-75, being one of the three representatives at large from Pennsylvania in the 43d congress, and was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. He was register of the U.S. treasury, 1878-81, and associate justice of the U.S. court of claims, 1881-91. He received from Hamilton college the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1884. He died at Warren, Pa., Aug. 31, 1891.

SCOLLARD, Clinton, author, was born in Clinton, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1860; son of James Isaac and Elizabeth (Stephens) Scollard; grandson of William Ross and Hannah (Sennett) Scollard and of John Davison and Abby (Crombie) Stephens. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1881, and studied two years at Harvard and several months at Cambridge, England, visiting, while abroad, Greece, Egypt and Palestine, and returning in 1887. He was assistant professor of rhetoric and literature in Hamilton college, 1888-91, and professor of English literature and Anglo-Saxon, 1891-96. He was married, July 3, 1890, to Georgia, daughter of George Denmore and Celestia (Scollard) Brown of Jackson, Mich. He is the author of: *Pictures in Song* (1884); *With Reed and Lyre* (1886); *Old and New World Lyrics* (1888); *Giorio and Giulia* (1891); *Songs of Sunrise Lands* (1892); *Under Summer Skies* (1892); *On Sunny Shores* (1893); *The Hills of Song* (1895); *Boy's Book of Rhyme* (1896); *Skenandoa* (1896); *A Christmas Garland* (1897); *A Man at Arms* (1898); *Laseton* (1900); *Son of a Tory* (1900); *The Lutes of Morn* (1901); *A Knight of the Highway* (1901); *The Cloistering of Ursula* (1902); *Lyrics of the Dawn* (1902).

SCOTT, Abram M., governor of Mississippi, was born in South Carolina. He removed to Mississippi Territory, when a young man; commanded a company in a regiment called out by Governor Holmes in 1811, to punish the Indians for the massacre at Fort Mims, in what is now Alabama, and subsequently settled in Wilkinson county, which he represented in the state constitutional convention of 1817. He represented Wilkinson county in the state legislature for several terms; was elected lieutenant-governor of the state on the ticket with Gerard C. Brandon for governor, serving, 1827-31; and was governor of Mississippi from January, 1832, until his death at Natchez, Miss., in November, 1833.

SCOTT, Austin, educator, was born in Maumee, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1848; son of J. Austin and Sarah (Ranney) Scott; grandson of Jere and Amelia (Wakeman) Scott and of Reuben and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Ranney. He removed with his parents to Toledo, Ohio, in 1859; attended the public schools; was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1869, editing the *College Courant*; was a post-graduate student at the University of Michigan, 1869-70, receiving the degree of A.M., and continued his studies at the universities of Leipzig and Berlin, 1870-73. While abroad he was private secretary to George Bancroft, U.S. minister, and meantime was made bearer of dispatches from the emperor of Germany to the state department, Washington, relative to the northwestern boundary agitation. He was an instructor in German at the University of Michigan, 1873-75; an associate in history at Johns Hopkins university, 1875-81, establishing there the Seminary of American History, and at the same time occupied in collecting materials for Bancroft's "History of the Constitution of the United States." He was married, Feb. 21, 1882, to Anna Prentiss, daughter of Jonathan French and Anna (Prentiss) Stearns of Newark, N.J. He was acting professor of history in Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., 1883; Voorhees professor of history, political economy and constitutional law, 1883-90, and on Nov. 25, 1890, was elected to the presidency of the college. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1873, and that of LL.D. from Princeton in 1891. He is the author of *New Jersey* (1903), in American Commonwealths series, and contributions to reviews.



SCOTT, Charles, governor of Kentucky, was born in Cumberland county, Va., in 1733. He served under General Braddock in 1755. In 1775 he raised and commanded the first company of patriots south of the James river; was commissioned colonel of the 3d Virginia battalion, Aug. 12, 1776; was promoted brigadier-general, April 2, 1777, and served with the army in New Jersey, 1777-79, and under Gen. Anthony Wayne at Stony Point in 1779. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780 and confined until near the end of the war. He removed to Woodford county, Ky., in 1785; commanded troops in the Indian outbreaks of 1791-94, and the battle of Fallen Timbers. He was governor of Kentucky, 1808-12, and a town and county in that state were named in his honor. He died in Kentucky, Oct. 22, 1813.

SCOTT, Charles, jurist, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1811; son of Edmund and Sarah (Corde) Scott; grandson of Major Joseph Scott, and a descendant of the celebrated Scott family of Virginia. Major Joseph Scott was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolution, and after the close of the war was appointed U.S. marshal of Virginia, by President Jefferson. Edmund Scott was a prominent lawyer of Tennessee, and judge of the state circuit court, 1815-46. Charles Scott established himself in the practice of law in Nashville, Tenn., but later removed to Jackson, Miss., where he entered into partnership with George S. Yerger. He was married to Elizabeth M. Bullus. He was chosen chancellor of the superior court of chancery of the state in 1852, and in 1859 removed to Memphis, Tenn. He is the author of: *Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion* (1849); *The Keystone of the Masonic Arch* (1856). He died in Jackson, Miss., May 30, 1861.

SCOTT, Charles Frederick, representative, was born in Allen county, Kan., Sept. 7, 1860; son of John W. and Maria (Protsman) Scott. He was brought up on his father's farm; attended the common schools, and was graduated from the University of Kansas, B.S., 1881. He was engaged in clerical work in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 1881-82, returning in the latter year to Iola, Kan., where he purchased an interest in the *Register*, a weekly newspaper, of which he subsequently became sole proprietor, as well as editor and publisher. He served as state senator, 1892-96; was married, June 15, 1893, to May Brevard, daughter of Henry A. and Elizabeth (Merriman) Ewing of Iola, and a presidential elector on the McKinley and Hobart ticket, 1896. He was a Republican representative from the state-at-large in the 57th congress, 1901-03, and re-elected to the 58th congress for the term expiring March 3, 1905. He re-

ceived the honorary degree of M.S. from the University of Kansas, 1888, serving as regent of the university, 1891-95, 1895-99 and 1899-1903; was president of the State Editorial association, 1893; of the Kansas League of Republican Clubs, 1896, and of the Kansas Day club, 1900. He is the author of: *Letters Written from Mexico and Europe* (1891); *History of Allen and Woodson Counties, Kansas* (1900).

SCOTT, Elmon, jurist, was born in Isle La Motte, Vt., Nov. 6, 1853; son of Anson and Ann Barbara (Pike) Scott; grandson of Henry and Cornelia (Wicker) Scott and of Ezra Pike. He removed with his parents to a farm in Chester, Eaton county, Mich., 1864, and attended the public schools, subsequently studying law at Charlotte, Mich. He was admitted to the bar, 1877; commenced practice in Charlotte, where he served as city-attorney; removed to Washington Territory in October, 1881, and located at Pomeroy in January, 1882. He was married, Oct. 23, 1882, to Eleanor, daughter of Francis and Rebecca McBrearty of Pomeroy; was mayor of the city three times, and elected to the supreme court of Washington, 1889. He removed to Whatcom, Wash., 1890; was re-elected to the supreme court in 1892, and was chief-justice at the expiration of his term in 1899. He subsequently resumed the practice of law in Whatcom, Wash.

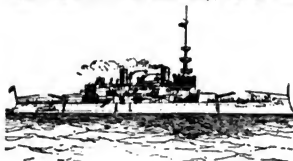
SCOTT, Gustavus, delegate, was born in Prince William county, Va.; son of the Rev. James Scott, a minister of the Established church, who settled in Virginia in 1730. Gustavus attended Kings college, Aberdeen, Scotland; returned to America, and when his friend, Sir Robert Elen, was made governor of Maryland, he established a law practice in Somerset county, and was a delegate to the Annapolis convention of July 22, 1774; a member of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland; a member of the first constitutional convention of Maryland; a representative from Dorchester county in the state assembly of 1780 and of 1784, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1784-85. He was an advocate of the claim of James Rumsey to the right to the support of the legislature for his steamboats, and was one of the first promoters of the Potomac Canal company, 1784. He was one of the commission to superintend the erection of the capitol at Washington, and gave his personal bond to the state of Maryland, as security for the loan of several thousand dollars, to complete the work. He died in Washington, D.C., in 1801.

SCOTT, Gustavus Hall, naval officer, was born in Fairfax county, Va., June 13, 1812; son of Gustavus Hall Scott, a graduate of the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808; pro-

bably grandson of Gustavus Scott, the delegate (q.v.). He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., Aug. 1, 1828; was advanced to passed midshipman, June 14, 1834, and served on the *Vandalia* in Charleston harbor, S.C., 1835-36, and in the Seminole war, 1839-40. He was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1841; was flag-lieutenant on the *St. Lawrence* of the Pacific squadron, 1852-53; was promoted commander, Dec. 27, 1856, and was inspector of lighthouses, 1858-60. He commanded the *Keystone State* and the *Marantza*, 1861-63; was commissioned captain, Nov. 4, 1863; commanded the *De Soto* and *Canandaigua* on blockade duty, and was senior officer at the surrender of Charleston, S.C., in 1865. He served on the board of examiners for the admission of volunteer officers to the U.S. navy in 1868; was light-house inspector, 1869-71; was promoted commodore, Feb. 10, 1869; rear admiral, Feb. 14, 1873; was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, 1873-74, and was retired upon reaching the age limit, June 13, 1874. He died in Washington, D.C., March 23, 1882.

SCOTT, Irving Murray, mechanical engineer, was born at Hebron Mills, Baltimore county, Md., Dec. 25, 1837; son of John and Elizabeth (Lettig) Scott; grandson of Thomas and Elizabeth (Matthews) Scott; great-grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Rossiter) Scott, and great-grandson of Abraham Scott, a Quaker, who emigrated from Cumberland county, England, June 23, 1722, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was married in 1726 to Elizabeth Dyer. He attended Milton academy, Md., three years, and evening classes at the Baltimore Mechanics Institute, and obtained employment in the machine shop of Obed Hussey, the inventor, and later in larger works in Baltimore. He devoted himself to draughting of mechanical construction, and in 1850 removed to San Francisco, where in 1861 he became chief draughtsman of the Union iron works. He was superintendent of the Union iron works, 1863-65, general manager, 1865-1903, and vice-president, 1873-1903, when it was purchased by the United Ship Building company. He was married, Oct. 7, 1863, to Laura Hord of Covington, Ky. He designed the machinery for working the Comstock mines; invented the Scott and Eckart, and Scott and O'Neill cut-off engines and many other mechanical devices. He was president of the Art Association (1876-81), San Francisco, and the Mechanics Institute (1878-80) and of several other organizations, and a member of the principal clubs on the Pacific coast. He was the builder of the U.S. battle-ships *Oregon* and *Olympia*. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1896. In 1898 he visited Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and England in the interests of Ameri-

can shipbuilding. He was a regent of the University of California, 1878-80; a trustee of the Leland Stanford Junior university, 1891-98; and



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appointed U.S. commissioner to the commercial congress held at Ostend, Belgium, in 1902. He was married in 1863 to Laura Horde of Covington, Ky. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Santa Clara university in 1901. He died in San Francisco, Cal., April 28, 1903.

SCOTT, John, representative, was born in Hanover county, Va., in 1782. He removed with his parents to Indian Territory in 1802, and later to Missouri territory, where he practised law, 1806-61. He was a delegate from Missouri Territory to the 14th congress as successor to Rufus Easton, and to the 15th and 16th congresses, serving, 1816-21. Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821, and he was the Missouri representative in the 17th-19th congresses, 1821-27. He died at St. Genevieve, Mo., Oct. 1, 1861.

SCOTT, John, soldier, was born in Fauquier county, Va., April 23, 1820; son of Judge John and Elizabeth B. (Pickett) Scott; grandson of Rev. John and Eliza (Gordon) Scott and of Col. Martin and (Blackwell) Pickett, and a descendant of a distinguished Scottish family, and on the paternal side collaterally descended directly from Professor Thomas Gordon, of Aberdeen (Scotland) university. He studied law with his father, and after graduating from the University of Virginia was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was married, Nov. 14, 1850, to Harriet Augusta, daughter of James and Eliza R. (Pinsham) Caskie of Richmond, Va. He was editor of the *Richmond Whig*, 1850-51, and in 1858 he organized and commanded the "Black Horse cavalry" of Fauquier county, which constituted the state guard during the imprisonment, trial and execution of John Brown. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as captain of cavalry; recruited a company over which he was promoted major; and was promoted colonel and transferred to the trans-Mississippi department. In 1870 he was appointed commonwealth's attorney for Fauquier county, Va. He is the author of: *The Lost Principle of the Federal Government or the Sectional Equilibrium* (1860); *Partisan Life with*

Mosby (1867); and *The Republic as a Form of Government, or the Evolution of Democracy in America* (1890).

SCOTT, John, author, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 14, 1824; son of John and Eliza (Skelley) Scott; grandson of Alexander and Rachel (McDowell) Scott and of John and Margaret (Simrall) Skelley, and a descendant of Hugh Scott, who was born in Ulster, Ireland, and came to Chester county, Pa., about 1680. He matriculated at Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, 1841, but did not graduate; studied law in Steubenville, Ohio, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court, 1845. He served in Mexico as a private in the Kentucky mounted volunteers, 1846-47, being captured with Cassius M. Clay at Encarnacion, January, 1847. In 1851 he located at Mt. Sterling, Ky., where he published the *Kentucky Whig*, 1852-54; removed to Iowa in 1856; was a state senator, 1860; commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 3rd Iowa infantry, 1861, and served as colonel of the 32d Iowa infantry, 1862-64. He was married, Nov. 24, 1863, to Mary Sophia, daughter of Orestes H. and Mary (Atkinson) Wright of Freeport, Ill. He was lieutenant-governor of Iowa, 1868; U.S. assessor of internal revenue, 1870-71; published the *Farmers' Journal*, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1872, and was state senator, 1886. He was president of the State Agricultural society of Iowa, 1872-73; of the State Improved Stock Breeders' association, 1875, and of the State Road Improvement association, 1878. He was also president of the State Society of Scotch-Irish, and of the Pioneer Law Makers' association, and Past Grand Master of Iowa Free Masons. He is the author of: *Encarnacion or the Prison in Mexico* (1848); *Hugh Scott and His Descendants* (1894); and *History of the Thirty-Second Iowa Infantry* (1895). Colonel Scott was residing in Des Moines, Ia., in 1903.

SCOTT, John, senator, was born at Alexandria, Pa., July 24, 1824; son of Maj.-Gen. John Scott, an officer in the war of 1812 and a representative in the 21st congress, 1829-31. John attended the common schools and the law department of Marshall college, Chambersburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised law in Huntingdon, Pa., 1846-69. He was prosecuting attorney for Huntingdon county, 1846-49; a member of the revenue commission in 1851; a Republican representative in the state legislature in 1862; presided over the Republican state convention of 1867, and was elected U.S. senator to succeed Charles R. Buckalew, serving 1869-75. While in the senate he served on the committees on naval affairs, claims, and Pacific railroads, and was chairman of the special committee to investigate Ku-Klux outrages in the South. He declined the secretaryship of the interior and re-

turned to his law practice in Pennsylvania in 1875. He was special counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Pittsburg, Pa., 1875-77; and general solicitor, 1877-95. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1884-96, and a director and trustee of the Princeton Theological seminary, 1889-96. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1896.

SCOTT, John Hart, educator, was born in Northville, Mich., Jan. 4, 1847; son of George and Abigail (Hart) Scott; grandson of Jeremiah and Phoebe (Bloomer) Scott, and of Seth and Patience (Burdick) Hart. He graduated from the University of Rochester, A.B., 1871, and from the Rochester Theological seminary, B.D., 1874. He was married, July 23, 1873, to Florence Madeleine, daughter of Maynard and Emily (Barrett) Davis, of Des Moines, Iowa. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry, 1874; was pastor of Cleveland, Ohio, 1874-79; at Ypsilanti, Mich., 1879-81; engaged in business at Minneapolis, Minn., 1882-90; business manager of *The Ensign*, Minneapolis, Minn., 1890-92; of the *Young People's Union*, Chicago, Ill., 1892-93; engaged in business, 1893-96; was professor of theology in Shaw university, Raleigh, N.C., 1896-97, and in the latter year was made president of Indian university, Bacone, Indian Territory.

SCOTT, John M., jurist, was born in St. Clair, Ill., Aug. 1, 1824; son of Samuel and Nancy (Biggs) Scott. He attended the common schools; was instructed by private tutors, and studied law in the office of William C. Kinney, Belleville, Ill., being admitted to the bar in 1847. He commenced practice in Bloomington, Ill., in 1848; was judge of the McLean county court, 1852-62; judge of the circuit court, 1862-70, and of the supreme court, 1879-88, serving as chief-justice by allotment in 1875, 1883 and 1886. After his retirement from the bench in 1888 Judge Scott devoted himself to literary work. He bequeathed to the city of Bloomington, Illinois, the principal of his estate, estimated at \$2,000,000, on the death of heirs, for a public hospital. He is the author of biographical sketches of Browne, Foster, Phillips and Reynolds, the four first judges of the Illinois supreme court, and *Re-written Chapters of Illinois History Prior to 1819*. His opinions are contained in the "Illinois Reports" (3rd-126th vols.). He died in Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 21, 1898.

SCOTT, John Morin, delegate, was born in New York city, in 1730; grandson of John Scott, the immigrant. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1746, A.M., 1749; was one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty; a member of the New York general committee in 1775, and a member of the provincial congress in 1775. He was appointed brigadier-general and commanded a

brigade at the battle of Long Island, but in 1778 resigned his commission to accept the appointment of secretary of state of New York, made March 13, 1778, in which office he served until Oct. 23, 1790. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780-83. He died in New York city, Sept. 14, 1784.

SCOTT, John Witherspoon, educator, was born in Hookstown, Pa., Jan. 23, 1800; son of the Rev. George McElroy and Anna (Rea) Scott. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. He was graduated at Washington college, Pa., 1823; was a post-graduate student at Yale, 1823-24, and finished his theological studies under private instruction. He held the professorship of mathematics and natural sciences at Washington college, 1824-28, and the same position at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, 1828-45. He was married, Aug. 18, 1825, to Mary P., daughter of John Neal, of Washington, Pa. In April, 1830, he was licensed to preach, and in October, 1831, he was ordained. He received the degree of D.D. from Augusta college in 1840. In 1845 upon his removal to College Hill, Hamilton county, he assisted in the founding of Farmers' college (which became Belmont college in 1884), and continued a member of its faculty until 1849, when he accepted the presidency of the Oxford, Miss., female college, serving as such until 1849. He was a professor of natural science at Hanover college, Ind., 1860-65; principal of the Presbyterian academy, Springfield, Ill.; professor at Monongahela college, Jefferson, Greene county, Pa., 1875-81, and clerk in the pension office at Washington, D.C., 1881-89. His daughter, Caroline Scott, married Benjamin Harrison, and upon the inauguration of Harrison as President, Dr. Scott resigned his clerkship and became a member of his daughter's family at the White House, where he resided until his death, which occurred in Washington D.C., Nov. 29, 1892.

SCOTT, John Work, educator, was born at Slate Ridge, York county, Pa., Nov. 27, 1807. He was prepared for college at a classical school kept by the Rev. Samuel Morton at Chaceford, Pa., was graduated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., 1827, was professor of mathematics at Washington college, Pa., 1829-30; and entered the Princeton Theological seminary, 1830, graduating in 1832. He was licensed, Oct. 3, 1832, by the presbytery of New Castle, and was ordained at Poland, Ohio, April 3, 1834, by the presbytery of Hartford. He was stated supply at Three Springs, Pa., and Free church in Steubenville, Ohio, 1836-47. Here he founded Grove academy in 1836, and was its principal, 1836-47. He was principal of Lindsley institute, Wheeling, Va., 1847-53, president of Washington college, Pa., 1853-65, principal of Woodburn Female seminary, Mor-

gantown, W. Va., 1865-67; vice-president and professor of ancient languages in West Virginia university, 1867-77, and professor at Biddle university at Charlotte, N.C., 1879. He received the degrees of D.D. from Washington college, Penn., in 1852, and LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson college in 1865. He died at Ridgeway, N.C., July 25, 1879.

SCOTT, Julian, historical painter, was born in Johnson, Lamoille county, Vt., Feb. 15, 1846; son of Charles Walter and Lucy S. (Kellum) Scott; grandson of Jonathan and Sophia (Lathie) Scott and of Jonathan K. and Lydia Turner (Bryant) Kellum; and a descendant of Jonathan Scott (Sr.) a native of Scotland, a graduate of Edinburgh university, and a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, from Vermont, and of the Rev. Joshua Lathie of Birmingham, England, who with his wife came to America and settled in Hanover, N.H., in the latter part of the eighteenth century; and on his mother's side of Nehemiah Bryant (uncle of William Cullen Bryant) and of the artist Turner. He joined the Federal army in 1861, and served with the Army of the Potomac until 1863, meanwhile making numerous sketches in the field and in military hospitals. By act of congress he was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished bravery and was placed on the staff of Gen. William F. Smith. In 1863 he entered the art school of the National Academy of Design, New York, and later studied under Emanuel Leutze in New York city, going to Paris in 1866, to pursue his studies. He was married Oct. 13, 1870, to Mary, daughter of William and Mary Burns, of New York city. He exhibited at the National Academy in 1870, and was made an associate Academician in 1871. He was elected a life-fellow of the American Geographical society in 1873. In 1890 he was in Arizona and New Mexico, gathering material for the report on the 11th census on the Indians in the southwest. His reports, profusely illustrated, are embodied in the U.S. Indian Census, 1890. He made his residence in Plainfield, N.J., and was elected colonel of Drake's Zouaves of New Jersey. His paintings are chiefly on the military order, and include: *Rear Guard at White Oak Swamp* (1870); *Battle of Cedar Creek* (1871); *Battle of Golding's Farm* (1871); *The Recall* (1872); *On Board the Hartford* (1874); *Old Records* (1875); *Duel of Burr and Hamilton* (1876); *Reserves Awaiting Orders* (1877); *In the Cornfield at Antietam* (1879); *Charge at Petersburg* (1882); *The War is Over* (1855); *The Blue and the Gray* (1886); and *Death of General Sedgwick* (1889). He died in Plainfield, N.J., July 4, 1901.

SCOTT, Levi, M.E. bishop, was born at Cantwells Bridge, near Odessa, Newcastle county,

Del., Oct. 11, 1802. He was brought up on a farm, was a carpenter and cabinetmaker with limited education, prepared for the ministry, 1823-26; joined the Philadelphia conference of the M.E. church, in April, 1826, and was transferred to the Dover circuit, Delaware, in 1827. He was ordained deacon in 1828; and was pastor of St. George's, Philadelphia, 1828-30. He was married, in 1830, to Sarah H. Smith of Westchester; was made presiding elder of the Delaware district, 1834-40, principal of Dickinson College grammar school, 1840-43; an agent of the Methodist Book Concern in New York city, 1848-52; and was elected and ordained bishop by the general conference at Boston, Mass., in 1852, and served till 1872. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by Wesleyan university in 1840, and that of D.D. by Delaware college in 1846. He died on the farm where he was born, near Odessa, Del., July 13, 1882.

SCOTT, Nathan Bay, senator, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1842. He attended the county schools, engaged in mining in Colorado, 1859-62, and served as a private in the Ohio volunteers, 1862-65. He removed to Wheeling, W. Va., and engaged in the manufacture of glass as manager and president of the Central Glass company. He was a member and president of the city council, 1880-82; a state senator, 1882-90; passed the mutual savings bank law and organized the first savings bank in the state in 1887, of which he was president; a member of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, 1888-1902; commissioner of internal revenue, 1898-99; and was a Republican U.S. senator from West Virginia, 1899-1905, having been elected after a prolonged contest, Jan. 25, 1899, by one majority, and serving in the senate as chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and as a member of the committees on military affairs, pensions, railroads, public buildings and grounds. He traveled extensively in the United States and in the Old World, where he visited the unfrequented regions. He was a generous benefactor, and served as a trustee and director of the Wheeling city hospital and of the Altemheim Home for Aged Women.

SCOTT, Orange, founder of the Wesleyan Methodist church, was born in Brookfield, Vt., Feb. 13, 1800. He resided with his parents in Canada for six years, and after his return to Vermont attended the common schools, and in 1822 was ordained to the Methodist ministry. He was presiding elder of the Springfield district, Mass., 1830-34; and of Providence district, R.I., 1834-35. He was so active in the anti-slavery cause as to have charges preferred against him by his bishop in 1838, but they were not sustained. In 1842,

finding he could not conscientiously remain in a church which sustained the slavery cause, he withdrew, and was one of the founders of the Wesleyan Methodist church; assembled a convention at Utica, N. Y., May 31, 1843, where he was made president of the convention, and directed the formation of its platform, which excluded bishops and presiding elders, substituting presidents of conferences and district chairmen. He was editor of the *True Wesleyan*, 1843-44, and in 1846 he retired from the ministry. He is the author of *An Appeal to the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1838), and numerous contributions to the *True Wesleyan*. He died in Newark, N. J., July 31, 1847.

SCOTT, Robert Kingston, governor of South Carolina, was born in Armstrong county, Pa., July 8, 1826. He studied medicine in Navarre, Ohio, and at the Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio; practised in Henry county, Ohio, 1851-57, and engaged in mercantile business, 1857-61.

On the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Federal army as lieutenant-colonel, 68th Ohio volunteers, and the regiment was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. U.S. Grant. He was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was promoted colonel of the regiment, and was in the 2d brigade, 3d division, 17th army corps, in the Vicksburg campaign. He commanded this brigade in the Atlanta campaign, and was taken prisoner, but was exchanged Sept. 24, 1864, in time to take part in the struggle for Atlanta and in the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Jan. 12, 1865, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Jan. 26, 1865, and major-general, U.S.V., Dec. 2, 1865. He was assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau, 1865-68; resigned his commission July 6, 1868, and was elected by the Republican party first governor of South Carolina, under the reconstruction act in 1868; was re-elected in 1870, and served until 1874. In 1871 he was charged with over-issuing state bonds, but defeated a resolution of impeachment by a justification of his action in a message to the legislature. He obtained from the President troops to suppress the Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina. He engaged in the real estate business in Columbia, S.C., and removed to Napoleon, Ohio, where he continued the business. On Dec. 25, 1880, he accidentally shot and killed Warren G. Drury, of Napoleon, Ohio; was tried for manslaughter, and acquitted, Nov. 5, 1881. He was stricken with apoplexy in May, 1899, and died in Napoleon, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1900.



SCOTT, Sutton Selwyn, author, was born in Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 26, 1829; son of James Greene and Ann (Biddle) Scott; grandson of John or Ijohn Scott, great-grandson of John or Ijohn Scott, who emigrated to this country from Scotland, and settled on a plantation in Dinwiddie county, Va., near the line separating it from Brunswick county. He was graduated from East Tennessee university (University of Tennessee), A.B., 1850; began the practice of law at Huntsville, Ala., about the year 1835; was a member of the state legislature from Madison county, 1857-58 and 1859-60; was elected at the latter session of that body a trustee of the University of Alabama; was one of the committee appointed by Gov. A. B. Moore of Alabama to meet Mr. Davis, the Confederate president-elect, at West Point, Ga., Feb. 16, 1861, and escort him to his inauguration at Montgomery; and served as Confederate commissioner of Indian Affairs from 1863 to the close of the war. He was married at Columbus, Ga., Nov. 10, 1864, to Loula Marie, daughter of William and Polly (Bass) Hurt of Russell county, Ala. He settled upon his plantation near Uchee, Ala., 1865, and after that time was mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a delegate to the Alabama constitutional convention, 1875; to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1880; a member of the state legislature from Russell county, 1884 and 1890; U.S. commissioner to adjudicate claims in New Mexico and Colorado, 1885-87, and chairman of the commission to the Indians of Utah, 1894-96. He is the author of: *Southbooke-Southern Tales and Sketches* (1880); *The Mobilians, or Talks about the South* (1897); and contributions to numerous periodicals. In 1903 he was residing in Auburn, Ala.

SCOTT, Thomas Alexander, railroad president, was born in London, Franklin county, Pa., Dec. 28, 1824; son of Thomas Scott, the keeper of "Tom Scott's Tavern" on the old limestone turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. He attended the country schools in winter, worked on the farm in summer, and served as clerk in stores in Waynesboro, Bridgeport, and Mercersburg. He was clerk to the toll collector at Columbia on the state road, 1841-47; chief clerk to the collector of tolls in Philadelphia, and in 1851 entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad. He was general-superintendent of the mountain district, with headquarters at Duncasville, 1852-57; general agent of the Pittsburg office, 1853-55; general superintendent of the entire line as successor to General Lombaert, 1855-59; and vice president, 1859-61. He was appointed on the staff of Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, and in 1861, with the aid of the U.S. troops, opened the new line of

railway from Washington to Philadelphia. He was commissioned colonel of volunteers May 3, 1861, and was put in control of all government railways and telegraphs. He was assistant secretary of war under Secretary Cameron, 1861, and under Secretary Stanton, until May, 1862. He utilized the transportation of the northwest and of the western rivers for the benefit of the U.S. army. On Sept. 24, 1863, he accepted a government commission to repair the railroads and superintend the transportation of the 11th and 12th army corps sent through Nashville to General Rosecrans at Chattanooga, and he served as assistant quartermaster general on the staff of General Hooker. He was chosen president of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1864, president of the Pennsylvania Company, the agency through which the Pennsylvania railroad obtained leases of connecting roads to the west and of the "Pan Handle Route" 1871. He was also the president of the Union Pacific railroad, 1871-72, and of the Pennsylvania railroad, 1874-80, resigning in 1880, on account of failing health. He was the founder and first president of the Texas Pacific railroad. He died in Darby, Pa., May 21, 1881.

SCOTT, Thomas Fielding, first bishop of Oregon and Washington territories, and 60th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Iredell county, N.C., March 12, 1807. He was graduated from the University of Georgia, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832; was admitted to the diaconate in Augusta, Ga., March 12, 1843; and advanced to the priesthood in Macon, Ga., Feb. 24, 1844, by Bishop Stephen Elliott. He was rector of St. James's, Marietta, Ga., and Trinity, Columbus, Ga., and was elected in 1853 first missionary bishop of Oregon and Washington territories, being consecrated at Christ church, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 8, 1854, by Bishops Elliott, Cobbs and Davis. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Georgia in 1853. When on his way to attend the general convention, 1867, he contracted a fever while crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and died in New York, July 14, 1867.

SCOTT, William Amasa, political economist, was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, N.Y., April 17, 1862; son of Thomas and Huldj Ann (Richards) Scott; grandson of Amasa and Margaret Scott and of William I. and Margaret Richards. He attended the public schools and the State Normal school, Brockport, N.Y., 1878-82, and was graduated from the University of Rochester, N.Y., in 1886. He was professor of history and political science in the University of South Dakota, 1887-90; a graduate student and instructor in history at Johns Hopkins university, 1890-92, receiving from this institution the degree of Ph.D. in 1892, and was associated

with the University of Wisconsin as assistant professor of political economy, 1892-93, associate professor of the same, 1892-97, professor, 1897-1900, and in the latter year was made director of the school of commerce and professor of economic history and theory. He was twice married: first, June 11, 1889, to Lizette F., daughter of Charles and Adaline S. Rockwell of Chicago, Ill., who died in 1896; and secondly, June 13, 1899, to Irene, daughter of Thomas E. and Ella Nash, of Centralia, Wis. Dr. Scott was elected a member of the American Economic and the American Statistical associations; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of the Wisconsin State Historical society; and of the International Society for the Promotion of Commercial Education. He is the author of: *Repudiation of State Debts* (1893); *Money and Banking* (1903); *Bohni-Barvork's Interest Literature of the Last Fifteen Years* (1903); and of the articles: "Social Aspects of Pauperism and Crime" (*Reports of the Wisconsin State Conference of Charities and Corrections*, 1894); "Distribution of Wealth in the United States" (*Chautauquan*, June, 1894); "Quantity Theory of Money" (*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 1897); "Henry George and His Economic Philosophy" (*New World*, 1898); "Commercial Education at State Universities" (*Wisconsin State Teachers' Association*, 1900); "The Technical Education of Business Men" (*Railroad Gazette*, 1900); "Commercial Education" (*The Manufacturer*, 1901).

SCOTT, William Anderson, clergyman, was born at Rock Creek, Bedford county, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1813. He was licensed to preach in 1829 by the presbytery of Hopewell; was graduated from Cumberland college (Lebanon university) Tenn., in 1833; attended Princeton Theological seminary, 1833-34; and was ordained by the presbytery of Louisiana, May 17, 1835. He was a missionary to Arkansas and Louisiana, 1835-36; was principal of the Female college at Winchester, Tenn., 1836-38; principal of Nashville Female academy, and stated supply at Hermitage church, 1838-40; pastor at Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1840-42; New Orleans, La., 1843-55; San Francisco, Cal., 1855-61; New York city, 1863-70; St. John's, San Francisco, 1870-85; and was professor of mental and moral philosophy and of systematic theology at the San Francisco Theological school, 1871-85. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Alabama in 1844, and that of LL.D. by the University of the City of New York in 1872. He was editor of the *New Orleans Presbyterian*; founded the *Pacific Expositor*, and was the author of: *Daniel, A Model for Young Men* (1854); *Achan in El Dorado* (1855); *Trade and Letters* (1856); *The Giant*

Judge (1858); *The Bible and Politics* (1859); *The Church in the Army, or the Four Centurions of the Gospels* (1862); and *The Christ of the Apostles' Creed* (1867). He died in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, 1885.

SCOTT, William Henry, educator, was born in Chauncey, Athens county, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1840; son of Alexander Bothwell and Susan (Rutledge) Scott; grandson of John and Mary (Bothwell) Scott, and of John and Mary (Burns) Rutledge. He was graduated at the Ohio university, Athens, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865; and was superintendent of schools in Athens, Ohio, 1862-64. He was married, Aug. 9, 1863, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Erastus and Fanny (Beardsley) Felton, of Athens, Ohio. He was principal of the preparatory department of Ohio university, 1864-65; pastor at the Main Street (Trinity) Methodist church at Chillicothe, 1865-67; and of the Town Street (First) Methodist church at Columbus, 1867-69; was professor of Greek at Ohio university, 1869-72, and its president and professor of philosophy, 1873-83. He became president of the Ohio State university, Columbus, Ohio, in 1883, and professor of philosophy, but he resigned from the presidency in 1895, continuing to hold the chair of philosophy. He received the degree of LL.D. from Ohio university and Ohio Wesleyan university, 1884.

SCOTT, Winfield, soldier, was born in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., June 13, 1786; son of William and Ann (Mason) Scott, and grandson of a Scotch soldier, who engaged in the battle of Culloden, where he lost a brother, and fled to America, settling in the neighborhood of Petersburg, Va., where he practised law. William Scott died in 1791, and his wife in 1803; and Winfield, after attending a high school in Richmond, matriculated at the College of William and Mary, and after two years' course took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Richmond, Va., in 1806, removed to Charleston, S.C. in 1807, where he was made captain of light artillery in the U.S. army, and was ordered to New Orleans in 1808, where General Wilkinson, after being unsuccessful in winning the youthful officer over to the questionable scheme of Burr, caused his court-martial and suspension from the service for twelve months. Captain



Scott, however, obtained a remission of the sentence at the end of three months, and was complimented by a public dinner. On the declaration of war with Great Britain, June 18, 1812, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and ordered to the Niagara frontier; and at Queenstown Heights, Oct. 13, 1812, he was taken prisoner and exchanged after a few months. He was promoted brigadier-general, March 9, 1814; established a camp of instruction at Buffalo, and on July 3, 1814, transferred his brigade to British soil and on July 5, directed the battle of Chippewa, winning a signal victory, as he did at Lundy's Lane, July 25, where he had two horses shot under him, was badly wounded and finally gained the field, capturing General Riall and several other officers, and inflicting a loss of 878 men to the British, his own loss nearly equalling it. These were the only two American victories on Canada soil; and gained for him the rank of major-general. General Scott was removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where his wounds were dressed, and on his partial recovery he was transferred to Philadelphia by slow stages. He visited Europe in 1815, after declining the cabinet position of secretary of war, made vacant in President Madison's cabinet and held temporarily by James Monroe, secretary of state. On his return to the United States he was given command of the Atlantic seaboard, with headquarters in New York, and he made his home at Elizabeth, N. J., where he resided, 1816-36. He was married in March, 1817, to Maria, daughter of John Mayo of Richmond, Va. He took part in the Seminole war in Florida, and in the expedition against the Creek Indians, 1836-37. Criticisms of his conduct of the campaign caused him to be recalled in 1837, but a court of inquiry found no cause for his recall, and in 1839 he effected the peaceful transfer of the Cherokees to the Indian territory. He was also mainly responsible for the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842. On the death of Gen. Alexander Macomb, June 25, 1841, he became general-in-chief in command of the United States army, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. On the declaration of war with Mexico in 1846, he planned the campaign and accompanied the army to Vera Cruz, where he landed his force of 12,000 men



VERA CRUZ.

under cover of the naval fleet of Commodore Conner. After a siege of twenty days, March 9-29, 1847, he captured the castle of San Juan de Ulloa,

and 5,000 of the Mexican army. On April 17-18, he fought the successful battle of Cerro Gordo; that of Contreras, August 19-20; Churubusco, August 20; Molino del Rey, September 8; Chapultepec, September 13; and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13-14, 1847, which ended the war. General Scott had been looked upon as an available candidate of the Whig party for President as early as 1839, when the national convention met at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4, and again in 1844. In 1853 he received the nomination from the Whig national convention convened at Baltimore, June 16. In the election that followed, the Scott and Graham electors received 1,380,576 popular votes to 1,601,474 for Pierce and King, and 156,147 for Hale and Julian, and when the electoral college met in 1853 he received the 42 electoral votes of Vermont, Massachusetts, Tennessee and Kentucky; Pierce receiving those of all the other states and numbering 254. In 1859 he was commissioner on the part of the United States in the settlement of the northwestern boundary question, and he successfully accomplished the purposes of his government. He was in command of the U. S. army during the early part of the civil war, and succeeded in placing the national capital in a condition of defence and directed the early movements of the troops until succeeded, Nov. 1, 1861, as general-in-chief, by George B. McClellan, and he was placed on the retired list, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-general, being seventy-five years of age. He visited Europe in 1861-62, and on his return in 1862 made his home at West Point, N. Y. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from the College of New Jersey in 1814, and that of LL. D. from Columbia college in 1850, and from Harvard in 1861, and was elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical society. In November, 1814, congress ordered a gold medal struck in his honor, and an equestrian statue to his honor executed by Henry K. Brown was erected on Scott Circle, Washington, D. C. He was physically a man of stately proportions, possibly the most imposing of the illustrious soldiers of his time, if not of all modern times. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, his name in Class A, Soldiers and Sailors, received 16 votes, standing tenth in the class of 20 names. His published works include: a pamphlet against the use of intoxicating liquors (1821); *General Regulations for the Army* (1825); *Letters to the Secretary of War* (1827); *Infantry Tactics* (3 vols., 1835, 1847 and 1854); *Letters on the Slavery Question* (1848); *Abstract of Infantry Tactics* (1861); *Memoirs of Lieut.-General Scott, written by Himself* (2 vols., 1864). He died at West Point, N. Y., May 29, 1866.

SCOVEL, Sylvester Fithian, educator, was born in Harrison, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1835; son of the Rev. Dr. Sylvester S. Scovel. He was graduated from Hanover college, Ind., A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and from the New Albany Theological seminary in 1856; was pastor at Jeffersonville, Ind., 1857-61; Springfield, Ohio, 1861-66, and Pittsburg, Pa., 1866-83. He was president of the University of Wooster, 1883-98; acting president, 1898-99 (being succeeded by Louis E. Holden (q.v.)), and Hoge professor of morals and sociology there from 1883. On relinquishing the presidency in 1899 he retained the Hoge chair. He was elected president of the National Reform association at the annual meeting of 1897.

SCREVEN, James, soldier, was born in Georgia in 1738; son of James and Mary Hyrne (Smith) Screven; grandson of William and Catherine (Stoll) Screven, and of Thomas and Mary (Hyrne) Smith, and great-grandson of the Rev. William and Bridget (Cutt) Screven. The Rev. William Screven came from Somerton, England, and settled in Piscataway, N.H., in 1640, removing from there to Charleston, S.C., on account of religious persecution. James Screven was married in 1764 to Mary, daughter of Charles Odingsell of Edisto Island, S.C. He was a member of the committee that drew up the articles of association for the defence of liberty in Georgia in 1774, and served successively as colonel and brigadier-general of Georgia militia, 1775-78, leading a brigade in several skirmishes with the British, between Sunbury and Savannah, Ga. He was severely wounded at Midway Meeting-House, Ga., and fell into the hands of the British, who killed him. On learning of his death, congress directed the erection of a monument to his memory. He died near Midway Meeting-House, Ga., Nov. 24, 1778.

SCRIBNER, Charles, publisher, was born in New York city, Feb. 21, 1821; son of Uriah Rogers and Betsey (Hawley) Scribner; grandson of the Rev. Matthew and Abigail (Rogers) Scribner, and of Thomas and Keziah (Scribner) Hawley, and a descendant of Benjamin Scrivener, who emigrated from England, and settled in Norwalk, Conn., before 1690, and Hannah Crampton, his wife. Charles Scribner matriculated at the University of the City of New York in 1837; changed to the College of New Jersey, where he was graduated, A.B., 1840; A.M., 1843; and studied law under Charles King, 1843-46, but never practised. He engaged in the business of bookseller and publisher in partnership with Isaac D. Baker in 1846, and after Mr. Baker's death in 1850, he conducted the business alone, 1850-57. He was married in 1848 to Emma E., daughter of John I. Blair of Blairstown, N.J. In 1857 he bought the importing business of Banks, Merwin

and Co., and Charles Welford, the London representative of the house, became his partner, doing business in New York as Charles Scribner and Co., and in London as Scribner, Welford and Co. Mr. Welford died in 1855. Mr. Scribner established *The Hours at Home* in 1865, which became *Scribner's Magazine* in 1870, under the editorship of Dr. Josiah G. Holland. He died in Lucerne, Switzerland, Aug. 26, 1871.

SCRUGGS, William Lindsay, journalist and diplomatist, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1836; son of Frederick and Margaret (Kimbrough) Scruggs; grandson of Frederick and Rebecca Lyndsay (Conway) Scruggs, and of Gross and Annie Keith (Hale) Scruggs of Virginia, and a descendant of the Scruggs (or Scroggs) family of England, whereof Sir William, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was a member. His ancestors emigrated to Virginia from England and Scotland, 1640 and 1667; his maternal ancestors being Scotch. He was educated in the common schools and under private instruction; attended Strawberry Plains college, East Tennessee, 1854-58; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, 1861, but did not practise, becoming interested in journalism in 1862. He was married, Aug. 3, 1858, to Judith Ann, daughter of John H. S. and Susan (Terry) Potts of Fredericksburg, Va., who died in 1897. Mr. Scruggs was chief editor of the *Daily Sun*, Columbus, Ga., and of the *Daily New Era*, Atlanta, Ga., 1862-72; U.S. minister to Colombia, South America, 1873-77 and 1882-87; U.S. consul to Cheng-Kiang and Cantou, China, 1878-81; ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela, S. A., 1889-93; and legal adviser and special agent of the Venezuelan government, charged with settlement of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute, 1893-98, bringing the question to arbitration, 1897; after which he resumed his residence in Atlanta, Ga. He is the author of: *British Aggressions in Venezuela* (1894); *Official History of the Guayana Boundary Dispute* (1895); *Lord Salisbury's Mistakes* (1896); *Fallacies of the British Blue Book* (1896); *The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics* (1900); *The Monroe Doctrine on Trial* (1902); *Evolution of American Citizenship* (1902); and contributions to various periodicals.

SCUDDER, Henry Martyn, missionary, was born in Panditeripo, Ceylon, Feb. 5, 1822; son of the Rev. John and Harriet (Waterbury) Scudder. He came to the United States in 1832; matriculated at Williams college with the class of 1840; left in 1837 to enter the University of the City of New York, and was graduated there, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843, and from Union Theological seminary in 1843, being ordained by the presbytery of New York, Nov. 12, 1843. He was

married, April 18, 1844, to Fannie, daughter of John Lewis. He was stated supply at New Rochelle, N.Y., 1843-44; was stationed at Madura, India, under the A.B.C.F.M., 1844-46; was a missionary at Madras, India, 1846-50; studied medicine, and became connected as a missionary with the Reformed Dutch church. He founded the mission at Arcot, India, where he served, 1850-57 and 1860-63, becoming proficient in the Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu languages. He resided in America, 1850-57; was pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Jersey City, N.J., 1864-65; pastor of the Howard Presbyterian church at San Francisco, Cal., 1865-71; of the Central Congregational church at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1871-83, and the Plymouth Congregational church, Chicago, Ill., 1883-87. He was independent missionary to Japan with his son, the Rev. Doremus Scudder, and his daughter Catharine, 1887-89. He resided in Pasadena, Cal., 1889-90; Chicago, Ill., 1890-92, and at Winchester, Mass., 1892-95. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the University of the City of New York in 1853, and that of D.D. by Rutgers college in 1859. He is the author of a number of books in the Tamil language, published in India, including: *Liturgy of the Reformed Presbyterian Dutch Church* (1862); *The Bazaar Book, or the Vernacular Teacher's Companion* (1865); *Sweet Savors of Divine Truth* (1868), and *Spiritual Teaching*. On April 14, 1903, a bronze tablet to his memory was unveiled in the Central Congregational church, Brooklyn. He died in Winchester, Mass., June 4, 1895.

SCUDDER, Horace Ellisha, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1838; youngest son of Charles and Sarah Lathrop (Coit) Scudder; grandson of David and Desire (Gage) Scudder, and a descendant of John Scudder, who emigrated from London, England, in 1635, settling in Charlestown, Mass., and in 1640 at Barnstable, Mass. He prepared for college at the Roxbury and Boston Latin schools; was graduated at Williams college, 1858, taught private pupils in New York city, 1858-61, and meanwhile wrote

several short stories for children. Upon the death of his father, a well-known merchant, he returned to Boston and continued his literary career, his children's stories making him widely

known. He became a reader for Hurd and Houghton soon after the close of the civil war, and projected and edited the *Riverside Magazine for Young People* during its existence, 1867-71. In 1872 he became a member of the firm, and in 1873 he was married to Grace Owen, of Cambridge, Mass. He retired from the firm in 1875, retaining his connection with the house as literary adviser, however, and he continued in that capacity through the successive changes of the firm (Houghton, Osgood and Company and Houghton, Mifflin and Company) until his death. He was for several years, and until its discontinuance, the editor of the *Riverside Bulletin*. He devoted a large portion of his time to the study of American history. In 1890 he succeeded T. B. Aldrich as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, resigning that position in 1898 to take up what proved to be his last, and in some respects his most important work, the *Life of Lowell*. In 1882 he delivered a course of lectures on "Childhood in Literature and Art" before the Lowell Institute. He was a trustee of Williams college, 1884-1902; of Wellesley college, 1887-1902, and of the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, 1898-1902. He served on the Cambridge school committee, 1877-84, and on the Massachusetts State board of education, 1884-89, preparing for the reports of the latter some of his most elaborate studies. He was also president of the Church Library association. Princeton university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1896. Following is a list of his published books: *Seven Little People and Their Friends* (1862); *Dream Children* (1863); *The Life and Letters of David Coit Scudder* (1864); *Stories from My Attic* (1869); *The Bodley Books*, stories for children (8 vols., 1875-84); *The Dwellers in Five-Sisters Court*, novel (1876); *Men and Manners in America* (1876); *Recollections of Samuel Breck* (1877); *Stories and Romances* (1880); *The Children's Book* (1881); *Boston Town* (1881); *Noah Webster*, in American Men of Letters Series (1881); *The Book of Fables; Chieftly from Aesop* (1882); *A History of the United States* (1884); *George Washington* (1886); *The Book of Folk Stories* (1887); *Men and Letters*, essays (1887); *Literature in School* (1888); *A Short History of the United States* (1890); *Childhood in Literature and Art: A Study* (1894); *The Book of Legends* (1899); *James Russell Lowell* (2 vols., 1901). He was also a contributor to Justin Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston" (1880-81) and joint author with Mrs. Taylor of "The Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor" (1884). His anonymous writings, if collected, would make several volumes. Mr. Scudder edited several important works, including: the Cambridge Edition of the Poets; the Riverside Literature Series; Masterpieces of



Horace Ellisha Scudder

British Literature; American Poems (1879); American Prose (1880); American Commonwealths (1883-92); and others. See "Horace E. Scudder: An Appreciation," by Alexander V. G. Allen (*Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1903). Mr. Scudder died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 11, 1902.

SCUDDER, John, missionary, was born in Freehold, N. J., Sept. 3, 1793; son of Dr. Joseph and Maria (Johnson) Scudder, and a grandson of Col. Nathaniel and Isabella (Anderson) Scudder, and of Col. Philip Johnson. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1811, A. M., 1814, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1813. He practised medicine in New York city, 1813-18. He was married in 1816 to Harriet, daughter of Gideon Waterbury of Stamford, Conn., and their two daughters and seven of their eight sons became missionaries. He sailed for India as a missionary, having been ordained by the classis of the Dutch Reformed church in 1820, and was stationed at Tillipally, Ceylon, 1820-39, where, in addition to his religious duties, he established and conducted a hospital. He was stationed at Madras, India, 1839-42; was in the United States, where he advanced the cause of the American Board of Foreign Missions, 1842-46; at Madras, 1846-54; and in 1854 went to the Cape of Good Hope, Africa, with a view to restore his failing health. He is the author of: *Letters from the East* (1833); *Appeal to Youth in Behalf of the Heathen* (1846); *Letters to Pious Young Men* (1846); *Provision for Passing Over Jordan* (1852); and many contributions to the *Missionary Herald*. See "Memoir" by Rev. John B. Waterbury (1856). He died at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, Jan. 13, 1855.

SCUDDER, Nathaniel, delegate, was born at Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., May 10, 1733; son of Jacob and Abia (Rowe) Scudder; grandson of Benjamin Scudder, and a descendant of Thomas Scudder, who came from London, England, to Salem, Mass., about 1635. Nathaniel Scudder was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1751, A. M., 1754. He was married, March 23, 1752, to Isabella, daughter of Col. Kenneth and Anne (Reed) Anderson of Monmouth county, N. J. He was a practising physician in Monmouth county, N. J.; a member of the committee of safety; lieutenant-colonel in 1775; and subsequently colonel of the 1st Monmouth county regiment, and was killed while leading a battalion of his regiment against the British, at Black's Point, N. J., Oct. 16, 1781. He represented Monmouth county in the New Jersey legislature several terms; was speaker in 1776; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777-79; and on July 13, 1778, visited the legislature of New Jersey to urge upon that body the

policy of signing the Articles of Confederation. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1778-81. He died at Black's Point, near Shrewsbury, N. J., Oct. 16, 1781.

SCUDDER, Samuel Hubbard, naturalist, was born in Boston, Mass., April 13, 1837; son of Charles and Sarah Lathrop (Coit) Scudder. He entered Williams college with the class of 1857; was graduated, A. B., 1857, A. M., 1860; took a post-graduate course at the Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, and received his degree, S. B., 1862. He was assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, 1862-64; was University lecturer at Harvard, 1863-64, and assistant librarian, 1879-82. He was connected with the Boston Natural History society, as secretary, 1862-70, as custodian, 1864-70, and as president, 1880-87. He was married, June 25, 1867, to Jeannie, daughter of Edgcombe Heath and Mary Ann Blatchford of New York. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of the section on natural history in 1874; general secretary in 1875; librarian of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1877-85, and paleontologist on the U. S. geological survey, 1886-92. He was also a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical society; an honorary member of the Society of Physics and Natural History at Geneva, of the Entomological societies of London and of St. Petersburg, and the Natural History society of Madrid, and a corresponding member of various other learned societies of Europe. He received the degree S. D. from Williams, and LL. D. from Western university, in 1890. He reported on the entomological specimens obtained by the government expedition to the Yellowstone survey, on the boundary between Canada and the United States. He edited *Science* (1883-85); and his bibliography of more than five hundred titles includes: *Catalogue of the Orthoptera of the United States* (1868); *Entomological Correspondence of Thaddeus William Harris* (1869); *Fossil Butterflies* (1875); *Catalogue of Scientific Serials of all Countries 1633-1876* (1879); *A Century of Orthoptera* (1879); *Butterflies* (1881); *Nomenclator Zoölogicus* (1882); *Systematic Review of Our Present Knowledge of Fossil Insects* (1886); *Winnipeg County; or Roughing it with an Eclipse Party* (1886); *Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada* (1889); *Bibliography of Fossil Insects* (1890); *Index to the Known Fossil Insects of the World* (1891); *Tertiary Rhynchophorous Coleoptera of the United States* (1893); *Brief Guide to the Common Butterflies* (1893); *The Life of a Butterfly* (1893); *Fruil Children of the Air* (1895); *Guide to the Genera and Classification of North American Orthoptera* (1897); *Everyday*

Butterflies (1899); *Catalogue of the Described Orthoptera of the United States and Canada* (1900); *Adephagus and Clavicorn Coleoptera from the Tertiary Deposits at Florissant, Colo.* (1900); *Index to the Orthoptera of North America described in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries* (1902.)

SCUDDER, Vida Dutton, educator, was born in Madura, India, Dec. 15, 1861; daughter of the Rev. David Coit (1835-1862) and Harriet Louisa (Dutton) Scudder; grand-daughter of Charles and Sarah (Coit) Scudder, and of George and Mary (Pomeroy) Dutton of Boston, Mass. She was graduated from Smith college, Northampton, Mass., A.B., 1884; continued her education in Oxford, England, and in Paris, France, and became connected with the formation of college settlements. She was an instructor in English literature at Wellesley college, Mass., 1887-92, and in 1893 became associate professor of English literature. She edited: "Selected Poems" from George MacDonald (1887); Macaulay's "Lord Clive," (1889); "Introduction to the Writings of John Ruskin" (1890), and Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" (1892); and is the author of: *How the Rain Sprites were Freed* (1883); *The Life of the Spirit in the Modern English Poets* (1895); *The Witness of Denial* (1896); *Social Ideas in English Letters* (1898); *Introduction to the Study of English Literature* (1901); *A Listener in Babel*; *Being a Series of Imaginary Conversations* (1903).

SEABROOK, Benjamin Whittemarsh, governor of South Carolina, was born in 1795. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1812; became a planter at Edisto Island, S. C., and served as a state senator, and was governor of the state, 1848-50. He was president of the State Agricultural society, and is the author of: *Essay on the Management of Slaves* (1834) and a *Memoir of the Origin, Cultivation and Uses of Cotton* (1844). He died in St. Luke's parish, S. C., April 16, 1856.

SEABURY, Samuel, first bishop of Connecticut, and 1st of the succession in the American episcopate, was born in Groton, Conn., Nov. 30, 1729; son of the Rev. Samuel (1706-1764) and Abigail (Mumford) Seabury; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Alden) Seabury and of Thomas and Hannah (Remington) Mumford, and a descendant of John Seabury, who emigrated from Porlock, Somersetshire, England, to the Barbadoes, and from there in 1639 to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Samuel Seabury (1706-1764) after being ordained in England, organized the parish of St. James, New London, Conn., of

which he was rector, 1732-43; and resided at Hempstead, N.Y., as rector of St. George's church, 1743-64. It was amid this atmosphere of church influence that the son spent his boyhood and received his preparation for college and for the priesthood. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., and fourth in the class of 1748 (A.M. 1751), and served as catechist and pursued a course in theology under the direction of his father, 1748-51. He was then sent to England to receive orders, and before ordination studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh. He was ordered deacon by the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. John Thomas) Dec. 21, 1753, and advanced to the priesthood by the Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Richard Osbaldiston) two days later. On his return to America, with the license of Sherlock, Bishop of London, to officiate in New Jersey, he was elected rector of Christ Church, in New Brunswick in that province, and served this parish, 1754-57. While at New Brunswick, he was married, Oct. 12, 1756, to Mary, daughter of Edward Hicks of New York. He was then called to Grace church, Jamaica, L.L., N.Y., where he was rector, 1757-66, and in 1766 was inducted into the rectorship of St. Peter's, West Chester, which he held for about ten years. In November, 1775, he was taken by a band of armed men under Sears to New Haven, where he was imprisoned for six weeks, being finally released on requisition of the governor of New York as a citizen taken from his province without process of law. Returning to his parish he found hostilities commenced, and being unable to continue his duties he closed the church and took refuge in New York where he in part supported his family by the practice of medicine, serving also through the war as chaplain of the King's American Regiment, under commission of Sir Henry Clinton (Feb. 14, 1778). Upon the recognition of the Independence of the American States he was elected by the clergy of English ordination in Connecticut (Woodbury, March 25, 1783), to be the bishop of the church in that state, and sailed for England with credentials as an applicant for consecration by the English bishops, with instructions that failing in this quest he should apply to the bishops of the Scottish church, whose line of succession back of the time of Charles II. was identical with that of the English episcopate, but who had lost their civil status by refusal to swear allegiance to the successors of James II. The English bishops could not legally confer consecration without the oath of allegiance to the king, which could not be taken by one who was to exercise his office in a foreign state. Various other difficulties were suggested, but this was the main point. The bishops could not dispense with the oath; the king and privy council would not; and, in the vain



hope that Parliament would, the applicant resided for about sixteen months in England; after which, concluding that he had been "amused if not deceived," he went to Scotland where at Aberdeen, Nov. 14, 1784, he was consecrated by the Scotch Bishops Kilgour, Petrie, and Skinner, returning to America as the first Bishop of Connecticut, as well as of the American Church. In the General Convention of 1789, by action of the House of Bishops, he became by virtue of seniority of consecration the first to hold the office of presiding bishop. During the exercise of his episcopate he resided in New London, being rector of St. James church, 1785-96, and Nov. 18, 1790, was also made bishop of Rhode Island. His first and only act of consecration was on Sept. 17, 1792, when he co-operated with Bishops Provost, White and Madison, all consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the consecration of Thomas John Claggett, bishop of Maryland, through whom, however, every subsequent bishop of the American Church traces his episcopal lineage. He received the degree of A.M. from Columbia in 1761, and that of D.D. from the University of Oxford in 1777. He is the author of: *Free Thoughts on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress, The Congress Conspired, and A View of the Controversy between Great Britain and Her Colonies*, all in 1774, under signature "A. W. Farmer"; *Sermons* (2 vols. 1791; 1 vol. 1798). The Rev. Eben E. Beardsley, D.D., wrote "Life and Correspondence of Samuel Seabury" (1891), and the Rev. William Jones Seabury, D.D. read a sketch of Bishop Seabury before the New York Genealogical and Biographical society, Dec. 14, 1888, which was published in the *Record* of the society, April, 1889, and subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form. Bishop Seabury died in New London, Conn., Feb. 25, 1796, in the 12th year of his episcopate, having been in orders nearly forty-three years.

SEABURY, Samuel, clergyman, was born in New London, Conn., June 9, 1801; son of the Rev. Charles and Ann (Saltonstall) Seabury; grandson of Bishop Samuel (q.v.) and Mary (Hicks) Seabury, and of Roswell and Elizabeth (Stewart) Saltonstall. He was instructed at home by his father, but chiefly by his own unremitting studies, for some years also keeping a school for boys; was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Hobart in 1826, and was advanced to the priesthood in 1828. He was professor of languages in St. Paul's college, Flushing, L.I., 1829-33; edited *The Churchman*, 1833-49; was rector of the Church of the Annunciation, New York city, 1838-68, and in 1868 was succeeded by his son, the Rev. William Jones Seabury (q.v.). He was professor of Biblical learning in the General Theological seminary, New York, 1862-72.

He was three times married, first to Lydia Huntington, daughter of Gurdon and Betsey (Tracy) Bill; secondly, Nov. 17, 1835, to Hannah Amelia, daughter of William and Kezia (Youngs) Jones of Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y., and thirdly to Mary Anna Schuyler, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Schuyler) Jones, who survived him. He received the honorary degrees A.M. in 1823 and D.D. in 1837 from Columbia college. He is the author of: *Historical Sketch of Augustine, Bishop of Hippo* (1833); *The Continuity of the Church of England in the 16th Century* (1853); *The Supremacy and Obligation of Conscience* (1860); *American Slavery Distinguished from the Slavery of English Theorists and Justified by the Law of Nature* (1861); *Mary, the Virgin* (1868) and *Theory and Use of the Church Calendar in the Measurement and Distribution of Time* (1872); and many occasional papers. He died in New York city, Oct. 10, 1872.

SEABURY, William Jones, clergyman, was born in New York city, Jan. 25, 1837; son of the Rev. Samuel Seabury (q.v.) and Hannah Amelia (Jones) Seabury. He was prepared for college in New York city; was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised in New York city, 1858-64. He abandoned the practice of law in 1864; was graduated from the General Theological seminary in 1866; received orders as a deacon, July 5, 1866, and was advanced to the priesthood, Nov. 30, 1866, by Bishop Horatio Potter. He succeeded his father as rector of the Church of the Annunciation, New York city, in 1868, and was married, Oct. 29, 1868, to Alice Van Wyck, daughter of Thomas Marston and Mary Susan (Saltonstall) Beare of New York city. He was elected Ludlow professor of ecclesiastical polity and law in the General Theological seminary in 1873. He received the honorary degree D.D. from Hobart in 1876, and from the General Theological seminary in 1884. He edited Dr. Samuel Seabury's "Memorial" (1873), and "Discourses on the Nature and Work of the Holy Spirit" (1874); and is the author of: *Suggestions in Aid of Devotion and Godliness: A Manual for Choristers* (1878); *The Union of Divergent Lines in the American Succession* (1885); *Lectures on Apostolical Succession* (1893); *An Introduction to the Study of Ecclesiastical Polity* (1894); *Notes on the Constitution of 1901* (1902); and many sermons, reviews and pamphlets.

SEARING, Laura Catharine (Redden), author, was born in Somerset, Md., Feb. 9, 1840; a descendant of Edmund Waller, the poet, and of John Hampden, the patriot. She removed with her parents to St. Louis, and in 1851, after recovering from a dangerous illness, she was left entirely deaf. She attended the Missouri Institute for

Deaf Mutes, and Clark Institute, and engaged in editorial work as assistant editor of the *St. Louis Presbyterian*, 1857-58. She contributed frequently to the *St. Louis Republican* under the pen name, "Howard Glyndon," and in 1861 wrote an article protesting against the call for fifty thousand men, made by Governor Jackson of Missouri, which was so widely copied that the editors of a Confederate organ in St. Louis published an appeal to the reading public, not to be influenced by the opinion of an inexperienced girl, to which she replied in "An Appeal from Judge to Jury." She was Washington correspondent to the *Missouri Republican*, 1866-67; went to Europe, February, 1865, as correspondent to the *Republican*, and later was employed in the same capacity by the *New York Times*, remaining abroad until 1868. She removed to New York, where she was employed on the *Mail*, and contributed to the *Tribune*. She was married in 1876 to Edward W. Searing, a native of Sherwood, Cayuga county, N. Y., a well known lawyer of New York city. She was greatly interested in the education of deaf mutes, and in 1886 went to California with a teachers' convention held at Berkeley in July, 1886. She then settled in Santa Cruz, Cal., where she was residing in 1903. She is the author of: *Idyls of Battle* (1864); *Notable Men in the House of Representatives* (1864); *A Book for Little Boys* (1870); *Sounds from Secret Chambers* (1874).

SEARLE, Arthur, astronomer, was born in London, England, Oct. 21, 1837; son of Thomas Searle, who was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1795, and was married in England to Anne Noble. The family returned to America in 1840, and Arthur was graduated from Harvard, A. B., 1856, A. M., 1859. Early in 1861 he went to California with a party of young men who intended to engage in sheep-farming; but he afterward supplied a temporary vacancy among the professors of the University of the Pacific, returning to Massachusetts in 1862. In 1866-67, he served for a time in the statistical department of the U. S. Sanitary commission. In April, 1868, he began work at the Harvard observatory, becoming assistant in 1869, and Phillips professor of astronomy in 1887. He was married, Jan. 1, 1873, to Emma, daughter of Robert and Ferdinande Emilie (Hecker) Wesselhoeft of Jena, Germany, afterward of Brattleboro, Vt. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is the author of: *Outlines of Astronomy* (1874), and of contributions to the *Proceedings and Memoirs of the American Academy* and to the *Annals of the Observatory*.

SEARLE, George Mary, astronomer and clergyman, was born in London, England, June 27, 1839; son of Thomas and Anne (Noble)

Searle. His father, who was an American, a direct descendant of Robert Searle who lived in Dorchester in 1662, brought the family to this country in 1840. George was graduated at Harvard A. B., 1857, A. M., 1860, and in 1857 was appointed computer on the *Nautical Almanac* and was assistant at the Dudley observatory at Albany, N. Y., 1858-59, during which time he discovered the asteroid Paudora, the first found by regular search in America. He served under Dr. B. A. Gould on the U. S. coast survey, 1859-62, and was assistant professor of mathematics at the U. S. Naval academy, 1862-64. Mr. Searle had been a member of the Unitarian Congregational church, but in 1859 he joined the Protestant Episcopal communion, and on Aug. 15, 1862, he was received into the Roman Catholic church. He became an assistant at the Harvard observatory in 1866, but resigned in 1868 to join the Paulist community in New York, in which he was ordained priest, March 25, 1871. In 1889 he removed to the Paulist house connected with the Catholic university in Washington, D. C., and that year took charge of the observatory connected with the university, and was professor of mathematics in the Catholic university, 1895-97. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the Catholic university at Washington, 1896. He is the author of the *Elements of Geometry* (1877) and *Plain Facts for Fair Minds* (1895).

SEARLE, James, delegate, was born in New York city about 1730. He received a commercial training in the office of his brother, John Searle, in Madeira; was admitted as a member of the firm and returned to America in 1763, having married, in 1762, Nancy, daughter of Patrick Smith of Waterford, England. He established a mercantile house in Philadelphia in 1763; signed the non-importation agreement of Oct. 25, 1765; was made a manager of the United States lottery by congress in 1776, and served as a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778-80, and

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as a member of the naval board from Aug. 19 to Sept. 29, 1778, when he resigned on finding that he could not work in harmony with the board. He was chairman of the commercial committee

and a member of the committee on foreign affairs. In 1780 he was sent to Holland and France, to negotiate a loan for the state of Pennsylvania, but failing in the negotiation he returned home in 1782. He removed to New York in 1784, as agent for his brother's Madeira house, and in 1785 was married, secondly, to Isabella, daughter of George West of Monmouth city, N.J., and again took up his residence in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and a trustee of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, 1779-81. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1797.

SEARS, Barnas, educator, was born in Sandisfield, Mass., Nov. 19, 1802; son of Paul and Rachel (Granger) Sears; grandson of Paul and Elizabeth (Slawter) Sears, and a descendant of Richard Sears, Yarmouth, Mass., 1633, Marblehead, 1637. His parents were Baptists, and he was graduated at Brown university with the highest honors, A.B., 1825, A.M., 1828. He then attended the Newton Theological Institution, 1825-28; and was married to Elizabeth Griggs, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Griggs) Corey of Brookline, Mass. He was pastor of the First Baptist church, Hartford, Conn., 1827-29; resident licentiate at Andover, 1830; professor of languages, Madison university, 1831-33; student in the universities at Halle, Leipsic and Berlin, 1833-35; president of the Newton Theological Institution, 1836-47; successor to Horace



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Mann as secretary and general agent of the board of education, 1848-54; president of Brown university, 1855-66; and general agent of the Peabody Education Fund, 1867-80, with residence at Staunton, Va. He was a fellow of Brown, 1841-51; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and corresponding and honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical society. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1841, and that of LL.D. from Yale in 1862. He was editor of the *Christain Review* for several years, and is the author of various reference and text books and translations, and of: *Life of Martin Luther* (1850), and *Discourse at the Centennial Celebration of Brown University* (1864), and of numerous contribution to periodicals. He died at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 6, 1880.

SEARS, Edmund Hamilton, clergyman, was born in Sandisfield, Mass., April 6, 1810; son of Joseph and Lucy (Smith) Sears; grandson of Joshua and Sarah (Blackmore) Sears and of Silas Smith, and a descendant of Richard Sears. He was graduated at Union, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837; and at Harvard, B.D., in 1837, and engaged in missionary work in Toledo, Ohio, 1837-39. He was married, Nov. 7, 1839, to Ellen, daughter of the Hon. Ebenezer and Abigail (Crocker) Bacon of Barnstable, Mass. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry in 1839; was pastor at Wayland, Mass., 1839-40 and 1848-64; at Lancaster, Mass., 1841-48; and at Weston, Mass., as colleague of Dr. Field, 1865-69, and as pastor, 1869-76. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and received the degree D.D. from Union in 1871. He edited *The Monthly Religious Magazine* with the Rev. R. Ellis for several years, and is the author of: *Regeneration* (1853; 9th ed., 1873); *Pictures of the Olden Time* (1837); *Christian Lyrics* (1860); *Athanasia* (1860); *The Fourth Gospel: the Heart of Christ* (1872); and *Sermons and Songs of the Christian Life* (1875). He died in Weston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1876.

SEARS, Isaac, soldier, was born in Norwalk, Conn., June 2, 1739. He was a descendant of Richard Sears, who came to America from England in 1630. Isaac commanded a privateer preying upon French commerce for nearly three years, till his vessel was lost in 1761. He then commanded merchantmen for several years, sailing to European and West Indian ports. When the revolutionary movement in the colonies began, he joined in it heartily, and was a member of the organization known as Sons of Liberty. James Rivington in New York was publishing a paper called the "Gazette," which was ardently devoted to the royal cause. In November, 1775, Sears commanded a company of volunteers who invaded Rivington's office, broke up his presses, and cast the types into bullets. In 1783 Sears was a member of the New York Provincial Congress, and of the assembly also. The war impoverished him, and he obtained a place as supercargo on a merchant ship bound for China. He died in Canton, China, Oct. 28, 1786.

SEARS, Lorenzo, clergyman, educator and author, was born at Searsville, Mass., April 18, 1838; son of Nathaniel and Cordelia (Morton) Sears; grandson of Rufus and Priscilla (Sears) Sears and of Dexter and Hannah (Munson) Morton; and a descendant of the immigrants: Richard (1590-1676) and Dorothy (d. 1678) Sears of Yarmouth, Mass., and of George (1590-1624) and Juliana (d. 1665) (Carpenter) Morton of Plymouth, Mass. He was graduated at Yale in 1861, and at the General Theological seminary, New York city, 1864; was

admitted to the diaconate in 1864, and advanced to the priesthood in 1865; and held rectorships in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, 1864-85. He was married to Adeline, daughter of James T. and Sophia (Knight) Harris of Wyoming, R.I., Jan. 2, 1866. He was professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Vermont, 1885-88; librarian, 1886-88; associate professor of rhetoric, Brown university, 1890-92, and in 1892 associate professor of rhetoric and oratory, and of American literature in 1895. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Trinity in 1887, and L.H.D. in 1892. He is the author of: *The History of Oratory* (1896); *The Occasional Address, Its Composition and Literature* (1897); *Principles and Methods of Literary Criticism* (1898); "An Historical Introduction to the 'Library of Modern Eloquence'" (1901); *American Literature in the Colonial and National Periods* (1902). He is also the author of various pamphlets and reviews.

SEARS, Robert, publisher, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, June 28, 1810. He was a son of Thacher Sears, one of the loyalists who after the Revolution were obliged to leave the United States. Robert Sears learned the trade of printer, and at the age of twenty-two removed to New York city and established a printing-office. A few years later he began publishing subscription books. These being illustrated, gave an impetus to the art of wood-engraving in that city. He was one of the first of American business men to advertise on a large scale, and he spent thousands of dollars therefor. His publications included a *Description of the Russian Empire, Illustrations of the Bible, Bible Biography, Wonders of the World*, and a *Pictorial History of the United States*. He died in New York, June 5, 1891.

SEATON, William Winston, journalist, was born in King William county, Va., Jan. 11, 1785; son of Augustine and Mary (Winston) Seaton; grandson of George and Elizabeth (Hill) Seaton and of Samuel Winston, and a descendant of Henry Seaton, who came from Scotland in 1690, to Gloucester county, Va., where he married Elizabeth Todd. His mother was a cousin of Patrick Henry. He received his early education at an academy in Richmond, Va., and in 1803 entered upon an active political career, in the same year accepting the position of assistant editor of a Richmond journal. He also became editor of the *Petersburg Republican*; bought out the *North Carolina Journal* from the publishers at Halifax, in 1807, and upon his removal to Raleigh, N.C., soon after, identified himself with the *Register*, edited by Joseph Gales, to whose daughter Sarah he was married in 1809. In connection with his brother-in-law, Joseph Gales, Jr., Mr. Seaton conducted the *National Intelligencer* at Washington, D.C., 1812-60. During the first eight years of their

partnership, Seaton and Gales were the only publishers who made any attempt to report congressional matter, the responsibility being divided equally between them. In 1824, Mr. Seaton, as captain of the Washington Guards, was appointed chairman of the committee authorized to proceed to Baltimore, Md., to welcome Lafayette and to escort him to Washington, D.C. He was mayor of Washington, 1840-50, having previously declined the office in 1820 and 1834; was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1844; served as a private in Capt. John Davidson's regiment, in the defence of Washington, in April, 1861, and retired as editor of the *Intelligencer*, Dec. 31, 1864. He was a founder of the Unitarian church in Washington, D.C.; vice-president of the American Colonization society from its inception in 1816, and in 1847 was actively influential in the relief of Ireland. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 31, 1864.

SEAVER, Ebenezer, representative, was born at Roxbury, Mass., July 5, 1763; son of Ebenezer (1721-1785) and Mary (Weld) Seaver; grandson of Ebenezer (1687-1773) and Margaret (Heath) Seaver; great-grandson of Joshua (1641-1730) and Mary (widow of Joseph Pepper) Seaver, and great-grandson of Robert (who came from England in the *Mary and John*, 1634) and Elizabeth (Ballard) Seaver. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1784, A.M., 1787; became a farmer, and was prominent in town politics in Roxbury, being chairman of the board of selectmen and familiarly called the "father of the town." He was married Dec. 22, 1788, to Elizabeth Clap of Dorchester. He was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, 1794-1802, a Democratic representative from Roxbury district, in the 8th-12th congresses, 1803-13, and in 1812 he was defeated as a War Democrat for the 13th congress. He was in favor of the embargo and advocated the war of 1812. He was a member of the convention which amended the state constitution in 1820, and in 1839 he withdrew from public life. He died in Roxbury, Mass., March 1, 1844.

SEAWELL, Molly Elliot, author, was born in Gloucester county, Va., Oct. 23, 1860; daughter of John Tyler and Frances Elizabeth (Jackson) Seawell; granddaughter of John Boxwell and Marie Henry (Tyler) Seawell, and of William and Molly Elliot (James) Jackson; great-niece of President John Tyler, and a descendant of Henry Seawell, founder of the family in Virginia, who settled at Seawell's Point on Hampton Roads, in 1627, and whose land patent (No. 166 in the colony of Virginia) is in record at the land office in Richmond, Va. After her father's death, she removed to Washington, D.C. In 1890, her boy's story "Little Jarvis" won a prize of \$500 offered by the *Youth's Companion*, and in 1895 her

"Sprightly Romance of Marsac" took a prize of \$3000 offered by the *New York Herald*. Her important books include: *Throckmorton* (1890; republished, 1903); *Children of Destiny* (1898-1903); *The History of the Lady Betty Stair* (1897); *The Loves of the Lady Arabella* (1898-1903); *The House of Egremont* (1900); *Papa Bonchard* (1901); *Francozka* (1902); *Fift* (1903); besides a series of juvenile romances of history, written between 1890 and 1896, after which Miss Seawell devoted herself wholly to novels.

SEAY, Abraham J., governor of Oklahoma Territory, was born in Amherst county, Va., Nov. 23, 1832; son of Camm and Lucy Jane (Tiller) Seay. He removed with his parents to Osage county, Mo., in 1835; worked on a farm; attended school irregularly until 1853, and was a student in Steelville academy, Missouri. He was elected a school commissioner, 1853, and subsequently studied law. He served in the Federal army through the civil war, rising through the various grades to the rank of colonel of the 32d Missouri volunteer infantry, and participating in the Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Atlanta campaigns, the march to the sea, and the grand review at Washington, D.C. After the war he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice. He was a Republican candidate for representative in congress, 1872 and 1874; circuit-judge, 1875-87; and Republican nominee for judge of the court of appeals, eastern district of Missouri, 1888. Removing to Kingfisher, Oklahoma Territory, he served as judge of the supreme court of the territory, 1890-92, and as governor, 1892-93. Governor Seay subsequently devoted himself to farming, stock-growing and banking in Kingfisher, Okla. Ty.

SEAY, Thomas, governor of Alabama, was born in Greene county, Ala., in 1846; son of Reuben and Ann Seay, natives of Georgia. He was educated in the common schools, served in the Confederate army, 1862-65, and was twice taken prisoner. He was graduated at



Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., in 1867, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of law and in planting. He was a Democratic state senator, 1876-86, being president of the senate, 1884-86; and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880, and chairman of the Democratic state convention in 1884. He was elected governor of Alabama in 1886, and again in 1888, serving 1886-90. He was married in 1875 to a Miss Shaw of Greene county, Ala., and secondly, in 1881 to Clara De Lesdernier of New Orleans, La. He died in Greensboro, Ala., March 30, 1896.

SEBASTIAN, William King, senator, was born in Vernon, Tenn., in 1814. He was graduated from Columbia college, Tenn; studied law and practised in Helena, Ark; was prosecuting attorney, 1835-37; circuit judge, 1840-42, and judge of the state supreme court, 1842-46. He was president of the state senate in 1846; presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and was elected to the U.S. senate in 1847, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chester Ashley, serving till 1861, when he was expelled for disloyalty. The resolution of expulsion passed by the senate was subsequently revoked and his full salary was paid to his children. He removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he died May 20, 1865.

SEDDON, James Alexander, cabinet officer, was born in Falmouth, Va., July 13, 1815; son of Thomas and Susan (Alexander) Seddon, and a descendant of John Seddon, an early colonial settler from Lancashire, England. He was educated at home and was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1835. He soon rose to prominence at the Richmond bar, was a Democratic representative in the 29th congress, 1845-47, and in the 31st congress, 1849-51. He retired to his estate, "Sabot Hill," on the James river, in 1851. The legislature of Virginia on Jan. 19, 1861, appointed him with John Tyler, William C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough and George W. Summers, delegates to the peace congress at Washington, D.C., Feb. 4, 1861, where he served on the committee on resolutions and advocated the right of any state to peacefully withdraw from the union. He was a delegate from Virginia to the Confederate provisional congress which assembled at Richmond, July 20, 1861, and he became secretary of war in President Davis's cabinet, Nov. 20, 1862, as successor to George W. Randolph, resigned. He resigned, Jan. 28, 1865, and was succeeded by John C. Breckinridge. He died in Goochland county, Va., Aug. 19, 1890.

SEDGWICK, Catharine Maria, author, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Dec. 28, 1789; daughter of Theodore (1746-1813) (q.v.), and Pamela (Dwight) Sedgwick. She is the author of: *A New England Tale* (1822); *Redwood* (2 vols., 1824); *The Traveler* (1825); *Hope Leslie, or Early Times in Massachusetts* (2 vols., 1827); *Clarence, a Tale of our Own Times* (2 vols., 1830); *The Bossu* (one of the Tales of the Glauber Spa, 1832); *The Linwoods, or Sixty Years Since in America* (2 vols., 1835); *The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man* (1836); *Home* (1837; 2d ed., 1846); *Live and Let Live* (1837); *A Love Token for Children* (1838); *Means and Ends, or Self Training* (1838); *Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home* (2 vols., 1842); *Memoirs of Lucretia Maria Davidson* (1841); *Wilton Harvey* (1845); and *Joseph Curtis* (1858).

Morals of Manners (1846); *Facts and Fancies* (1848), and *Married or Single* (1857). She edited selections from the writings of Margaret M. Davidson with a preface (1843). She died at Roxbury, Mass., July 31, 1867.

SEDGWICK, Henry Dwight, author, was born in Sheffield, Mass., in 1785; son of Theodore (1746-1813) (q.v.) and Pamela (Dwight) Sedgwick. He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807, and practised law in New York city. He was married, June, 1817, to Jane, daughter of the Hon. George Richards and Mary (Speakman) Minot of Boston, Mass. He is the author of: *An Appeal to the City of New York on the Proposed Alteration of its Charter*; *English Practice of the Common Law* (1882); *Refutation of the Reasons in the Award in the Case of the Two Greek Frigates* (1828); *Restoration of Natural Rights* (1831), besides contributions to the *North American Review*, the *Banner of the Constitution*, and other periodicals. He died in Stockbridge, Mass., Dec. 23, 1831.

SEDGWICK, Henry Dwight, lawyer, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 16, 1824; son of Henry Dwight and Jane (Minot) Sedgwick. He was graduated from Harvard, 1843; studied at the Harvard Law school, 1845-46, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised in New York city. He was married, Oct. 15, 1857, to Henrietta Ellery, of New York city. He is the author of: *Sedgwick on Damages* (1868, 1874); *Sedgwick's Leading Cases on Damages* (1876); also several addresses and magazine contributions.

SEDGWICK, John, soldier, was born in Cornwall, Conn., Sept. 13, 1813. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, July 1, 1837, was commissioned 2d lieutenant of 2d artillery, and served in the Seminole war in Florida,

1837-38, and on frontier duty in the West and North, 1838-41.

He was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 19, 1839; served on garrison duty, 1841-46, and took part in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz; the battle of Cerro Gordo; skirmish of Amazoque; capture of San Antonio; battle of Molino del Rey, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and major, Sept. 13, 1847, for

gallantry at Chapultepec. He was on garrison duty, 1848-55; was promoted captain, Jan. 26, 1849, and major of 1st cavalry, March 8, 1855, and was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he was engaged in quelling the Kansas border disturbances, 1855-56; in the Cheyenne expedition of 1857; the Utah expedition, 1857-58; was transferred to Fort Riley, Kan., in 1858, and was in command of the Keowa and Camanche expedition of 1860. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of 2d cavalry, March 16, 1861; colonel of 1st cavalry, April 25, 1861; and was transferred to the 4th cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861. He served in the defences of Washington, D.C., as acting-inspector-general of the department; was commissioned brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, Aug. 31, 1861, and commanded a brigade of infantry, on guard duty at Poolsville, Md. He commanded the 2d division of General Sumner's 2d corps in the Peninsular campaign, being engaged at the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Fair Oaks; and when McClellan transferred his base to the James Sedgwick took position to defend the supply trains, being hotly engaged part of the time; and on June 30, when McCall fell back, Sedgwick supported him, and drove the enemy from the field, being wounded in the action. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, July 4, 1862. His corps did not reach Bull Run in time for the general engagement, but aided in covering Pope's retreat. At Antietam, after Jackson had driven Hooker, Sedgwick pushed Hood back beyond the line, turned the Confederate left, and held the key of the field, until Gen. John G. Walker charged his flank, and in a fiercely contested combat, drove him from his position, Sedgwick being severely wounded. After sick leave of three months, Sedgwick joined the army on Dec. 22, 1862, immediately after the disastrous assault on Fredericksburg, and took command of the 9th corps, but was transferred to the command of the 6th corps, Feb. 5, 1863. When Hooker marched around Lee's flank to Chancellorsville, he left Sedgwick with the 1st, 3d and 6th corps to conceal the real movement. Sedgwick crossed the Rappahannock, April 30, and May 1, having sent the 1st and 3d corps to reinforce Hooker, was left with the 6th corps below Fredericksburg. At about midnight May 2, he received orders to attack the enemy on his front. He marched twelve miles, in a dark wood, opposed by an enemy, reached Fredericksburg at daybreak, prepared for the attack, and at 11 a.m. had possession of the heights. Sedgwick pursued the enemy three miles to Salem church, and there being met by a fresh and superior force, was held in check. The following day Lee brought the body of his army against Sedgwick, and compelled him to relinquish Marye's Heights



John Sedgwick

assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and major, Sept. 13, 1847, for

and Fredericksburg, and on the evening of May 4, in accordance with his orders, Sedgwick fell back, closely pursued, crossed the river, and joined Hooker. Sedgwick arrived at Gettysburg during the second day, July 2, 1863, after a forced march from Manchester, and took position in the rear of the left flank. During the battle he worked into the line at the right of Sykes, and after the battle pursued Lee with the 1st and 6th corps, but had no engagement. On Nov. 7, 1863, after Lee reached the Rappahannock, Sedgwick was sent forward with the 5th and 6th corps to force the enemy across the river. He made a brilliant attack, captured the Confederate works and took many prisoners. When Grant marched around Lee's right flank, crossed the Rapidan, and started for Richmond, he was attacked on May 5, at the Wilderness, and when Warren's corps was attacked on the morning of May 6, Sedgwick joined him on the right, there enabling him to maintain his position in spite of a spirited charge. On May 7 the enemy remained behind entrenched lines, and Grant moved one corps at a time to Spottsylvania, where General Sedgwick met his death while directing the arrangement of his lines and artillery. His body was buried at Cornwall Hollow, Conn., and a bronze statue of him was erected at West Point, N.Y. He was killed by a Confederate sharpshooter at Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864.

SEDGWICK, Susan Anne Livingston Ridley, author, was born May 24, 1788; daughter of Matthew and Catharine (Livingston) Ridley; granddaughter of Gov. William and Susanna (French) Livingston, and a descendant of Nicholas Ridley, the martyr. She was married, Nov. 28, 1808, to Theodore Sedgwick (1780-1839) (q.v.), and is the author of: *Morals of Pleasure* (1829); *The Young Emigrants* (1830); *Allen Prescott* (2 vols., 1835); *Alida, or Tones or Country* (1844), and *Walter Thornley* (1859). She died in Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1867.

SEDGWICK, Theodore, statesman, was born in Hartford, Conn., in May, 1746; son of Benjamin and Ann (Thompson) Sedgwick; and a descendant of Maj.-Gen. Robert Sedgwick, who immigrated to America in 1636, and who was given by Cromwell the supreme command of the Island of Jamaica in 1656, the year of his death. Theodore Sedgwick entered Yale college but was not graduated; studied theology; in 1766 was admitted to the bar; and practised in Great Barrington and Sheffield, Mass. Upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, he joined the patriot cause, serving as aid to Gen. John Thomas in the expedition to Canada of 1776. He was a representative in the state legislature several terms; and a delegate from Massachusetts in the Continental congress, 1785-88. He was a member of

the state convention that ratified the constitution of the United States in 1789; was a Federal representative in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th congresses, 1789-97; a member of the U.S. senate, 1797-99, serving as president *pro tem.* in 1797; and was again a representative in the 6th congress, 1799-1801, serving as speaker of the house. He was appointed judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts in 1802, which office he held until his death. He was married three times: first, to Eliza, daughter of the elder Jeremiah Mason; secondly, to Pamela, daughter of Brig.-Gen. Joseph Dwight; thirdly, to Penelope, daughter of Charles Russell. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1772, and that of LL.D. by the College of Nassau (afterward Princeton), New Jersey, in 1799. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1813.

SEDGWICK, Theodore, lawyer, was born in Sheffield, Mass., Dec. 9, 1780; eldest son of Theodore (1746-1813) (q.v.), and Pamela (Dwight) Sedgwick. He was graduated from Yale in 1798; studied law with his father; was married, Nov. 28, 1808, to Susan Anne Livingston Ridley; and practised law in Albany, N.Y., 1801-21. He removed to Stockbridge, Mass., and engaged in farming. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1824, 1825, and 1827, introducing and carrying through a bill for the construction of a railroad from Boston to Albany. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state for several successive years and was president of the county agricultural society. He is the author of: *Hints to My Countrymen* (1826); *Public and Private Economy, Illustrated by Observations made in Europe in 1836-37* (3 vols., 1838), and *Addresses to the Berkshire Agricultural Association* (1823 and 1830). He died in Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 7, 1839.

SEDGWICK, Theodore, author, was born in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1811; son of Theodore (1780-1839) (q.v.) and Susan (Ridley) (q.v.) Sedgwick. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1829, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was appointed attaché to U.S. Ambassador Edward Livingston, 1833-34. He was married, Sept. 28, 1835, to Sarah Morgan Ashburner, daughter of Luke Ashburner, formerly of Bombay, and Sarah (Morgan). He practised law in New York city, 1834-50; declined the appointment of U.S. minister to The Hague tendered him by President Buchanan, in 1857, and also the assistant secretaryship of state; was U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York, 1858-59; president of the New York Crystal Palace association, 1852-59; and a trustee of the N.Y. College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1842-59. He is the author of: *Memoir of William*

Livingston (1833); *What is Monopoly?* (1835); *Statement re New York Court of Chancery* (1838); *Thoughts on the Annexation of Texas* (1844); *Treatise on the Measure of Damages* (1847); *The American Citizen* (1847); and *Treatise on the Rules which Govern the Interpretation and Application of Statutory and Constitutional Law* (1857, 2d ed., 1874). He died in Stockbridge, Mass., Dec. 9, 1859.

SEDGWICK, William Thompson, biologist, was born in West Hartford, Conn., Dec. 29, 1855; son of William and Anne (Thompson) Sedgwick; grandson of Timothy and Lucy (Sedgwick) Sedgwick and of Asahel and Ruth (Whitman) Thompson, and a direct descendant of Robert Sedgwick of Charleston, Mass., born in Woburn, England, 1611, arrived in Boston, 1636 or 37, major-general under Cromwell in charge of forces in Jamaica; died in Jamaica, W.I., 1656. He attended private and public schools, especially the Hartford, Conn., public high school; was graduated from Yale, Ph.B., 1877, and was a student at the Yale Medical school, 1877-78. He was an instructor in physiological chemistry at Yale, 1878-79; a fellow instructor and associate in biology at Johns Hopkins university, 1879-80; 1880-81, and 1881-83, respectively; assistant professor of biology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1883-85; associate professor, 1885-1891, and professor from 1891. He was married, Dec. 29, 1881, to Mary Katrine, daughter of Richard and Parnell (Scranton) Rice of New Haven, Conn. He served as biologist to the state board of health of Massachusetts, 1888-96, doing important work in the analysis of milk and water and in epidemiology, especially that of typhoid fever, and acquiring a reputation as an authority on epidemiology and on the purification of water and sewage; was curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston, from 1897; chairman of the board of pauper institutions trustees, city of Boston, 1897-99; and acting institution's registrar, 1898-99; vice-president, Boston Society of Municipal Officers, 1898-1900; president, American Society of Bacteriologists, 1899 and 1900; president, Boston Civil Service Reform association, 1900; president, American Society of Naturalists, 1901; president, Massachusetts Civil Service Reform association, 1901; president, Johns Hopkins University Alumni association, 1902; member of the advisory board of the Hygienic Laboratory for the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, 1902-1904. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1881. He was appointed a trustee of Simmons Female college, Boston, 1899. He was joint author with E. B. Wilson of *General Biology*, American Science series (1896); assistant editor, with Mrs. Rogers, of the "Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers" (2 vols.,

1896); author of the *Principles of Sanitary Science and the Public Health* (1902). He also published numerous monographs on biology, epidemiology and bacteriology.

SEE, Thomas Jefferson Jackson, astronomer and mathematician, was born near Montgomery City, Mo., Feb. 19, 1806; son of Noah and Mary Anne (Sailor) See; grandson of Michael and Katherine (Baker) See, and of James and Sabina (Cobb) Sailor, and a descendant of a family of Germanic origin, which settled first in New York about 1730. Some of the descendants who afterwards settled in Virginia served in the war of the Revolution, and Adam See, brother of Michael See, was a senator at Richmond during the war of 1812. Thomas J. J. See was graduated from the University of Missouri, A.B., LL.B., S.B., 1829, and from the University of Berlin, A.M., Ph.D., 1892. He was in charge of the observatory of the University of Missouri, 1827-29; traveled extensively in Italy, Egypt, Greece, Germany and England, 1890-92, and was a volunteer observer in the Royal observatory, Berlin, 1891. He organized and had charge of the department of astronomy, and aided in the organization of the Yerkes observatory, University of Chicago, 1893-96; was astronomer of the Lowell observatory, located at the City of Mexico, and at Flagstaff, Ariz., in charge of the survey of southern heavens, 1896-98; lecturer before the Lowell Institute, Boston, 1899; in the latter year was appointed by President McKinley, professor of mathematics, U.S.N., and in December, 1899, assumed charge of the 26-inch telescope of the U.S. naval observatory. While at Flagstaff, Ariz., Professor See examined nearly 200,000 fixed stars in the zone between 15 and 65 degrees south declination, which led to the discovery of about 600 new double stars and to the remeasurement of some 1,400 double stars previously recognized by Sir John Herschel and other observers. He computed about 45 orbits of double stars, and became an authority on stellar astronomy. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical society; a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft; the Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung; the Société Mathématique de France; and the more important American learned societies. He is the author of: *Die Entwicklung der Doppelstern Systeme* (Berlin, 1893); *Researches on the Evolution of the Stellar Systems* (vol. I, 1896); also double star catalogues, and about 150 contributions on astronomical subjects to technical journals and magazines.

SEELY, Henry B., naval officer, was born at Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 7, 1838. He was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1857; served on the *Minnesota*, East India squadron,

1857-59; was warranted passed midshipman, June 25, 1860; promoted master, Oct. 24, 1860, and served on the *Iroquois*, European station, 1860-61; promoted lieutenant, and cruised on the *Keystone State* in the West Indies, 1861; served on the *Sumter*, South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1861-62; and on the *Saranac*, Pacific squadron, 1863-65. He was appointed lieutenant-commander, Feb. 21, 1864; commanded the *Bienville*, West Indies, in 1866; the *Guerriere* and *Paucnee*, 1867-69; the *Kansas*, Paraguay river, 1869, and *Rendezvous*, Boston, 1873. He was promoted commander, Aug. 24, 1873; served as light-house inspector, 1873-76; was engaged in torpedo instruction, 1878 and commanded the *Ajlar*, European and South Atlantic squadrons, 1881-84. He was captain of the League Island navy-yard, Philadelphia, 1884-88, being promoted captain, Dec. 13, 1896; commanded the receiving ship *St. Louis*, 1886-87; was commandant of the navy yard, League Island, 1888-91; commanded the U.S.S. *Lancaster*, March, 1891, to June, 1892, when he was retired on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service. He died at the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1901.

SEELY, Henry Martyn, educator, was born in South Onondaga, N.Y., Oct. 2, 1828; son of Joseph Owen and Susanna (Stearns) Seely; grandson of Gideon, Jr., and Esther (Owen) Seely, and of George and Hannah (Bailey) Stearns, and a descendant, in the eighth generation, of Robert Seely, who came to America in 1630, was a pioneer and surveyor, resided successively at Watertown and Weathersfield, N.Y., New Haven, Conn., Huntington, L.I., Stamford, Conn., and New York city, and died in New York, Oct. 14, 1867. He was graduated from Yale, Ph.B., 1856, A.M., 1860, and from the Berkshire Medical institution, M.D., 1857; was professor of chemistry at the latter institution, 1857-62; professor of chemistry and toxicology at the medical department of the University of Vermont, 1860-67, and was elected professor of chemistry and natural history at Middlebury college, Vt., in 1861. He was twice married; first, Sept. 1, 1858, to Adelaide E., daughter of Lewis and Desiah (Halbert) Hamblin of Perryville, N.Y.; and secondly, June 11, 1867, to Sarah T., daughter of Amos and Susanna (Barnaby) Matthews of New Haven, Vt. He was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of Vermont on the Prohibition ticket in 1886 and 1888; secretary of the state board of agriculture, 1875-78, and edited three volumes of reports; a member of the American Chemical society; the Geological Society of America; the Vermont Botanical club; the Biological society of Washington, D.C., and various medical, social and political organizations of his adopted state.

SEELYE, Julius Hawley, educator, was born in Bethel, Conn., Sept. 14, 1824; son of Seth and Abigail (Taylor) Seelye; grandson of Nathan and Hannah (Hawley) Seelye and of Thomas and Elizabeth (Benedict) Taylor, and a descendant of Capt. Robert Seelye, who came with Winthrop in 1630, and of John Taylor, one of the first settlers in Windsor, Conn., 1639. He was graduated at Amherst college, Mass., 1849; at Auburn Theological seminary, 1852, and studied at Halle, Germany, 1852-53. He was ordained and installed by the classis of Schenectady, Aug. 10,



Julius H. Seelye

1853, pastor of the First Reformed Dutch church in Schenectady, N.Y., and served, 1853-58. He was married, Oct. 23, 1854, to Elizabeth Tillman, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William James of Albany, N.Y. He was professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics at Amherst, 1858-75; president of the college, 1877-90, and pastor of the college church, 1877-92. In 1874 he was elected an Independent representative from Massachusetts in the 44th congress, 1875-77, where he supported the principles of the Republican party, although opposing the electoral commission and the declaration of the election of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency. He was chairman of the commission to revise the creed at the National Council, 1890-83; member of its Provisional committee, 1883-86; member of a committee to revise the tax laws of Massachusetts; president, American Home Missionary society, 1885-92; corporate member of the A.B. C. for F. M., 1886-95; trustee of Amherst college, 1876-95; trustee, Clarke institution, Northampton, and of Mt. Holyoke college, 1872-95, and visitor at Andover Theological seminary, 1874-92. While president of Amherst college, he organized its self-government system, all matters of department being settled by the students themselves in the college senate. He received the degree D.D. from Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., 1862, and the degree of LL.D. from Columbia college, N.Y., 1876 and 1887. His published works include: *A Translation of Schwegler's History of Philosophy* (1856); *The Way, the Truth, and the Life; Lectures to Educated Hindus* (1873); *Christian Missions* (1875); *Inaugural Address, Relations of Learning and Religion* (1877); L. P. Hickok's "Moral Science" (rev.

ed., 1880) and "Empirical Psychology" (rev. ed., 1883); three baccalaureate sermons: *Growth through Obedience* (1883), *The Source of Light* (1889), and *Our Father's Kingdom* (1890); *Duty, a Book for Schools* (1891); *Citizenship, a Book for Classes in Government and Law* (1894). He died in Amherst, Mass., May 12, 1895.

SEELYE, Laurens Clark, educator, was born in Bethel, Conn., Sept. 20, 1837; son of Seth and Abigail (Taylor) Seelye. He was graduated at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., 1857; was a student at Andover Theological seminary, 1858-59, and at Berlin and Heidelberg universities, 1860-62. He was licensed to preach by the Cleveland presbytery, June, 1860. He was married, Nov. 17, 1863, to Henrietta Sheldon, daughter of Lyman and Harriet (Sheldon) Chapin of Albany, N.Y. On Jan. 20, 1863, he became pastor of the North Congregational church, Springfield, Mass., which position he held until July 1, 1865, when he resigned to become professor of English literature and rhetoric at Amherst college and held the chair, 1865-73. He



SMITH COLLEGE.

was elected president of Smith college in 1873. He received the degrees D.D. from Union college in 1875, and LL.D. from Amherst in 1894. He is the author of: *The Ambiguity of Celtic Literature* (Putnam's, Oct., 1870); *Our Celtic Inheritance* (Putnam's, May, 1870); *The Ancient Fenians* (Scribner's, 1871); *Need of a Collegiate Education for Women* (address before American Institute of Instruction, 1873); *The Ideal of a Woman's college* (inaugural address, 1875); *The Higher Education of Women; its Perils and its Benefits* (American Institute of Instruction, 1888).

SEGHERS, Charles John, R.C. archbishop, was born at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 26, 1830. He made his theological studies at Ghent and in the American college, Louvain, and was ordained at Mechlin, Belgium, May 30, 1863, by Cardinal Engelbert Stercks. He was sent to the diocese of Vancouver's Island, B.C., to labor among the Indians, and was the first priest to preach to the Indians in Alaska; was made administrator of the diocese in 1871; was elected bishop in 1873, and was consecrated bishop of Vancouver's

Island at Victoria, June 29, 1873, by Archbishop F. N. Blanchet. He was made titular bishop of "Emisa" and coadjutor to the Archbishop of Oregon city, Dec. 10, 1878, and planted missions in Washington, Idaho and Montana, 1879-80. He was consecrated archbishop of Oregon city, Dec. 20, 1880, but wishing to continue his work among the Indians, visited Rome in 1883 and obtained the Pope's permission to resign the Archbishopric, which he did Dec., 3, 1884, and accepted reappointment as bishop of Vancouver's Island, retaining, however, the title of archbishop. He attended the third plenary council at Baltimore, Md., in 1884, and after his return to Victoria, B.C. in 1885, renewed his mission work among the Alaska Indians in July, 1886, assisted by two Jesuit priests, and a servant and guide named Fuller. His first mission was established at the station of the Alaska trading company, at the head of Stewart's river, where he left the priests, and with Fuller and a few Indians made his way to Muklakayet, and thence to Nulato on the Yukon river, where he was shot and killed by Fuller. His body was carried by two Indian guides and temporarily buried at Fort St. Michael, July 6, 1887, and on Sept. 11, 1888 was disinterred and carried by the U.S.S. *Thetis* to Victoria and placed under the altar of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Victoria. He died at Nulato, Alaska, Nov. 28, 1886.

SEGUIN, Edouard, physician, was born in Clamecy, France, Jan. 20, 1812; son and grandson of prominent physicians. He studied at the Colleges of Auxerre and St. Louis, and took courses in medicine and surgery under Jean Gaspard Itard. From this time he made the study of idiocy his specialty, and his experiments on an idiot boy in 1837 were so encouraging that in 1839 he established the first school for the training of idiots. In 1844 his work was investigated by a commission from the Paris Academy of Sciences, and reported to be of positive usefulness. He came to the United States in 1848, and worked in idiot schools, following his methods in South Boston, Barre, Mass., and Albany; was practising physician in Portsmouth, Ohio, 1851-54, and was connected with the Idiot Asylum of Syracuse, N.Y., 1854-57, when he became active in establishing other schools of the kind in Connecticut, Ohio and Pennsylvania. He revisited France, 1859-59, and made his home in New York city in 1863. In 1866 he carried on special experimental work in thermography and thermometry, which resulted later in the invention of the physiological thermometer. He was commissioned by the United States to the World's fair in Vienna, 1873; was president of the American Association of Medical Officers of Institutions for Idiots, and a member of other medical societies.

He is the author of numerous medical books, most of them relating to his specialty and several of them being in the French language. He died in New York city, Oct. 28, 1880.

SEGUIN, Edward Constant, neurologist, was born in Paris, France, in 1843; son of Dr. Edouard Seguin (q.v.). He was graduated at Columbia, M.D., 1864, and while a student there served in the volunteer army as medical cadet, 1862-64; was assistant-surgeon at Little Rock, Ark., 1864-65, and active assistant-surgeon, U.S.A., in New Mexico, 1864 and 1868-69. He spent the winter of 1869-70 in Paris, studying nervous diseases under Brown-Séquard, Charcot, and other specialists. He was lecturer on diseases of the nervous system at Columbia college, 1868-73; adjunct professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system, 1873-87; founded a clinic for nervous diseases in 1873, and was one of the founders of the American Neurological association and its president, 1877. He was elected to membership in several European medical societies, and is the author of numerous monographs on nervous diseases. In his will he bequeathed a bronze medalion of Charcot, given him by the French pathologist himself, and a photograph of Dr. Brown-Séquard, to the New York Academy of Medicine, as well as his library, including many valuable monographs and pamphlets. His collection of instruments and appliances for the study of the nervous system he gave to the Pathological Laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He died in New York city, Feb. 19, 1898.

SEIDENBUSH, Rupert, R.C. bishop, was born at München, Bavaria, Oct. 13, 1833. He studied theology in Bavaria previous to coming to the United States, 1851. He was received into the order of St. Benedict at St. Vincent's Abbey, Pa., 1852; was ordained, 1853; was visitor to Greensburg, Ligonier and Heyman's, Westmoreland county, 1853-55; was stationed at St. Mary's, Elk county, Pa., 1855-57, and at Newark, N.J., where he built the church, 1857-62; was prior of St. Vincent's abbey, 1862-66, and was blessed abbot of St. Louis (near St. John's), Minn., May 30, 1867, by Bishop G. A. Carrell of Covington; resigned as abbot, May 4, 1875; was consecrated bishop of "Halia", *i. p. i.*, and vicar apostolic of North Minnesota, May 30, 1875, at St. Cloud, Minn., by Bishop Heiss of LaCrosse, assisted by Bishops Dwenger and Fink. He resigned, Oct. 19, 1888, but kept his titular see of "Halia." He died at Richmond, Va., June 3, 1895.

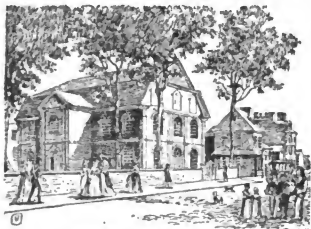
SEIDL, Anton, musical director, was born at Budapest, Hungary, May 6, 1850. As early as 1857 he was able to reproduce on the piano, melodies which he had heard but once, and in 1865 he began the study of harmony and counterpoint at the National Music Academy of

Hungary. He was a student at the Budapest Normal school, the gymnasium, and the university, successively for thirteen years, and during this period appeared several times in concerts. Although for a time the priesthood seriously occupied his thoughts, his musical inclinations finally outweighed this ambition, and he studied music at the Conservatory of Leipsic, 1870-72, and then under Hans Richter, at Budapest, through whose influence he became secretary to Wagner, residing in the latter's household at Bayreuth, 1872-78. He was then sent by Wagner to Vienna, as stage-director of the Royal opera-house. He became conductor of the Leipsic opera-house in 1879; introduced for the first time the entire "Nibelungen Trilogy" at the Victoria theatre, Berlin, in 1881; was engaged to conduct Wagner's ring dramas at Her Majesty's theatre, London, in 1882, and joined the traveling company of Angelo Neumann, as conductor, in 1883-84, touring nearly all of the great European cities. In 1885 he became conductor of the Bremen opera-house; and during this same year, upon the death of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, he was invited to take the conductor's chair at the Metropolitan opera-house in New York, where his wife, Fraulein Krauss, was already well known as a soprano soloist. In 1890, Mr. Seidl was elected leader of the New York Philharmonic society as successor to Theodore Thomas. Later he was also chosen leader of the permanent orchestra of New York city, \$100,000 having been subscribed for its maintenance. Under the management of Abbey, Shoefel and Grau, he conducted the Wagner operas during the seasons of 1895-97. In the summer of 1897 the ninety-third performance of "Parsifal" was conducted by him at Bayreuth, and in the winter of the same year a series of Sunday-night concerts was given under his leadership at the Metropolitan opera-house, and another series at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city. Although by birth Hungarian, Seidl was closely identified with Germany and the United States, and a short time before his death refused a call to the royal opera in Berlin, preferring to remain in America. Seidl's magnificent collection of Wagner's music was bequeathed to the Richard Wagner Museum at Weimar, Germany. He died in New York city, March 28, 1898.

SEIP, Theodore Lorenzo, educator, was born in Easton, Pa., June 25, 1842; son of Reuben Lamb and Sarah Ann Seip; grandson of Michael and Catharine (Kreidler) Seip and of William Henry and Margaret (Spluner) Hemming and a descendant of Edward Seip. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867; from the Lutheran Theological seminary of Philadelphia, 1867; was academic principal of Muhlenberg college, Allentown,

Pa.; adjunct professor of Greek there, 1867-73; professor of Latin, 1873-80, and professor of Greek, 1880-86, and in 1886 became president of Muhlenburg college. He was married, June 28, 1877, to Rebecca, daughter of Solomon and Ann (Saeger) Keck of Allentown, Pa. He received the degree D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1886. He was president of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent states, the oldest synod in America, 1895-98, and a member of the college and university council of the state of Pennsylvania from its establishment by law in 1895. He contributed to Lutheran periodicals and published the *History of the College Association of Pennsylvania* and various addresses.

SEISS, Joseph Augustus, theologian, was born near Graceham, Frederick county, Md., March 18, 1823; son of John and Eliza (Schuler) Seiss; grandson of Godfrey and Maria (Kramer) Seiss and great-grandson of John George Sueiss, who was born in Lower Alsatia, 1718, nine years a grenadier in the French Army, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1750, married Miss Dock, and was one of the early Moravian settlers at Graceham. Joseph Augustus was a student at Pennsylvania college, 1839-40, and studied theology under private instruction. He was married in December, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Eliza (Eichelberger) Barintz of Baltimore, Md. He entered the Lutheran ministry in Virginia, 1842; was pastor in that state and in Maryland, 1842-53; of St. John's English Lutheran church, Phila-



OLD LUTHERAN CHURCH-PHILA. PA.-1800

delphia, 1858-74; and of the Church of Holy Communion, Philadelphia, from its beginning in 1874. He received the honorary degrees: A.M., 1845, D.D., 1859, LL.D., 1874, L.H.D., 1892, from Pennsylvania college. He was co-editor of the *Lutheran*, Philadelphia, 1860-61; the *Lutheran and Missionary*, 1868-73, and its editor, 1874-86; and editor of the *Prophetic Times*, 1863-75. He traveled in Europe and the Orient, 1864-65. His published writings include: *Popular Lectures on*

the Epistle to the Hebrews (1846); *Truth Made Plain* (1870); *The Javelin* (1871); *Parable of the Ten Virgins* (1873); *Holy Types* (1875); *Lectures on the Gospels* (3 vols., 1876); *Life After Death* (1878); *Voices from Babylon* (1879); *Blossoms of Faith* (1880); *Lectures on the Apocalypse* (3 vols., 1881); *The Golden Altar* (1882); *Baptist System Examined* (1883); *Luther and the Reformation* (1883); *The Last Times* (1883); *A Miracle in Stone* (1884); *The Gospels in the Stars* (1885); *Popular Lectures on the Epistles* (3 vols., 1885); *Uriel* (1886); *Lectures on the Gospels and Epistles of the Minor Festivals* (1893); *Beacon Lights* (1899); *Dost Thou Believe?* (1900); *Lenten and Passiontide Sermonettes* (1901); *The Christ and His Church* (1902). He also contributed articles to the *Evangelical Review*, Gettysburg, Pa.

SELDEN, Henry Rogers, jurist, was born in Lyme, Conn., Oct. 14, 1805; son of Calvin and Phoebe (Ely) Selden. He attended the common schools in Lyme, Conn.; removed to Rochester, N.Y., in 1825, where his brother Samuel Lee Selden (q.v.) was a lawyer; and began the practice of law in Clarkson, N.Y., in 1830. He was married, Sept. 25, 1834, to Laura, daughter of Abel and Laura (Smith) Baldwin of Clarkson, N.Y. He became interested in telegraphy, and with his brother introduced and organized the first lines of telegraphs, and in 1851 became president of the New York and Mississippi Valley telegraph company. He was reporter of the New York court of appeals, 1851-54; lieutenant-governor of New York with John A. King, 1857-59, and in 1859 resumed the practice of law in Rochester, N.Y. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, May 16, 1860, where he supported the candidacy of William H. Seward; was appointed judge of the court of appeals of New York to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his brother, Samuel Lee Selden, in July, 1862, and was re-elected for a full term, but resigned in 1864. He received the degree LL.D. from Yale in 1857. He prepared: *Reports of the New York Court of Appeals, 1851-54* (6 vols., 1853-60). He died in Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1885.

SELDEN, Samuel Lee, jurist, was born in Lyme, Conn., Oct. 12, 1800; son of Calvin and Phoebe (Ely) Selden; grandson of Ezra and Elizabeth (Rogers) Selden and of Elijah and Hepzibah (Lee) Ely, and a descendant of Thomas Selden, who settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1639. He attended the public schools in Lyme, and an academy in Colchester, Conn.; removed to Rochester, N.Y., and studied law under Addison Gardiner with whom he practised, 1825-31. He was married, July 27, 1831, to Susan, daughter of Levi and Mehitabel (Hand) Ward of Genesee county, N.Y. He was justice of the peace; first

judge of the court of common pleas of Monroe county, 1831-33; clerk of the eighth chancery circuit for several years; judge of the supreme court of New York, 1847-55, being nominated and elected while absent from the state, and of the court of appeals, 1856-62. He was elected to the supreme court and the court of appeals before he had appeared at the bar of either court. He resigned in 1862, and retired to private life. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1856. He died in Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 20, 1876.

SELFRIDGE, Thomas Oliver, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., April 24, 1804; son of Thomas Oliver and Susan G. (Condy) Selfridge; grandson of Eduard and Hannah (Miles) Selfridge. He was appointed to the navy as midshipman, Jan. 1, 1818; commissioned lieutenant, March 3, 1827; was attached to the *Natchez* of the East India squadron, 1830; to the *Delaware* of the Mediterranean squadron in 1834, and to the *Carolina* in 1837. He was promoted commander, April 11, 1844, and served on the *Columbus*, East India squadron, 1845-46; Pacific squadron during the Mexican war, 1846-47; commanded the sloop *Dale* in the capture of Mazatlan and Guaymas in 1847, and having been badly wounded in the latter engagement, was invalided home in June, 1848. He was subsequently appointed to the Boston navy yard, where he remained until 1861, when he commanded the steam frigate *Mississippi* of the gulf squadron for a few months. He was promoted captain, Sept. 14, 1855; commodore, July 16, 1862; was stationed in the Pacific and at the Mare Island, Cal., navy yard, 1861-65; was retired by law, April 24, 1866, and commissioned rear-admiral, July 25, 1866. After his retirement he made his home at Georgetown, S.C. He was president of the examining board, 1869-70, and a member of the board, 1870-71, and lighthouse inspector at Boston, 1870. He was married to Louisa Cary, daughter of John Soley, and of their sons, Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr. (q.v.), was also a rear-admiral, U.S.N., and James R. Selfridge became a commander in the U.S.N. Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr., died at Waverly, Mass., Oct. 16, 1902, probably the oldest living officer of the rank in any navy of the world. He was buried at Forest Hills cemetery.

SELFRIDGE, Thomas Oliver, Jr., naval officer, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 6, 1836; son of Thomas Oliver (q.v.) and Louisa Cary (Soley) Selfridge. He was graduated at the head of his class after a three years' course at the U.S. Naval academy in 1854; was advanced to passed midshipman, 1856; took part in the destruction of the Norfolk navy yard and in the bombardment and capture of the Hatteras forts, and was commissioned lieutenant, Feb. 15,

1860. He was on board the *Cumberland*, when she was sunk by the *Merrimac*; was placed in command of the *Monitor*, Captain Worden being wounded, and commanded the *Alligator* in its disastrous voyage down the Potomac. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862; assigned to the Mississippi squadron, and commanded the gunboat *Cairo*, which was blown up by a torpedo boat in the Yazoo river back of the defences of Vicksburg. Commander Selfridge being obliged to swim for his life. He had command of a siege battery in the capture of Vicksburg,



Thos Selfridge Jr.

and while commanding the gunboat *Conestoga*, his vessel was sunk by collision with a Confederate ram. At Blair's Landing, April 12, 1864, with the *Osage*, he drove off the Confederate cavalry. He commanded the gunboat *Huron* during the two bombardments of Fort Fisher; led one of the assaulting columns of sailors against that fort, and also took part in the bombardment of Fort Anderson and in the capture of Wilmington. He was married, Aug. 29, 1865, to Ellen, daughter of George N. and Lucy Shepley. After the civil war he commanded the *Nipsic*; was promoted commander, Dec. 31, 1869, and with four vessels had charge of surveys for the oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, 1869-73; and was a member of the international congress at Paris in 1876, convened to discuss the subject of the canal. He commanded the *Enterprise*, North Atlantic station, 1877-80; was promoted captain, Feb. 24, 1881; was in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, R.I., 1882-85; commanded the *Omaha* of the Asiatic squadron, 1885-87, when some natives of Japan were killed by a shell at target practice, and for alleged carelessness in the affair Captain Selfridge was court-martialed at Washington in 1888, but was acquitted. He was in charge of the Boston navy yard, 1890-93; was promoted commodore, 1894, and rear-admiral, 1896; and was commander-in-chief of the European squadron, 1895-98. He was retired from service by age limit, Feb. 6, 1898, and made his home in Washington, D.C. He was an honorary member of the Royal Geographical society of Belgium, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, and the recipient of a gold medal from the Emperor of Russia in honor of his coronation.

SELIGMAN, Edwin Robert Anderson, educator, was born in New York city, April 25, 1861; son of Joseph and Babette Seligman. He was prepared for college at Columbia grammar school; was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1882, LL.B., 1884, Ph.D., 1885, and studied at the Berlin, Heidelberg, Geneva and Paris universities, 1878-82. He was married, April 4, 1881, to Caroline, daughter of Julius and Sophia (Walker) Beer of New York. He was prize lecturer at Columbia, 1885; adjunct professor of political economy, 1888-91, and in 1891 was elected professor of political economy and finance. He was president of the American Economic association; corresponding member, Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences; president, Tenement House Building Co., New York city; secretary of the committee of fifteen; co-editor of the *Political Science Quarterly*, 1886, and editor of the Series in History, Economics and Public Law of Columbia, 1890. He is the author of: *Railway Tariffs* (1887); *Mediæval Guilds of England* (1887); *Finance Statistics of American Commonwealth* (1889); *The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation* (2d ed., 1890); *Progressive Taxation in Theory and Practice* (1894); *Essays in Taxation* (3 ed., 1900); *The Economic Interpretation of History* (1902). He founded a school of young financiers with the object of reviving neglected scientific subjects.

SELIGMAN, Jesse, banker, was born in Baiersdorf, Bavaria, in 1821. In 1841 he came to the United States, where he was a pedler in the suburbs of New York, afterward joining his brother Joseph, who had already established a small general store at Selma, Ala. In 1848 he removed to Watertown, N.Y., and soon after to New York city, where he opened a wholesale clothing house. Influenced by the discovery of gold in California, he invested his capital in merchandize and became proprietor of a store in Commercial street, San Francisco, 1850, soon becoming prosperous. While there he was actively connected with civil administration and was a member of the first vigilance committee, organized in the early fifties to maintain order. In 1854 he was married to Henrietta Hellman, at Munich, Bavaria. In 1857 he again joined his brothers in New York, engaging with them in the wholesale and importing clothing business. In 1865 the brothers organized the banking-house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and he was the member upon whom devolved the business of placing the U.S. bonds in Europe, a policy which secured for government bonds a ready market and ultimately made the Seligmans one of the greatest banking families in the world. Upon the death of Joseph Seligman, Jesse took his place at the head of the New York house. He was

vice-president of the Union League club, founder and president of the Hebrew orphan asylum, director in the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the American Museum of Natural History, and patron of several philanthropic institutions. His fortune was rated at \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. He died in Coronado Beach, Cal., April 23, 1894.

SELLERS, Coleman, consulting engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1827; son of Coleman and Sophonisba (Peale) Sellers; grandson of Nathan and Elizabeth (Coleman) Sellers, and of Charles Willson and Rachel (Brewer) Peale, and a descendant of Samuel Sellers, who settled in Upper Darby township, in 1682. He attended the academy of Anthony Bolmar, at Westchester, Pa., 1841-46; he filled the positions of draughtsman and superintendent with the Globe Rolling-mill company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1846-49; was engaged with his brother in locomotive building, 1849-51, and employed as foreman for Niles and Co., Cincinnati, 1851-56. He was married, Oct. 8, 1851, to Cornelia, daughter of Horace and Sarah Hewes (Whipple) Wells of Cincinnati, and was chief engineer and subsequently a member of the firm of William Sellers and Co., Philadelphia, 1856-87. He was president of Franklin Institute, 1870-75, and subsequently professor of mechanics and member of the board of managers; professor of engineering practice in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N.J., from 1886; served as a member of the Niagara international commission, 1890-91, and consulting engineer from 1890 of the Cataract Construction Co. In 1903 he was chief engineer of the Niagara Falls Power company. His inventions include many important improvements in machine tools, hydraulic machinery, shafting for transmitting power, mechanical construction of large dynamos for Niagara Falls, etc., etc. He was president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1884; of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; of the Photographic society of Philadelphia; vice-president of the American Philosophical society, and a member of other learned societies in America and Europe. He was American correspondent of the *British Journal of Photography*, 1861-63; and one of the Seybert committee appointed by the University of Pennsylvania to examine the claims of spiritualism in 1884. He received the order of St. Olaf from the King of Sweden in 1877, the degree of D.E. from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1888, and the degree of D.Sc. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1899.

SELLERS, William, mechanical engineer, was born in Upper Darby, Pa., Sept. 19, 1824; son of John and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers; grandson of John and Mary (Coleman) Sellers, and of William and Sarah (Sharpless) Poole, and a descendant of Samuel Sellers, who, with his brother George from Belpre, Derbyshire, England, arrived in Philadelphia in 1682. George died unmarried. The marriage of Samuel Sellers is the first recorded in the Darby Meeting of Friends, 6th month, 1684, to Anna Gibbons, daughter of Henry Gibbons and Ellen, his wife, all of Derbyshire, England. Samuel Sellers took up a tract of land in Upper Darby, Delaware county, under Penn's Patent and a portion of this property in 1903 remained in possession of William Sellers, who was educated at a private school and was apprenticed to the machinist's trade with his uncle, J. Morton Poole, for nearly seven years. In 1845 he took charge of the large machine shop of Fairbanks, Bancroft & Co., in Providence, R.I. In 1848 he commenced the manufacture of machinists' tools and mill gearing. He was married, April 19, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Ziba and Eliza (Megear) Ferris, of Wilmington, Del. Mary Ferris Sellers died, Dec. 1, 1870. In August, 1873, he married Amélie daughter of Daniel F. and Charlotte (Behr) Haasz of Philadelphia, Pa. On the death of Mr. Bancroft, 1855, the firm of Bancroft & Sellers became William Sellers & Co., and in 1886 the corporation of William Sellers & Co., Incorporated, was established with William Sellers, president and engineer. In 1864 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical society and president of the Franklin Institute, and in the same year his paper giving the first formula ever offered for screw threads and nuts, was read before the Institute, and the formula then offered afterward became the standard for the United States. The angle and the truncated form of thread therein proposed, were adopted by the International Congress for L'Unification des Filetages et des Jauges held at Zurich in October, 1900. In 1866 he was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1868 he was appointed a member of the first Fairmount Park commission. In 1868 the Edgemoor Iron Company was organized in the state of Delaware, of which he was elected president, and in the same year he was elected a director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore R.R. Co., reorganized as the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R.R. Co., 1903. In 1873, he was elected one of the two vice-presidents of the Centennial Board of Finance created by act of congress, for the business management of the Centennial exhibition of 1876. He was president of the William Butcher Steel Works, reorganized it as Midvale Steel Co., 1873-87, and continued as its largest

stockholder. In 1873 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, and in 1875 was appointed the corresponding member of the Société d'Encouragement pour L'Industrie National in Paris. His firm's exhibit of machinists tools at the Exposition Universelle at Paris in 1867 received a gold medal; at the Centennial exhibition in 1876 in Philadelphia, the judges reported: "This collection of Machine Tools is without a parallel in the history of exhibitions, either for extent, or money value, or for originality and mechanical perfection;" and at the Weltausstellung in Vienna in 1873, the Grand Diploma of Honor and five gold medals were conferred upon the firm. At the Paris exposition in 1889, the firm received the highest award, the Grand Prix, together with several medals, and at the close of the exposition, the names of three collaborateurs were requested, to whom, as individuals, diplomas were sent; and William Sellers, in addition, was made Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

SELLSTEDT, Lars Gustaf, artist, was born in Sundsvall, Sweden, April 30, 1819; son of Eric and Eva (Thorén) Sellstedt. He attended schools in Sundsvall and Hernösand, Sweden; visited as a sailor, Africa, South America, the West Indies, and all the countries of Europe, and sailed to the United States on the barque *Prudent* of New York as a cabin boy in 1834. He served on a U.S. man-of-war, 1837-40, and entered upon the study of art, particularly portrait-painting, in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1842, earning money to pay his living expenses and tuition by occasional trips on Lake Erie vessels. He was married, June 11, 1856, to Caroline, daughter of Dr. William Knowles and Mary (Gay) Scott of Buffalo, N.Y. He was president of the Fine Arts academy of Buffalo, 1876-77; was made an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1871, and an Academician in 1874. His portrait subjects include: Solomon G. Haven (1856); George W. Clinton (1862); Millard Fillmore (1869); himself (1871); Sherman S. Rogers (1873); William G. Fargo (1874); Isaac Verplanck (1874); Benjamin Fitch (1883), and Grover Cleveland (1884). He also painted marine and genre pictures. In March, 1903, he was a resident of Buffalo, N.Y.

SEMME, Alexander Aldebaran, naval officer, was born in Washington, D.C., June 8, 1825. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Oct. 22, 1841; was attached to the *Columbus*, Mediterranean squadron, 1841-43, and the *Vincennes*, East India squadron, 1845-46; was graduated at the naval school, Annapolis, Md.; advanced to passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847; stationed at the naval observatory, Washington, D.C., 1849-50 and 1854; served on the *Congress* of the Brazil squadron, 1851-52; on the coast survey in

1833; was promoted master, Aug. 11, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855; was attached to the *Massachusetts* of the Pacific squadron, 1855-57, and in November, 1856, commanded a force of sailors and marines in a successful attack upon an encampment of Alaskan Indians in Puget Sound. He served on the *Powhatan*, East India squadron, 1859-60; and the *Rhode Island*, Atlantic coast blockade, 1861; commanded the *Wampanit*, South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862-63, and engaged Confederate forts and batteries on the coasts of Georgia and Florida, besides capturing several blockade runners. He commanded the *Tahoma*, East Gulf blockading squadron, 1863-64, attacking the Confederate batteries of Tampa, Fla., in April and October, 1863, and later destroying an English blockade-running steamer and the warehouse containing her cargo at Bayport, Fla. As commander of the monitor *Lehigh*, South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1864-65, he took part in the bombardment of Fort Pringle, July 7-10, 1864, and in the various attacks on the forts and Charleston harbor, 1864-65. He engaged the Howlett house batteries on James river, 1865, and was present at the evacuation of Richmond. He was promoted commander, July 25, 1866; served on ordnance duty in Philadelphia, 1866-68; commanded the *Portsmouth*, South Atlantic squadron, 1869-71; the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla., 1872-74, and was promoted captain, Aug. 24, 1873. He commanded the *Alaska* on the European station, 1875-76; was president of the naval board of inspection in 1880; commanded the navy yard at Washington, D.C., 1881-85, and was promoted commodore, March 10, 1883. He died in Hamilton, Va., Sept. 22, 1885.

SEMMEs, Raphael, naval officer, was born in Charles county, Md., Sept. 27, 1809. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy in 1826; engaged in preparatory study, 1826-32; made his first cruise, 1832-34, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he was promoted lieutenant, and upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was promoted flag-lieutenant under Commodore Conner of the Gulf squadron, and commanded a shore battery at the siege of Vera Cruz. He commanded the U.S. brig *Somers*, of the Mexican blockading squadron, and during a severe gale the brig foundered, with great loss of life. He was lighthouse inspector on the gulf; was promoted commander in 1855, and was secretary of the lighthouse board at Washington, 1858-61. He resigned his commission, Feb. 15, 1861, and joined the Confederate service, being appointed by President Davis to secure skilled mechanics for the manufacture of ordnance for the Confederate army. He made a tour of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, examining the work-

shops, hiring men, collecting military stores and shipping great quantities of powder to the south. He was commissioned commander in the Confederate States navy, and had charge of the lighthouse bureau. He fitted out the steamer *Sunter* at New Orleans, the first vessel of the Confederate navy; captured eighteen U.S. merchantmen and was finally blockaded at the port of Gibraltar by the U.S. vessels *Tuscarora* and *Kearsarge*. He thereupon sold the *Sunter* and went to England. He was promoted captain, and in August, 1862, completed and assumed command of the new steamer *Alabama* at the Azores, and while at sea captured over sixty U.S. merchantmen. On Jan. 8, 1863, he sunk the U.S. steamer *Hatteras* after a fifteen-minute fight off Mobile. On June 14, 1864, while waiting in the port of Cherbourg, France, for permission to go into dock for repairs, the U.S. steamer *Kearsarge* entered the port, for the purpose of taking on board the prisoners landed from the *Alabama*. This proceeding was objected to by Captain Semmes, on the ground that the *Kearsarge* was adding to her crew in a neutral port. The French authorities conceded this objection, and the *Kearsarge* did not anchor. On June 19, 1864, the *Alabama* attacked the *Kearsarge* off Cherbourg, and after a fight of one hour the *Alabama* struck her colors, and sunk forty minutes later. In 1864 Captain Semmes was promoted rear-admiral, and was ordered to guard the water approaches to Richmond. He surrendered with General Johnston's army at Durham, N.C., May 1, 1865, and returned to Mobile, where he opened a law office. He was arrested by order of Secretary Welles, and was confined until the third of the President's amnesty proclamations released him. He was elected judge of the probate court of Mobile county, but was forbidden by President Johnson to take the bench. He edited a daily newspaper in Mobile; was professor in the Louisiana Military institute, and later resumed his law practice. He is the author of: *Service Afloat and Ashore during the Mexican War* (1851); *The Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico* (1852); *The Cruise of the Alabama and Sunter and Memoirs of Service Afloat during the War with the States* (1869). He died in Mobile, Ala., Aug. 30, 1877.

SEMPLÉ, James, senator, was born in Green county, Ky., Jan. 5, 1798. He was graduated at the law school in Louisville, Ky., and began practice in Clinton county, removing to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1827, where he continued to practise. He was a representative in the Illinois legislature, 1828-33; was speaker four years; brigadier-general of militia during the Black Hawk war, and was attorney-general of Illinois, 1833. He was chargé d'affaires at New Granada with headquarters at

Bogata, Oct. 14, 1837 to April 1, 1842; was a judge of the supreme court of Illinois in 1842-43; was appointed by Gov. Thomas Ford to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Samuel McRoberts, March 27, 1843, and served to the end of McRoberts's term, March 3, 1847, declining further public office. In the senate he favored the extreme boundary line for Oregon, 54° 40'. He invented a steam carriage, and also wrote a history of Mexico, which was never published. He died at Elsalh Landing, Ill., Dec., 20, 1866.

SEMPLÉ, Robert Baylor, clergyman, was born at Rose Mount, King and Queen county, Va., Jan. 20, 1769; the youngest son of John and Elizabeth (Walker) Semple. John Semple emigrated from Scotland and settled in Virginia, where he practised law and where he died about 1770. Robert Baylor Semple was educated by his mother and in the academy conducted by the Rev. Peter Nelson, an Episcopal clergyman, and was made assistant in the academy in 1785, after which he tutored in a private family and studied law. In December, 1789, he was received in the Baptist church, being ordained, Sept. 20, 1790; and served as pastor of the Baptist church at Bruington, Va., 1790-1831. He was married, March 1, 1793, to Ann, daughter of Col. Thomas Lory of Caroline county, Va.; established and conducted a school at Mordington, King and Queen county, with the aid of his wife, meanwhile making frequent preaching tours in lower Virginia. He was a trustee of Columbian college, Washington, D.C., 1821-31; financial agent, 1827-31, and president of the board of trustees, 1827-31. He declined the presidency of Transylvania university in 1805. He was an active member of the Virginia Baptist Missionary society and of the Colonization society, and was president of the Baptist Triennial convention, 1820-31. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Brown university in 1814, and declined the degree D.D. from Brown in 1824, and from the College of William and Mary in 1826. He is the author of a *Catechism for the Use of Children* (1809); *History of Virginia Baptists* (1810); *Memoir of Elder Straghan*, and *Letters to Alexander Campbell*. He died at Mordington, near Bruington, Va., Dec. 25, 1831.

SENEY, George Ebbert, representative, was born in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., May 29, 1832; son of Joshua and Ann (Ebbert) Seney; grandson of Joshua and Frances (Nicholson) Seney and of George and Sarah (Wood) Ebbert; and great-grandson of Col. John Seney, and of Commodore James Nicholson, the former in the army, the latter in the navy, in the Revolutionary war. In November, 1832, his parents removed to Tiffin, Ohio. He was educated at Nor-

walk seminary, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He was a candidate for presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket in 1856; and was elected judge of the court of common pleas of the third judicial district in 1857. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the 101st Ohio regiment; was promoted 1st lieutenant, and served as quartermaster of the regiment. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1876; was married in 1879 to Anna, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Hedgas) Walker of Tiffin, and was a Democratic representative from the fifth district of Ohio in the 48th-51st congresses, 1883-91. He continued the practice of law at Tiffin, but took no active part in politics after 1891.

SENEY, George Ingraham, philanthropist, was born in Astoria, L.I., May 12, 1826; son of the Rev. Robert Seney, and grandson of Joshua and Frances (Nicholson) Seney. He attended Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., 1842-43; was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1846, and engaged in the banking business in New York city, becoming president of the Metropolitan bank in 1877, and holding the office till 1884, when the bank suspended payment and he lost a large fortune. He was interested in several railroad ventures, including the construction of the "Nickel-Plate" road. He was married in 1849 to Phœbe A., daughter of Samuel Mosier. He was a trustee of Wesleyan university, 1871-93; manager of the missionary society of the M.E. church, and a delegate to the general conference in 1880. He contributed largely to charitable and educational institutions, including \$410,000 to the Methodist General Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.; \$100,000 to the Long Island Historical society; \$250,000 to Emory college and Wesleyan Female college, Macon, Ga., and \$100,000 to benevolent objects in Brooklyn. He founded the Seney scholarships at Wesleyan university, and the Seney hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y. with an endowment of \$500,000. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Wesleyan in 1866. He died in New York city, April 7, 1893.

SENEY, Joshua, delegate, was born in Queen Anne county, Md., March 4, 1756; son of Col. John (an officer in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war) and Ruth (Benton) Seney. He became a prominent lawyer and a distinguished judge in Baltimore. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he joined the patriot cause, was a member of the last Continental congress, 1787-88, and of the 1st and 2d congresses under the constitution of the United States and was elected to the 3d congress May 1, 1792, but resigned before the 2d congress adjourned and was succeeded by William Hindman, who took his seat before Jan. 30, 1793, completed his term in the 2d

congress and filled his entire term in the 3d congress. Seney was a presidential elector at large from Maryland, voting for Washington in 1792. He was married May 1, 1790, to Frances, daughter of Com. James Nicholson, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary navy. He died Oct. 20, 1798.

SERGEANT, John, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5, 1779; son of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant (q.v.) and Margaret (Spencer) Sergeant. Prepared at the schools of the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1795, A.M., 1798; tried mercantile life, and then read law under Jared Ingersoll, being admitted to the bar in December, 1799. In 1800 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Philadelphia and Chester counties. President Jefferson appointed him commissioner of bankruptcy for Pennsylvania in 1801. In 1806 he declined appointment as city recorder. He was married, June 23, 1813, to Margaretta Watmough. He represented his district in the state legislature, 1809-10, and in the 14th-17th, 20th, and 25th-27th congresses, 1815-23, 1827-29 and 1837-41. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1821-1826. He advocated and voted for the Missouri compromise; was president of the Pennsylvania board of canal commissioners in 1825, was an envoy to the Panama congresses in 1826; president of the state constitutional convention in 1830; Whig candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Henry Clay for President in 1832; president of the convention of 1838 to remodel the constitution of Pennsylvania; declined the appointment of U.S. minister to England in 1841, and was appointed by Secretary Macy to determine as to the ownership of Pea Patch Island, claimed by New Jersey and decided as the property of the United States and Delaware. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union college in 1822, from Dickinson in 1826, and Harvard in 1844. He published: *Speech on the Missouri Question* (1820); *Speech on Bill to Establish Uniform System of Banking* (1822); *Oration in Commemoration of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams* (1826); *Address before Citizens of Philadelphia* (1828); *Observations on Design and Effects of Punishment* (1828); *Address Delivered at Request of the Apprentices Library Company* (1832); *Address before the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall* (1833); *Address of Board of Managers of the Preston Retreat* (1836); *Speech on Judicial Tenure* (1838); *Lecture before the Mercantile Library Company* (1839). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1852.

SERGEANT, Jonathan Dickinson, delegate, was born in Newark, N.J., in 1746; son of Jonathan (treasurer of the College of New Jersey, 1750-77) and Abigail (Dickinson) Sergeant;

grandson of Jonathan Sergeant and of the Rev. Jonathan and Joanna (Melyn) Dickinson, and a descendant of Jonathan Sergeant who settled in Branford, Conn., about 1644, and in Newark, N.J., in 1667. He removed with his parents in 1758 to Princeton, N.J., where he prepared for college; was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1762; read law under Richard Stockton, and opened a law office. In June, 1774, he was secretary of the meeting of the people of New Jersey in convention at New Brunswick, to resolve on resistance to Great Britain; and in November, 1774, after the Cohansey Tea Party, where suit was threatened against the members of that band of patriots, Sergeant was retained by the defendants. He was secretary of the Princeton committee of correspondence which on April 24, 1775, five days after Concord battle, called for a Provincial congress to deliberate on means of self protection. Sergeant was chosen secretary of this congress when it assembled in May, and resigned the office to become provincial treasurer. He received the formal thanks of the congress in October for his "constant and steady attendance to the public cause at these times of general calamity." He was twice married: first, March 14, 1775, to Margaret (1759-1787), daughter of the Rev. Elihu and Joanna (Eatton) Spencer of Trenton, and granddaughter of John and Joanna Eatton of Shrewsbury, N.J.; and secondly, Dec. 20, 1788, to Elizabeth, daughter of David (q.v.) and Eleanor (Colston) Rittenhouse. Being elected in February, 1776, to the Continental congress, he served until June, when he resigned voluntarily, deeming his services most needed in his own state and in the obscurer Provincial congress at home. During the summer of 1776 he served on various committees, the most important being that which drew a constitution for New Jersey on the deposition of the royal governor. In November, 1776, he felt that he could again accept election to the Continental congress, and he served with much inconvenience and personal sacrifice until July, 1777, when he was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania. When the British took possession of Princeton in December, 1776, they burned his new house to the ground. He was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Arthur St. Clair and other officers held responsible for the evacuation of Ticonderoga in 1783. He removed his law office to Philadelphia, 1780, and was one of the counsel for the state in the Wyoming Land controversy with Connecticut in 1782. In the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1793, he distributed money, clothing and food and was active in carrying out sanitary measures, up to the time he fell a victim to the fever. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8, 1793.

SERGEANT

SERGEANT, Thomas, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 14, 1783; son of Jonathan Dickinson and Margaret (Spencer) Sergeant. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A. B., 1798, with his twin brother Henry, A. M., 1801; entered the law office of Jared Ingersoll, and came to the bar in 1802. He practised in Philadelphia; was married, Sept. 14, 1812, to Sarah, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Franklin) Baché, and granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1812-14; associate-justice of the district court of the city, 1814-16; secretary of the state, 1817-18; attorney-general, 1819-20; postmaster of Philadelphia, 1823-32; associate-justice of the supreme court of the state, 1834-46; resumed the practice of law in 1847; was provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, 1844-55, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1842-54. He was president of the Pennsylvania Historical society; a member of the American Philosophical society, and the founder of the State Law Library at Harrisburg, Pa. Besides being a frequent contributor to the press, he was the author of: *Treatise upon the Law of Pennsylvania relative to the Proceedings by Foreign Attachment* (1811); *Report of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania*, with William Rawls, Jr. (17 vols., 1814-29); *Constitutional Law* (1822); *Sketch of the National Judiciary Powers, Exercised in the United States Prior to the Adoption of the Present Federal Constitution* (1824), and *View of the Land Laws of Pennsylvania* (1835). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 8, 1860.

SERRELL, Edward Wellman, soldier and civil engineer, was born abroad, a citizen of the United States by birthright, Nov. 5, 1826; son of William and Anne (Boorn) Serrell of New York city; grandson of William, and great-grandson



Edward W. Serrell.

of Peter Serrell and Anne Footner, his wife, and a descendant of John Serrell who served under Howard of Effingham at the defeat of the Spanish Armada (Queen Elizabeth's reign). The family were French Huguenots, and served in the navy, from the time of Elizabeth until the breaking out of the American Revolution. He was educated at home, and then attended the academy of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and was graduated from Leggett and Guillaur-

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deau's collegiate school in 1841, entering his father's civil engineering office. In 1846-47 he was assistant engineer to the commissioners of the Erie railroad, and in 1848 commanded one of the exploring parties for the Panama railway, under the orders of Colonel Hughes, Chief of Topographical Engineers, U.S.A., receiving great credit for his manner of making the surveys. He was married, April 6, 1848, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Jesse and Sophia Pounl. who died, Aug. 30, 1896. In 1850 he built the bridge across the Niagara river at Queenstown, which was then the longest single span in the world, and in 1852 he built the bridge over the upper part of the harbor of St. John, N.B. He took charge of the Hoosac tunnel in 1854; the following year planned the bridge across the river Avon, the longest span in England, and was chief engineer of the first railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri river. He projected fortifications for the protection of the city of Washington, D.C., in 1861; recruited a volunteer artillery regiment in New Jersey, and organized the first battalion of volunteer engineers ever mustered into the U.S. service. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of engineers and accompanied Gen. T. W. Sherman's expedition to Port Royal. His command was subsequently increased to three battalions by act of congress, and he was promoted colonel. He built the works at Wales's Cut; in front of Fort Pulaski; on Morris island, and on Folly island. At Port Royal he built a gun-boat in five days, which cruised with a battery of six guns and made a successful expedition up the inland sounds. After the reduction of Fort Pulaski he rebuilt it, making many improvements in its construction. He was assistant engineer of the Department of the South, and subsequently was chief engineer of the 10th army corps, and of the Department of the South. During the siege of Charleston, he constructed on Morris island a marsh battery 7900 yards distant from the city on a platform of pine logs bolted together on which a fort of 13,000



THE 'SWAMP ANGEL'.

sand bags weighing 800 tons was built and pronounced a masterpiece of engineering skill. Behind this, he placed an 8-inch Parrott rifle gun christened by the soldiers the "Swamp Angel," which, after discharging 36 shells of Greek fire into the city with disastrous effect, was ruined, bursting from its own fire. When the 10th corps was ordered to join the

Army of the James in Virginia, Serrell went with it, and had charge of the right of the defenses at Bermuda Hundred, directed the siege of Fort Harrison, rebuilt Fort Powhatan and built Fort Pocahontas. He was offered promotion, but declined it, preferring to remain in the engineer department. He accompanied General Butler to New York; was made chief of staff and of engineers, and was detailed upon special scientific duty. During the civil war he devised ingenious methods for removing river obstructions and for transporting heavy and light artillery that were of great practical use, but his greatest mechanical achievement was making counterbalanced foundations for batteries in marshy places. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., which commission had not been vacated in 1903. General Serrell said that the best work he did for the country during the civil war was in constituting a new arm of the service, volunteer engineers, never before a part of any army. After the war he returned to his civil engineering and built, among other things, the bridge over the Connecticut river at Middletown, where he laid the foundations in open caissons in deep water; the Lyman viaduct; the Rapello viaduct, and the elevated railways in Brooklyn. He was married a second time, Sept. 6, 1900, to Marion Seaton, born in Charleston, S.C., daughter of Orville Augustus, Sr. (compiler of *Bibliotheca Americana*) and Ann Eliza Roorbach of New York. He projected (1902-03) an Isthmian canal from a magnificent harbor on the Atlantic to another on the Pacific ocean, over a geometrical straight line from sea to sea, less than thirty miles long, and nearer to New York than either the Panama or Nicaragua route and with a capacity for business six times as great as both the Panama and Nicaragua routes combined, it being at sea level and without locks. He estimated the cost would be less than either of the other proposed routes and the time consumed in building only three years. His many useful inventions include sand boxes for locomotives, long wire for telegraphs and bridges, and test boxes for underground telegraph wires.

SERVISS, Garrett Putman, author, was born in Sharon Springs, N.Y., March 24, 1851; son of Garrett Putman and Katharine (Shelp) Serviss; grandson of John C. and Anna (Putman) Serviss and of Henry and Lydia (Parkes) Shelp, and a descendant of Christian Serviss of Montgomery county, N.Y. He was graduated from Cornell university, B.S., 1872, and from Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1874; was a reporter and correspondent for the *New York Tribune*, 1874-76, and associated with the *New York Sun* as reporter, 1876; assistant-editor, 1877-82, and night-editor, 1882-92. After 1892 he engaged in lecturing on travel, history and astronomy. He was married,

June 19, 1875, to Eleonore, daughter of King D. and Julia A. (Birchard) Betts of Ithaca, N.Y. He is the author of: *Astronomy with an Opera Glass* (1898); *The Conquest of Mars* (1898); *The Moon Metal* (1900); *Pleasures of the Telescope* (1901); *Other Worlds* (1902), and contributions on astronomy to leading publications.

SESSUMS, Walter Loomis, representative, was born in Brandon, Vt., in 1824. He received a common school education and became a practicing lawyer in Jamestown, N.Y., serving as a county official for several years, as a member of the state assembly, 1853-54, and later as a school commissioner. He was a member of the state senate in 1859 and again in 1865; and a Republican representative from the thirty-fourth New York district in the 43d and 43d congresses, 1871-75, and in the 49th congress, 1885-87, serving as a member of the committee on Indian affairs. In 1893 he was a state commissioner to the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago. He died in Panama, N.Y., May 27, 1896.

SESSUMS, Davis, fourth bishop of Louisiana, and 157th in the succession of the American episcopate, was born in Houston, Texas, July 7, 1858; son of Alexander and Mary (Runnels) Sessums. He was graduated from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., A.B., A.M., 1878; ordered deacon, 1882, and ordained priest later in the same year. He was curate of Grace church, Galveston, Tex., 1883; assistant rector and rector of Calvary church, Memphis, Tenn., 1883-87, and rector of Christ church, New Orleans, La., 1887-91. He was married, Dec. 18, 1890, to Alice C., daughter of the Rt.-Rev. John Nicholas (q. v.) and Lottie (Barber) Galleher of New Orleans, La. He was consecrated bishop of Louisiana, June 24, 1891, by Bishops Quintard, Tuttle, Garrett, assisted by Bishops Galleher, Thompson and Watson. He served as assistant to Bishop Galleher until the latter's death, when he succeeded him as bishop of Louisiana, Dec. 7, 1891. Bishop Sessums received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of the South in 1891.

SETON, Elizabeth Ann, philanthropist, was born in New York city, Aug. 28, 1774; daughter of Dr. Richard and Catherine (Charlton) Bayley. She was liberally educated under the direction of her father, and on Jan. 25, 1794, was married to William Seton, whose father, William Seton, was a member of a noble Scotch family, and came to New York in 1758, and engaged in iron manufacturing in Ringwood, N.J. She accompanied her husband to Italy, hoping that he might recover his health, but he died at Pisa, Dec. 27, 1803. She became a convert to the Roman



Catholic faith in 1805, having previously been an Episcopalian and interested in religious works and charities. In order to support and educate her five children, she received as boarders several boys who attended a private school in New York city, but the business proved unsuccessful and she was about to become instructress in a convent in Canada, when she was invited by the Rev. William Valentine Dubourg, president of St. Mary's college, Baltimore, Md., to open a school for girls in that city. She directed this school with a single assistant, 1808-09, and in 1809, with \$8,000 which had been given to Dr. Dubourg for charitable purposes, she carried out a long-cherished plan and founded a new sisterhood for service among orphans and poor children. She secured a farm at Emmitsburg, Md., and with three companions began the work. She was soon joined by six others and the congregation became known as "Sisters of Charity." She adopted the constitution and rules of the Daughters of Charity, founded by St. Vincent de Paul in France, with some modifications, in 1811, and with the permission of Archbishop Carroll became mother-superior, serving as such until her death. They suffered many hardships during the first winter, but the school connected with the community soon provided them a comfortable income. In 1814 three sisters were sent to conduct an orphan asylum in Philadelphia, Pa., and three more in 1817 took charge of another in New York city, and in 1821 there were twenty communities of Sisters of Charity doing work among the poor in several states. The community was also incorporated as a Religious Order by the legislature of Maryland in 1817. Her daughter, Catherine, 1800-91, became a sister in the Order of Mercy shortly after her mother's death, and devoted herself to work among the poor, and to the criminal classes in New York city. See: *Memoirs of Mrs. S., written by Herself: A Fragment of Real History* (1817); "Life of Mrs. Seton, Foundress and First Superior of the Sisters of Charity in the United States," by the Rev. Charles I. White, D.D. (1872); "Vie de Madame Elizabeth Seton," by Madame de Barberey (1868), and "Memoirs, Letters, and Journal of Elizabeth Seton," by Monsignor Robert Seton (2 vols., 1869). She died at Emmitsburg, Md., Jan. 24, 1821.

SETON, Robert, clergyman, was born in Pisa, Italy, Aug. 28, 1839; son of William and Emily (Prime) Seton; grandson of William and Elizabeth Ann (Bayley) Seton and of Nathaniel and Cornelia (Sands) Prime, and a descendant of William and Rebecca (Curzon) Seton. He attended Mount St. Mary's college, was ordained priest in 1865, and was graduated from the Ecclesiastical Academy of Rome, 1867. He became private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX. in 1866, being the first

American to receive that honor. He was made prothonotary apostolic in 1867; returned to the United States; was chaplain to the convent and academy of St. Elizabeth at Convent, N.J., 1867-76, and in 1876 became rector of St. Joseph's church at Jersey City. He was made dean of all the Monsignors in the United States, attended the fourth plenary council at Baltimore, Md., in 1884, lectured on Christian archeology in the Catholic University of America, and at Seton Hall college, South Orange, N.J.; was elected a member of the New York Historical society, and on Oct. 5, 1881, of the New England Historic-Geological society. He received the degrees of D.D. and LL.B. from Roman university in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, in 1893. He is the author of: *Memoir, Letters and Journal of Elizabeth Seton* (2 vols., 1869); *Essays on Various Subjects Chiefly Roman* (1882); *The Dignity of Labor* (1898); *An Old Family* (1899); *Seton of Parbroath in Scotland and America*, printed privately (1890); and contributions to periodicals, principally Roman Catholic.

SETON, William, author, was born in New York city, Jan. 28, 1835; son of William and Emily (Prime) Seton. He attended Mount St. Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md.; was a captain in the 4th New York volunteers in the civil war, and was twice wounded in the battle of Antietam, which incapacitated him for further service. He was married in New York in 1884, to Sarah Redwood, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Redwood) Parrish of Philadelphia, Pa. He devoted himself to literary work after the war, contributed to current literature and is the author of: *Romance of the Charter Oak* (1870); *The Pride of Lexington: A Tale of the American Revolution* (1871); *The Pioneer*, a poem (1874); *Rachel's Fate and Other Tales* (1882); *The Poor Millionaire, a Tale of New York Life* (1884); *The Shamrock Gone West* (1884); *Moida, a Tale of the Tyrol* (1884), and *A Glimpse of Organic Life*.

SETTLE, Thomas, jurist, was born in Rockingham county, N.C., March 9, 1789; son of David and Rhoda (Mullins) Settle; grandson of Josiah Settle, and a descendant of John Settle, who lived in England. He received a good education; was married in 1820 to Henrietta, daughter of Azariah, and sister of the Hon. Calvin Graves; was admitted to the bar in 1812; was a member of the North Carolina house of commons, from Rockingham, 1816-17; a Democratic representative from North Carolina in the 15th congress, 1817-19, and in 1818 declined reelection to the 16th congress. He was returned to the commons in 1826, and was speaker of the house, 1827-28, when he cast the vote preventing the passage of the bill opposing the banking

system of the state. He was judge of the superior court of North Carolina, 1832-32, and a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1826-57. He died in Rockingham county, N.C., Aug. 5, 1857.

SETTLE, Thomas, jurist, was born in Rockingham county, N.C., Jan. 23, 1831; son of Thomas Settle (1789-1857). He was graduated at the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1850; studied law with Judge Richmond M. Pearson, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. For a short time he was private secretary to Gov. David S. Reid (q.v.). He was a member of the North Carolina house of commons, 1854-59, and speaker, 1859; was presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket, 1856, and was elected delegate to the proposed union convention in February, 1861, but the convention never met, owing to the defeat of the purpose by a popular vote. He married, May 26, 1859, Mary, daughter of Tyre and Margaret (Bynum) Glenn, of Yadkin county, N.C. Although opposed to secession he entered the C. S. army as captain in the 13th North Carolina volunteers, enlisting for twelve months, and on his return to Rockingham county, he was elected solicitor of the fourth judicial circuit. He was a delegate to the Republican convention held in Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1865; state senator and speaker of the senate, 1865; and judge of the state supreme court, 1868-71. He was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Peru, Feb. 18, 1871, which position he held but one year, resigning on account of ill-health; was president of the Republican National convention of 1872; was the defeated Republican candidate for representative from the fifth district of North Carolina in the 43d congress, 1872; was again associate justice of the state supreme court, 1872-76, and was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor in 1876, Zebulon B. Vance being elected by 10,000 majority, and Settle receiving 5000 more votes than the other candidate on the ticket. He was judge of the U.S. district court for the Northern district of Florida, 1877-88. He died in Greensboro, N.C., Dec. 1, 1888.

SETTLE, Thomas, representative, was born in Rockingham county, N.C., March 10, 1865; son of Thomas Settle, q.v. (1831-1888), and Mary (Glenn) Settle. He was educated in the public schools of North Carolina and of Florida, and at Georgetown college, D.C. He studied law under his father, Judge Robert P. Dick and Judge Dillard in Greensboro, N.C., and was admitted to the bar in October, 1885. He was elected by the Republican party solicitor for the ninety-fourth judicial district of North Carolina, August, 1886; was Republican representative from the fifth district of North Carolina in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893-97, and was

a defeated candidate for re-election in 1896. He was married, Nov. 18, 1897, to Eliza Augusta, daughter of William and Florence (Wright) Potter of Wilmington, N.C.

SEUTER, De Witt Clinton, governor of Tennessee, was born in McMinn county, Tenn., March 26, 1834; son of the Rev. William T. and Nancy (White) Seuter, and grandson of the Rev. George White of Virginia. He was educated for the law but did not enter its practice, as he was elected by the Whig party to represent his county in the state legislature in 1857, 1859 and 1861, serving, 1858-63. He was married to Harriet, daughter of Gen. P. M. Seuter of Granger county in 1859. He was one of the Union men of Eastern Tennessee imprisoned by the Confederate government and released on parole in 1865, his offence being disloyalty in attending as a delegate the Union conventions at Knoxville and at Greenville. He was a state senator, 1865-69, and speaker of the senate, 1867-69; took an active part in the campaign for Grant and Colfax in 1868, being an elector on the ticket, and as president of the senate became (Feb. 25, 1869) governor of Tennessee to complete the unexpired term of William G. Brownlow, who resigned in 1869 to take his seat in the U.S. senate. Governor Seuter was re-elected in August, 1869, by the Democrats, his election being due to his having adopted a more liberal civil policy than that carried out by his predecessor. He was instrumental in having the state debt, incurred during the civil war, recognized, a new constitution adopted for the state government, and the Ku Klux disturbances abated. His term as governor expired, Oct. 10, 1871. He was president of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gulf and Charleston railroad, 1865-66. He died near Morristown, Tenn., in June, 1898.

SEVERANCE, Luther, diplomatist, was born in Montague, Mass., Oct. 29, 1797; son of Elihu and Tryphena (Gunn) Severance; grandson of Moses and Joanna (French) Severance, and a descendant of John and Abigail (Kimball) Severance, who came from Ipswich, England, to New England in 1634, settling first in Boston, and in 1638 in Salisbury, Mass. His parents removed to Cazenovia, N.Y., in 1799, and he learned the printer's trade in Peterboro, N.Y., 1813-18. He worked in the office of the *Aurora*, Philadelphia, 1819-20; in Washington, D.C., 1821-24, where he wrote editorials for the *National Intelligencer*, and in 1825 founded the *Kennebec Journal* at Augusta, Maine, in partnership with Russel Eaton, of which paper he was a proprietor and editor until 1850. He was married, Oct. 12, 1827, to Anna,



daughter of Theophilus Hamlin; represented Augusta in the state legislature 1830, 1839-40, 1842 and 1847; was a state senator, 1835-36, and a Whig representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843-47. He was vice-president of the Whig national convention, which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, and was appointed U.S. minister to the Sandwich Islands by President Taylor, serving, 1849-53. See "Memoir of Luther Severance" by James G. Blaine (1856). Died in Augusta, Maine, Jan. 5, 1855.

SEVERENS, Henry Franklin, jurist, was born in Rockingham, Vt., May 11, 1835; son of Franklin and Elizabeth (Pulsipher) Severens; grandson of Isaac and Abigail (Dean) Severens and of Samuel and Sarah (Weaver) Pulsipher, and a descendant through the first Severens, who came from England in 1636, and settled in Andover, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and of Sergeant Hinman, who defended Charles I. when on trial for his life. He attended Saxton's River seminary; was graduated from Middlebury college, Vermont, A.B., 1857; was admitted to the bar in 1859; commenced practice in Bellows Falls, Vt.; removed to Three Rivers, Mich., in 1860, serving as state's attorney of St. Joseph county in 1862-65, and in the latter year settled in Kalamazoo, Mich. He was married, Dec. 1, 1863, to Sarah Clarissa, daughter of Austin and Agnes (Lee) Whittlesey of Medina, N.Y. He served as U.S. district judge of Western Michigan from May 25, 1886, until his appointment as U.S. circuit judge of the 6th judicial circuit, March 16, 1900. By virtue of his office he was (1903) one of the judges of the U.S. circuit court of appeals for the 6th circuit. Judge Severens received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1897, and the same degree from Middlebury college in 1901.

SEVIER, Ambrose Hundley, senator, was born in Greene county, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1801; son of John and Susan (Conway) Sevier; grandson of Valentine Sevier and of Thomas and Ann (Rector) Conway. He received a good education; studied law under his father (who had been admitted to the bar, May 6, 1793, by Governor Blount); removed to Missouri in 1820, and to Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, in 1821, becoming in that year a clerk of the territorial house of representatives. He was admitted to the bar in 1823; served as a representative in the territorial legislature, 1823-27 and as speaker in 1827. He was married in September, 1827, to Juliet, daughter of Judge Benjamin Johnson; their daughter, Annie, married Gov. Thomas J. Churchill, and their son, Ambrose Hundley, married Miss Wright, granddaughter of Gov. William D. Fulton (q.v.). In August, 1828, Mr. Sevier was elected a delegate to the 20th congress to com-

plete the term of his uncle, Henry W. Conway, killed in a duel with Robert Crittenden, and was re-elected to the 21st-24th congresses, serving, 1828-37. He was elected to the U.S. senate upon the admission of the state, June 15, 1836, with William S. Fulton, and drew the short term expiring, March 3, 1837, and was re-elected in 1837 and again in 1843, resigning in 1848, having been delegated by President Polk as U.S. minister plenipotentiary to Mexico to negotiate the treaty of peace between that republic and the United States in 1848. He returned home, June 4, 1848, and died in Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 31, 1848. His state erected a monument to his memory.

SEVIER, John, pioneer, was born in Rockingham county, Va., Sept. 23, 1745; son of Valentine Sevier, who emigrated from London in 1740, with two brothers, married a celebrated belle of Baltimore, Md., and settled in Virginia. The name was originally Xavier, and on leaving France after embracing the Protestant faith, the family found asylum in London and the name was written Sevier. John attended the academy at Fredericksburg, Va., and was married in 1761, to Catherine Sherrill. He founded Newmarket village in the Shenandoah valley and took part in many fights with the Indians. He removed with his two brothers to the Watauga county beyond the Alleghanies in 1773, and was appointed captain of colonial militia, serving with his brothers, Valentine and Robert, under Washington in Governor Dunmore's war against the Indians, 1773-74. He drew up the petition of the citizens of Watauga district for annexation to the colony of Virginia, the combination to form the Washington district, and he was sent as a delegate to the convention of 1776-77; was county clerk and district judge, 1777-80, and was chosen colonel of militia, commanding his company in many Indian fights, 1779-80. With Col. Isaac Shelby he commanded the militia in the battle of Boyd's creek in 1780; was appointed to the command of 500 men, and at the battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780, he led his force under Col. William Campbell in a brilliant attack which had been planned by Col. Isaac Shelby (q.v.) and which annihilated Ferguson's army and saved the day for the patriots. For this service both he and Colonel Shelby received the thanks of the North Carolina legislature, besides a sword and pistols. His brothers, Valentine and Robert, commanded companies under him in this battle, Robert being mortally wounded while leading his charging column. In 1781 he conducted several expeditions against the Chickamauga Indians with whom he made a treaty, and was appointed brigadier-general of the Watauga brigade. In 1874, when North Carolina proposed to transfer the territory west of the Alleghanies to the United

States government, the citizens revolted, called a convention and organized the proposed state of Franklin by adopting a constitution which was ratified by popular vote; a legislature was chosen, and John Sevier, the chief leader of the movement, was elected governor of the new state of Franklin. Under his government the militia was re-organized, courts were opened, and friendly relations were established with the Indians. In 1787 an attempt was made by Governor Caswell of North Carolina to subdue the new state which had been formed without the consent of the legislature of North Carolina, and after a brief struggle between the two parties in the states, the scheme was abandoned in 1788. Sevier was imprisoned, rescued and took the oath of allegiance to the U.S. government. In 1790 the land in dispute was ceded to the United States and became the Southwest Territory. Sevier and his followers were granted amnesty by the government of North Carolina, and he was made brigadier-general of the militia and admitted as a state senator. He was a representative from North Carolina in the 1st U.S. congress, taking his seat, June 16, 1790, and serving till March 4, 1791. He commanded the militia in the campaign against the Creek and Cherokee Indians in 1789; was made a general in the U.S. provincial army, and on the admission of Tennessee, June 1, 1776,

he was chosen governor, serving, 1796-1801 and 1803-09. He was a representative from Tennessee in the 12th and 18th congresses, 1811-15, was appointed by President Monroe U.S. commissioner to determine the boundary between Georgia and the Creek territory in Alabama, and he died while performing this service. He founded Washington college in 1785. A monument was erected to his memory in Nashville, Tenn.; and Sevier county was named in his honor. He died near Fort Decatur, Ala., Sept. 24, 1815.

SEWALL, Arthur, shipbuilder and financier, was born in Bath, Maine, Nov. 25, 1835; son of William Dunning and Rachel (Trufant) Sewall; great-grandson of Col. Dummer Sewall of the Revolutionary army and Mary Dunning, his wife; and six generations from Henry Sewall, who married Jane Dummer, and settled in Newbury, Mass., 1634. His father had established a ship-building firm in 1833, and after receiving a common school education, the son at an early age entered its employ, and in 1854 succeeded with his elder brother to the business, building and managing a fleet of constantly increasing numbers and proportions. Upon his brother's death the firm style became Arthur Sewall & Co. After launching the *Roanoke*, the last built and

largest wooden ship in the world, Mr. Sewall turned his attention to steel, and in 1894 launched the *Dirigo*, the first steel sailing ship built in America. He was a firm believer in the future of the American merchant marine and of its importance to the nation, and constantly proved his faith by adding to his fleet. He did not confine his activities to the sea, but was largely interested in land transportation. He was director and for nine years president of the Maine Central railway, president of the Eastern railway before its merger in the Boston & Maine, director of the Boston & Maine, New York & New England, and Mexican Central railroads. He was president of the Bath National bank and identified with many industrial corporations. Mr. Sewall was always a Democrat, was a delegate to the national conventions, 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1884, member of the Democratic national committee, 1888-96, candidate of his party for U.S. senator, 1893, and in this year declared in favor of the free coinage of silver, and at the Chicago convention of 1896 accepted the Democratic nomination for Vice President of the United States. He was married in 1859 to Emma Duncan Crooker of Bath, also a descendant of Henry Sewall. He died at Small Point, Me., Sept. 5, 1900.

SEWALL, David, jurist, was born in York, Maine, Oct. 7, 1735; son of Samuel and Sarah Titcomb (Batchelder) Sewall, and grandson of John and Hannah (Fessenden) Sewall. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1755, A.M., 1758, and was admitted to the bar in 1763. He was collector of excise for York county, and in 1766 was appointed register for the probate of wills for York county. He was councillor for the Province of Maine, 1766-77; justice of the supreme court of the state of Massachusetts, 1777-81, and judge of the supreme judicial court, 1781-89. He was an elector at large for Massachusetts in 1789, and was judge of the U.S. district court of Maine, 1789-1817. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin college in 1812. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical society; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a trustee of Bowdoin college, 1794-1815. He died in York, Me., Oct. 22, 1825.

SEWALL, Frank, educator, was born in Bath, Maine, Sept. 24, 1837; son of William Dunning and Rachel Allen (Trufant) Sewall; grandson of Joseph and Lydia (Marsh) Sewall and of David Trufant, and a descendant, through John and Henry, of Henry Sewall, mayor of Coventry, England, 1606, whose son Henry immigrated to New England and settled in Newbury, 1634, where he married Jane Dummer, and had sons, Samuel, John, Stephen. Frank Sewall was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861; continued his studies in the universities of Tübingen



gen and Berlin, Germany, and attended lectures at the Sorbonne, Paris, France, 1861-66. He was ordained to the New-Church (Swedenborgian) ministry, 1863; was pastor at Glendale, Ohio, 1863-64, and was president of Urbana university, Ohio, 1870-86. He was married, Oct. 23, 1869, to Thedia Redelia, daughter of William Wallace and Redelia Ann (Cox) Gilchrist of Staten Island, N.Y.; was pastor at Glasgow, Scotland, 1896-88, and in Washington, D.C., from 1889. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Bowdoin, 1902. He is the author of: *The Christian Hymnal* (1867); *Moody Mike* (1869); *Angelo, the Circus Boy* (1874); *The Pillow of Stones* (1876); *The Hem of his Garment* (1876); *The Latin Speaker* (1878); *The New Metaphysics* (1888); *The Ethics of Service* (1889); *Dante and Swedenborg and other Essays in the New Renaissance* (1893); *The Angel of the State* (1896); *Introduction and Notes to Translation of Kant's Dreams of a Spirit Seer* (1900), and *Swedenborg and Modern Idealism* (1902); and translated: Swedenborg's "The Soul or Rational Psychology" (1886), with introduction and appendix; "The Poems of Giosue Carducci, with Essays on the Hellenic Revival in Italy" (1892), and "The Trophies," sonnets of J. M. de Heredia (1900).

SEWALL, Harold Marsh, diplomatist, was born in Bath, Maine, Jan. 3, 1860; son of Arthur and Emma (Crooker) Sewall. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1882, LL.B., 1885; was appointed by President Cleveland in 1885 vice-consul at Liverpool; was promoted consul-general of Samoa, 1887; was attached of the commission which negotiated the tripartite agreement of Berlin, 1889, and was re-appointed by President Harrison U.S. consul-general at Samoa in 1889. He was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1892; was a delegate to Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was elected the same year a representative in the Maine legislature. He was appointed U.S. minister to Hawaii in 1897, received transfer of sovereignty of the Islands to the United States in 1898, and was special agent of the United States there until the organization of the territory. He was elected in 1900 the first member from Hawaii of the Republican national committee, and was again elected in 1902 a representative in the Maine legislature.

SEWALL, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 15, 1688; son of Judge Samuel (q.v.) and Hannah (Hull) Sewall. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1707, A.M., 1710; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Sept. 16, 1713, and was pastor of the South church, Boston, Mass., 1713-69. He was married in 1713, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. John Walley. He declined the presidency of Harvard college tendered him in 1724; was a

fellow of the college, 1728-65; and presented many volumes to the college, when the library was burned in 1764. He was a member of the commission appointed for the propagation of the Gospel in New England, and corresponding member of the Scottish Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow in 1731. Many of his sermons were published. He died in Boston, Mass., June 27, 1769.

SEWALL, May Wright, reformer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., May 27, 1844; daughter of Philander Montague and Mary (Brackett) Wright; granddaughter of Paul and Mary (Montagne) Wright, and of John and Eunice (Clarke) Brackett, and a descendant of Peter Montague, who settled in what is now South Hadley, in 1638, and of Sir Adino Nye Brackett, who, under a character granted by King Charles, occupied a part of New Hampshire including what is now Lancaster, Coos county, where the family held a part of its original domain until 1890. The Bracketts are derived from a Norman who was knighted on the field of Hastings; and the Montagues from a younger son of the family which furnished a long line of Lords Montague to English history. Miss Wright was graduated from the Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., A.B., 1866, A.M., 1869; taught school in Plainwell, Mich., being the first woman superintendent of the graded schools of a town in that state, and subsequently devoted herself to the promotion of the higher education of women and the woman suffrage movement. She was married, Oct. 30, 1880, to Theodore Lovett Sewall, Harvard, A.B., 1874, LL.B., 1876; a prominent educator, who died in 1895. She became principal of the Girls' Classical school, founded by her husband in Indianapolis, Ind., 1882; and in 1891-92, traveled extensively in Europe in the interests of the Congress of Representative Women at the Columbian exposition, 1893, of which, as the president of the National Council of Women of the United States of America, she was the organizer. She was chairman of the executive committee of the National Woman Suffrage association, 1882-89; member of the Indiana commission in the board of World's Fair commissioners, 1892-93; president of the National Council of Women, 1891-95 and again, 1896-99, and in 1899 was made honorary president. She was president of the International Council of Women, 1899-1904, and was sent as a delegate to the Universal Congress of Women in Paris, 1889, where she delivered addresses in French; to Halifax, N.S., 1897; to Ottawa, Canada, 1898; to London, 1897 and 1898, and to The Hague, 1898. She was a U.S. commissioner to the Paris exposition, 1900, and to the various congresses held during the same year.

She was also officially connected with many literary, historical, artistic, and reform organizations at home and abroad; organized the Annual Peace Demonstration by Women of the United States in 1899, and originated the New Internationalism. She is the author of several books, pamphlets and monographs, and became widely known as a lecturer and contributor to current periodicals.

SEWALL, Samuel, jurist, was born at Houghton, near Basingstoke, England, March 28, 1652; son of Henry and Jane (Drummer) Sewall, and grandson of Stephen and Alice (Archer) Drummer. His father returned to Newbury, Mass.,

in 1659, and in 1661 the rest of the family followed. Samuel

Sewall was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1671, A.M., 1674, was a tutor there, 1673-74, keeper of the college library in 1674, and studied theology there, 1674-77. He was married, Feb. 28, 1677, to Hannah,

daughter of John (q.v.) and Judith (Quincy) Hull, Governor



Sam Sewall

forming the ceremony, and it is of this marriage that the story is told of the father presenting the groom with a chest of pine-tree shillings equalling the bride in weight. Mr. Sewall abandoned the study of theology and was printer of currency for the colony, 1677-80, was deputy to the general court for Westfield in 1683, was a member of the board of assistants, 1684-86, and *ex officio* judge of the superior court. He visited England, 1688-89, served again on the board of assistants, 1689-91, and was a member of the executive council, 1691-1725. His wife died in 1717, and on Oct. 29, 1719, he was married to Abigail, daughter of Jacob Melyen and widow of William Tilley, as she had previously been of James Woodmansey. The ceremony was performed by Judge Sewall's son Samuel. Abigail died, May 26, 1720, and on March 29, 1822, Judge Sewall was married to Mary (Shrimpton) Gibbs, daughter of Henry Shrimpton and widow of Robert Gibbs. Sewall became judge of the superior court in 1692, chief justice in 1718, and resigned in 1728, because of his age. He was also judge of the probate court of the county of Suffolk, 1715-1728. It is noteworthy that of all the judges who participated in the witchcraft trials, Judge Sewall was the only one who publicly acknowledged his error, and the memory of those trials seemed to

shadow the remainder of his life. In 1695 Judge Sewall gave 500 acres of land at Petaquamscutt, Narragansett county, to form an elementary school, and 500 acres in the same locality to Harvard college. He was a fellow of Harvard college, 1673-74; and is the author of: *The Selling of Joseph* (1700); *Accomplishment of Prophecies* (1713); *A Memorial Relating to the Kennebeck Indians* (1721); *A Description of the New Haven* (1727). He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1730.

SEWALL, Samuel, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1757; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Quincy) Sewall; and grandson of Joseph (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Walley) Sewall, and of Edmund Quincy. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779, and practised law in Marblehead, Mass. He was a representative in the state legislature for several terms and a representative from Massachusetts in the 5th and 6th congresses, 1797-1801; a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1801-13; and chief justice, 1813-14. He was a member of the electoral college of 1801 from the 2d Massachusetts district. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1808. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died in Wiscasset, Me., June 8, 1814.

SEWALL, Samuel Edmund, abolitionist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1799; son of Joseph and Mary (Robie) Sewall; grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Quincy) Sewall, and of Thomas and Mary Robie, and great-grandson of Joseph Sewall (q.v.). He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1817, A.M. and LL.B., 1820, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. Through the influence of William Lloyd Garrison, he became an abolitionist and his early practice included many cases of run-away slaves under arrest. He also helped Garrison financially in the organization of the *Liberator*. He was one of the counselors at the trial of John Brown by the commonwealth of Virginia, Oct. 27-31, 1859. He was the candidate of the Liberal party for governor of Massachusetts. He recognized the legal and social advance of women, and in memory of his efforts to further this advancement, a marble bust of Mr. Sewall was given to Memorial Hall, Lexington, Mass., with an inscription by his friend, John G. Whittier. He died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1888.

SEWALL, Stephen, educator and author, was born in York, Maine, April 4, 1734; son of Nicholas and Mehetable (Storer) Sewall, and grandson of John and Hannah (Fessenden) Sewall. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1761, A.M., 1764; taught school in Cambridge, Mass.; was librarian at Harvard, 1762-63; instructor in Hebrew, 1761-64, and Hancock professor of Hebrew, 1764-84. He was a Whig re-

representative in the general court in 1777. He was married to a daughter of Edward Wigglesworth; was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is the author of: Greek and Latin poems in the "Pietas et Gratulatio" (1761); *Hebrew Grammar* (1763); *Funeral Oration in Latin on Edward Holyoke* (1769); *Funeral Oration in English on Prof. John Winthrop* (1779); *Latin version of the first book of Edward Young's "Night Thoughts"* (1780); *Carmina sacra que Latine Græceque condidit America* (1789); *Scripture Account of the Shechinah* (1794); and *The Scripture History Relating to the overthrow of Sodom and Gomorrah* (1796). He died in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1804.

SEWARD, Frederick William, statesman, was born in Auburn, N.Y., July 8, 1830; son of William Henry and Frances Adeline (Miller) Seward. He was graduated from Union college in 1849, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was married, Nov. 9, 1854, to Anna Margaret, daughter of William A. and Margaret (Isabella) Wharton of Albany, N.Y. He was editor and part owner of the *Albany Evening Journal*, 1851-61, and was assistant secretary of state, 1861-69. On April 14, 1865, he was severely wounded in the face and head while defending his invalid father from the assassin Payne, one of the conspirators against the life of President Lincoln and the members of his cabinet. He was a member of a special mission sent to the West Indies under Admiral Porter in 1867, and was engaged in the negotiations for the purchase of Alaska the same year. He was a member of the state assembly in 1875; was assistant secretary of state under William M. Everts, 1877-81; was the unsuccessful candidate for secretary of state; negotiated treaty with Samoa for Pago-Pago harbor, 1878; and was state commissioner from New York at the Yorktown Centennial celebration in 1881. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Union college in 1878. He was elected president of Union College Alumni association of New York, 1900; president of the Sagaponack Realty company, 1901, and president of the Society of the Cayugas in 1902. He is the author of: *Life and Letters of William H. Seward* (1891); *A West Indian Cruise* (1894), and *American Diplomacy* and other lectures.

SEWARD, George Frederick, diplomatist, was born in Florida, N.Y., Nov. 8, 1840; son of George W. and Tempe Wicke (Leddel) Seward and nephew of William Henry Seward (q.v.). He attended Seward institute and Union college, N.Y., and was appointed U.S. consul at Shanghai, China, in 1861, serving as consul-general, 1863-76. He was married in 1870, to Kate, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Wilson) Sherman of Maryville, Cal. He went to Siam in 1868 on international

business; was appointed U.S. minister to Corea in 1869, but did not serve, and during a riot in 1873 in Shanghai he lauded the crews of two U.S. men-of-war to aid in its suppression. He was appointed U.S. minister to China in 1876, but was recalled in 1880 owing to his refusal to negotiate a treaty for the restriction of Chinese immigration. He was president of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic society, 1865-66; a member of several political and social societies; engaged in the brokerage business in New York city in 1880; was elected vice-president of the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York in 1887, and president in 1893, and vice-president of the Willson Aluminum Co. He is the author of: *Chinese Immigration in its Social and Economical Aspects* (1881).

SEWARD, Sara Cornelia, physician, was born in Florida, N.Y., June 8, 1833; daughter of George W. and Tempe Wicke (Leddel) Seward. She was graduated from the Woman's Medical college in Philadelphia, Pa., 1860. She was in China with her brother, George F. Seward, U.S. minister, 1861-65. In December, 1871, she went to Allahabad, India, under the auspices of the Zenana Missions, to practise among the women, whom male physicians were prohibited from attending. Besides her practice in private families there, she conducted two large dispensaries. She died in Allahabad, India, June 12, 1891.

SEWARD, Theodore Frelinghausen, musician, was born in Florida, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1835; son of Israel and Mary (Johnson) Seward and cousin of William H. Seward (q.v.). In 1853 he began the study of music under Lowell Mason and Thomas Hastings, and was organist of a church in New London, Conn., 1857-59, and of one in Rochester, N.Y., 1859-62. He was married, June 12, 1860, to Mary Holden, daughter of William and Sarah (Ashbey) Coggeshall of New London, Conn., and moved to New York city in 1863, where he taught music. While on a visit to England in 1869, he was attracted by the tonic sol-fa system which he attempted to introduce in America, but without success. He preserved more than 100 of the religious melodies of the Southern slaves in "Jubilee Songs," and in 1875-76, he managed the company of Fisk Jubilee singers in their European concerts, by which they raised several hundred thousand dollars for the Fisk university. He studied at the Tonic Sol-fa college while in London, and upon his return in 1877 established the system in America. He founded the American Tonic Sol-fa association; the Brotherhood of Christian Unity (1891); the Don't Worry Clubs (1897); the World's Neighbor-chain in 1898, and the Golden Rule Brotherhood (1901). He edited several musical periodicals and is the author of: *The Sunny-side Glee-Book* (1866);

The Temple Choir (1867); *The Pestalozzian Music Teacher*, with Lowell Mason (1871); *Coronation* (1872); *The School of Life* (1894); *Heaven Every Day* (1896); *Don't Worry, or the Scientific Law of Happiness* (1897); *Spiritual Knowing, or Bible Sunshine* (1900); *How to get Acquainted with God* (1902). He died in Orange, N.J., at the home of his daughter, Aug. 30, 1902.

SEWARD, William Henry, statesman, was born in Florida, Orange county, N.Y., May 16, 1801; son of Dr. Samuel Swezy and Mary (Jennings) Seward; grandson of Col. John and Mary (Swezy) Seward, and of Isaac and Margaret Jen-



William H. Seward.

nings, and a descendant of ancestors from Wales, of whom Obadiah Seward was the first to come to America about 1650. He was prepared for college at Farmer's Hall academy, Goshen, N.Y., and matriculated at Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., in the class of 1820, but left in his junior year without the consent of his father, who had re-
proved him for his extravagance in college. He taught school in Georgia six months, 1819-20, when his father obliged him to return, and he was graduated with his class notwithstanding his year's absence. He read law with John Anthon in New York city, and with John Duer and Ogden Hoffman in Goshen, and after his admission to the bar in 1822, became the law partner of Elijah Miller at Auburn, N.Y. He was married, Oct. 20, 1824, to Frances Adeline, daughter of Elijah Miller. He was a National Republican in politics; made the friendship of Thurlow Weed at Rochester, N.Y., in 1824; delivered a Fourth of July address at Auburn in 1825, which marked his place in the community as an orator, and he was appointed on the committee to welcome Lafayette to that city in 1825. He spoke in behalf of the suffering Greeks in February, 1827, and through his efforts a large sum of money was collected in western New York for their aid. He was elected presiding officer over the convention of young men of the state held in Utica, Aug. 12, 1827, where he advocated the claims of John Quincy Adams for re-nomination, and he declined the Anti-Masonic nomination as candidate for representative in the 21st congress in 1828; was elected state senator in 1830, and that year became, with Thurlow Weed and Millard Fillmore, a leader of the Anti-Masonic party which rapidly displaced

the National Republican party as opponents to the Democrats in New York, and at the national convention at Baltimore in September, 1831, nominated William Wirt of Maryland for President, and Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania for Vice-President, but in the election of 1832 these candidates received only the electoral vote of Vermont. In the senate Mr. Seward led in opposing the national administration and at the close of both sessions, drew up an address of the minority of the legislature to the people. At the opening of the second session of the state senate, January, 1832, he defended the United States bank in a speech which at once placed him among the powerful opponents to the policy of President Jackson. He followed this speech in 1834 with a denunciation of the removal of the government deposits from the bank, which extended his national reputation. He was the Whig candidate for governor of New York in September, 1834, and in the election in November was defeated by William L. Marcy. In 1835 he made a carriage trip with his wife through Pennsylvania and Virginia to the Natural Bridge, Monticello and Fredericksburg, and back through Maryland and New Jersey to his home. In 1836 he took no prominent part in the political campaign, being absent from Auburn, having gone to Chautauqua county on legal business connected with a controversy between the Holland Land company and its tenants. He was elected, as a Whig, governor of New York in 1838; was inaugurated, Jan. 1, 1839; re-elected in 1840, and closed his gubernatorial service, Jan. 1, 1843. He carried out his convictions on the subject of slavery by refusing the rendition of slaves found in the state, without a trial by jury to determine their rights, and he obtained from the legislature the passage of an act in which the state agreed to pay for counsel to defend the slaves; this action brought him in controversy with the governors of both Virginia and Georgia. He also quieted the anti-rent troubles in the state; obtained assistance for the amelioration of the condition of the insane, and better discipline in the prisons of the state; secured public school laws by which equal privileges were given to the various religious denominations in the matter of selecting teachers of the young, and proposed extended plans for enlarging the canal and railroad facilities in the state. Although his legal practice was large, he gave his services freely for the defence of the poor. He was elected U.S. senator in 1849, and became President Taylor's most trusted counsellor in the senate. He opposed all compromise with slavery and parted with President Fillmore and many of his Whig friends on the subject. He was active in procuring the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott as Fillmore's

successor in 1852, and was re-elected to the senate in 1855. In 1856, when Weed advised him against aspiring to the Presidency, he vigorously supported John C. Fremont. In 1857 he made a journey to Labrador on a fishing schooner and traveled in Europe, Egypt and Palestine in 1859. In 1860 he was the natural candidate of the Republican organization for the Presidential nomination, but the opposition of Horace Greeley cost him the place. At the Republican national convention at Chicago, May 16, his was the first name presented to the convention, and on the first ballot he received 1734 votes against 102 for Abraham Lincoln; on Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Seward became secretary of state in his cabinet, and assumed a conservative position in reference to the questions that confronted the new administration. While he declined official intercourse with Hunter, Forsythe and Crawford, commissioners from the rebellious states, March 12, 1861, he favored the withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter as a means of pacification, insisting, however, in fortifying and maintaining every fort and post that from its position presented a military advantage, in order to impress upon the foreign powers the stability of the United States government and its ability to put down a rebellion within its borders. He deprecated foreign intervention as an unfriendly act and proposed the establishing of conventions to determine the rights of neutrals. When congress determined to close the ports of the seceded states he instructed the U.S. minister at London as to the right of the government to take such a course. His surrender of Mason and Slidell to the British government after their unauthorised arrest and detention by a U.S. naval officer, brought upon him the condemnation of the radical wing of the Republican party, but his explanation of his act as consistent with the American doctrine of right of search quieted the opposition. He opposed all efforts of mediation to be conducted by European governments, and by the treaty with Great Britain for the extinction of the African slave trade, he gained the popular favor of the English people. His continuous and persistent efforts through able ministers and consuls, strengthened by commissions of leading citizens competent to present the claims of the government and its ability to put down rebellion, prevented foreign interference, and when France undertook to gain a foothold on the American continent contrary to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, by establishing Mexico as an empire, Mr. Seward quietly avoided any irritating interference until the civil war had closed, when he forcibly presented the question at issue to the French government and the Mexican empire collapsed. In the summer of 1862, when the war had assumed a condition of

uncertainty as to the issue, Secretary Seward held a conference with the governors of the northern states and obtained their co-operation in an extraordinary effort to change the condition; this conference resulted in the call by the President for 300,000 additional men. His course in insisting on the rights of the United States to recompensation from the British government for the destruction wrought upon the high seas by the *Alabama* sent out from a British port, led to the Geneva award of \$15,500,000 as damages. On April 13, 1865, while an invalid from the effect of being thrown from his carriage, he was murderously assaulted by one of the conspirators against President and cabinet, and his son, Frederick W. (q.v.), was desperately wounded in defending him. Secretary Seward's recovery was slow and his suffering intense. His wife died in Washington, June 21, 1865, aged 59 years. He was retained by President Johnson as the head of his cabinet, and by sustaining the reconstruction policy of the President, he carried out the avowed intention of President Lincoln, but displeased the radical wing of the Republican party and was subjected to much unfriendly criticism. He concluded with Russia an arrangement for the purchase of Alaska, which was accomplished by treaty, March 30, 1867, and an area of 580,000 square miles of Russian territory on the American continent passed by purchase for the sum of \$7,200,000 to the United States. In 1884 Alaska was organized as a district with executive officers appointed by the President, but without legislative institutions. Secretary Seward also negotiated for the purchase of the Danish West India Islands and the Bay of Samana, and made a treaty with the republic of Colombia, S.A., to secure to the United States control of the Isthmus of Panama, but an unfriendly senate prevented the purchases and consummation of the treaty. He supported the President in the efforts of the opposition to impeach and remove him from office in 1868, and favored the election of General Grant to the Presidency the same year. Upon the inauguration of President Grant, March 4, 1869, Mr. Seward turned over the portfolio of state held by him for eight years to Elihu B. Washburn and returned to Auburn, N.Y., where he prepared for an extended journey across the continent and along the Pacific coast. He visited California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and the newly acquired territory of Alaska, returning home through Mexico, where he was a guest of the government and people. The next year he made his remarkable tour of the world, and was received with the highest honors by the governments of Asia, northern Africa and Europe, his record as a statesman making him welcome at foreign courts and giving him rare opportu-

nities to study the governments, politically and commercially, and the social and ethnological characteristics of the peoples. After reaching his home at Auburn, Oct. 9, 1871, he gave his time to preparing a narrative of his travels and a history of his life and times. He received the honorary degree LL.D. from Yale in 1854, from Union in 1855, and from the University of North Carolina in 1867. The citizens of New York city erected a bronze statue by Randolph Rogers in Madison square, and in 1888 the citizens of Auburn erected another by Walter G. Robinson in the public square of that city. His more notable speeches include: *Prospects of the United States*, Syracuse, N.Y., July 4, 1831; *Eulogy on Lafayette*, Auburn, N.Y., July 16, 1834; *Elements of Empire in America*, Union college, N.Y., 1843; *Freedom of the Press*, in libel suit Cooper vs. Greeley, 1845; *Eulogy on Daniel O'Connell*, New York city, 1847; *Fugitive Slaves*, defence of John Van Zandt, 1847; *Eulogy on John Quincy Adams*, Albany, N.Y., 1848; *The Higher Law*, U.S. senate, March 11, 1850; *The Compromise Bill*, U.S. senate, July 2, 1850; *The Homestead Law*, U.S. senate, February, 1851; *Freedom in Europe*, U.S. senate, March, 1852; *The Destiny of America*, Columbus, Ohio, 1853; *The True Basis of American Independence*, New York city, 1853; *The Physical, Moral and Intellectual Development of the American People*, Yale College, 1854; *The Irrepressible Conflict*, Rochester, N.Y., 1858; *State of the Union*, U.S. senate, Jan. 12, 1861. George E. Baker prepared an edition of "Seward's Works with his Earlier Speeches and Addresses, and a Memoir" (3 vols., 1853; Vol. IV., 1862; Vol. V., 1863; Vol. VI., with later speeches and diplomatic correspondence, 1888). His diplomatic correspondence was published in full by order of congress. Charles Francis Adams published "Address on the Life, Character and Services of Seward" (1873), and Frederic Bancroft, "Life of William H. Seward" (2 vols., 1900). Mr. Seward is the author of: *Notes on New York*; Introduction to "Natural History of New York" (1842-54); *Defence of William Freeman* (1846); *Oration on Death of John Quincy Adams* (1848); *Life and Public Services of John Quincy Adams* (1849); *Speeches on Admission of California* (1850); *Seward's Travels Around the World*, edited by Olive Risley Seward (1873); and *Autobiography*, which first extended to 1834 (1871). This was brought down to 1846 in a memoir by Frederick W. Seward, with selections from his letters (1877), and two volumes were added (1890). He died in Auburn, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1872.

SEWARD, William Henry, soldier, was born in Auburn, N.Y., June 18, 1839; son of William Henry and Frances A. (Miller) Seward (q.v.). He was educated in his native city and became a

banker in 1861, in which business he was still engaged in 1908. He was married, June 27, 1862, to Janet M., daughter of Margaret and Robert Watson of Auburn, N.Y. He entered the U.S. army as lieutenant-colonel, 138th N.Y. volunteers; was promoted colonel, 9th N.Y. heavy artillery; was sent on a special diplomatic mission to Louisiana in 1863; took part in the battles of Petersburg, Cold Harbor and Opequan, and was wounded at the battle of Monocacy. He was commissioned brigadier-general, Sept. 13, 1864; and commanded a brigade at Martinsburg, Va., until June 1, 1865, when he resigned his commission and returned to Auburn. He was elected president of the city hospital, Auburn, N.Y., a member of the Loyal Legion, president of the state electoral college, 1886; president of the Cayuga county historical society, and vice-president of Wells college.

SEWELL, William Joyce, senator, was born in Castlebar, Ireland, Dec. 6, 1835. His parents both died when he was a child and he came to the United States in 1851, where he found employment in a shipping office and made several voyages in the merchant marine service. He went to Chicago where he engaged in business, and about 1860 returned to Camden, N.J., and joined the 5th New Jersey volunteers as captain in 1861. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in July, and colonel in October, 1862, commanded his regiment in the Army of the Potomac at Frederickburg in Revere's brigade, Sickles's division, Stoneman's corps, and at Chancellorsville in Mott's brigade, Berry's division, Sickles's corps, succeeding to the command of the brigade when Mott was wounded. Colonel Sewell was wounded at Gettysburg, while in command of his regiment in Burlington's brigade, Humphrey's division, Sickles's corps. He was with his regiment in MoAllister's brigade, Mott's division, Hancock's corps, in Grant's campaign against Richmond, and in September, 1864, was made colonel of the 38th New Jersey volunteers, and was honorably discharged with his regiment in the summer of 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for Chancellorsville in 1863, and major-general for services during the civil war, March 18, 1865. He returned to Camden, and was appointed an officer in the Pennsylvania railroad company in the New Jersey



SEYBERT

branch of that road. He was a member of the personal staff of Governor Parker, 1873; state senator, 1873-81; president of the senate, 1876, 1879 and 1890; commanded the 2d brigade, National Guard, State of New Jersey; and was national commissioner of New Jersey for the World's Columbian exposition, 1893. In 1881 he defeated George M. Robeson for U.S. senator and served for the term expiring, March 3, 1887, and was re-elected in 1895, and on Jan. 23, 1901, his third term to expire, March 3, 1907. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876-1900, inclusive, and was appointed major-general of volunteers by President McKinley in 1898, for service in the war with Spain, but upon the unanimous petition of the Republican members of the U.S. senate, President McKinley requested him not to take the field. His sons, Lieutenant Robert and Captain William Joyce, were officers in the volunteer army. Senator Sewell was appointed chairman of the committee on engrossed bills and a member of the appropriations, military affairs, territories, interoceanic canal and immigration committees. He died at Camden, N.J., Dec. 27, 1901.

SEYBERT, Adam, chemist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1773. He completed the medical course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1793, then studied in Paris, at the École des Mines, and at the Universities of London, Edinburgh and Göttingen. After his return to Philadelphia, he engaged in business as chemist and mineralogist. He was a Democratic representative from Philadelphia in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th congress, 1809-15 and 1815-19. He made several bequests to charitable institutions in Philadelphia. He contributed the following noteworthy articles to the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, of which organization he was elected a member in 1797: "Experiments and Observations on Land and Sea Air" and "On the Atmosphere of Marshes" (1797); and prepared *Statistical Annals of the United States* (1789-1818). He died in Paris, France, May 2, 1825.

SEYMOUR, Augustus Sherrill, jurist, was born in Ithaca, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1836. He was graduated from Hamilton college, LL.B., 1857, and practised law in New York city, 1859-65, and in New Berne, N.C., 1865-68. In the latter year he was appointed judge of the municipal court of New Berne. He served in the senate and house of representatives of North Carolina, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of the state in 1871. He was judge of the North Carolina superior court, 1874-82, and of the U.S. district court of eastern North Carolina, 1882-97. He compiled a *Digest of the Laws of North Carolina* (1875). He died in New York city, Feb. 19, 1897.

SEYMOUR

SEYMOUR, George Franklin, first bishop of Springfield and 121st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Jan. 5, 1829; son of Isaac Newton and Elvira (Belknap) Seymour; grandson of Jesse (M.D.) and Mary (Watson) Seymour and of Chancy and Margaret (Karskadden) Belknap, and a descendant of — Seymour, who with his brother emigrated from Wiltshire, England, to Hartford, Conn., and ultimately settled in New Hartford, Conn., about 1640. His father was treasurer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, 1825-69, and enjoyed



George F. Seymour

an annuity of \$3000 and office desk room from the company after 1869 up to the time of his death in 1873. George Franklin Seymour attended a madam's school, Greenwich village academy, the grammar school of Columbia college and was graduated at Columbia, A.B., 1850 (receiving the general testimonial as head of his class and delivering the Greek Salutatory). A.M., 1853, and from the General Theological seminary, New York, 1854. He was admitted to the diaconate in December, 1854, and advanced to the priesthood in September, 1855; was rector of Holy Innocents', Annandale, N.Y., 1854-61, and during his rectorship, housed the one hundred communicants, whom he had gathered together, in a beautiful stone church. When fault was found for his extravagance in erecting the church, he caused to be emblazoned in illuminated letters on its western wall: "The palace is not for man but for the Lord God." 1 Chron. xxix. i. He also founded St. Stephen's college as a training school for the ministry, and was its first rector, 1854-61, and graduated its first class of three in 1861. He resigned in 1861 to become rector of St. Mary's, Mahattanville, N.Y., and at the instance of Bishop Horatio Potter was transferred in 1862 to Christ church, Hudson, N.Y., and in 1863 to St. John's, Brooklyn, N.Y. He assumed the chair of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological seminary, New York city, in October, 1865, and filled both positions until Epiphany, 1867, when he resigned the rectorship of St. John's, having conciliated quarreling factions into a peaceful congregation of over five hundred communicants and paid off the entire floating debt of the church. He held his chair, 1865-79, and served as the second dean of the seminary, 1873-

79, being successor to the Rev. Dr. John Murray Forbes, the first dean, 1869-72, and immediate predecessor of the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, third dean, 1879-1902. He was chaplain of the House of Mercy in charge of the Sisters of St. Mary, 1867-79; and superintendent of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York, for several years. He was unanimously elected in December, 1877, bishop of the newly erected diocese of Springfield and his election was approved, but he declined to leave the seminary. He was elected again in May, 1878, and accepted, being consecrated in Trinity church, New York city, June 11, 1878, by Bishops Potter, Southgate and Odenheimer, assisted by Bishops Lay, Quintard, Clarkson, Neely, Scarborough and McLaren and Bishop Harper of Christ church, New England. His jurisdiction was at the time a distinctly missionary region with few churches, and no endowments or institutions of any kind. His personality soon made itself manifest in new churches, missions and schools, and in July, 1892, he was given an assistant in the person of the Rt. Rev. Charles Reuben Hale (q.v.), who was officially known as Bishop of Cairo, and who died, Dec. 23, 1900. Bishop Seymour was married, July 23, 1869, to Harriet Atwood (Downe) Aymar, a member of the well known family of Wentworth (q.v.) of New Hampshire. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Racine in 1867; LL.D. from Columbia in 1878. In 1902, at the general convention held in San Francisco, Bishop Seymour welcomed eighteen bishops to whom he had taught ecclesiastical history in the General Theological seminary. He is the author of: *Some Considerations Why the Name of the Protestant Episcopal Church Should be Changed* (1888); *What is Modern Romanism?* (1885); *Amusements in their Relation to Religion* (1890); *An Open Letter to Bishop Doane in Reference to the Consecration of Bishop Brooks* (1892); *Marriage and Divorce* (1893); *Sermon on the Consecration of Bishop Gailor* (1895); *The Church Idea of the Family* (1899); *The Teaching of the date Anno Domini used by the Whole Civilized World*, and lectures, sermons and addresses, besides contributions to periodicals on current topics affecting the ritual or policy of the church.

SEYMOUR, Horatio, senator, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 31, 1778; son of Moses and Mary (Marsh) Seymour; grandson of Moses Seymour and a descendant of Richard Seymour, who settled in Hartford in 1635. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800; taught school at Cheshire, Conn., 1797-98; studied at the Litchfield Law school and under Daniel Chipman, at Middlebury, Vt., in 1799; was admitted to the bar in 1800; was postmaster of Middlebury, 1800-

09; a member of the state council, 1809-14; state's attorney for Addison county, 1810-13, and 1815-19; was elected to the U.S. senate as a Clay Democrat in 1821; and was re-elected in 1827 serving till March 4, 1833. He was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor of Vermont in 1836; and was judge of the probate court of the state, 1847-56. He was a director of the Vermont state bank, and a trustee of Middlebury college, 1810-55. He was married in 1800 to Lucy, daughter of Jonah Case, of Addison, Vt. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Middlebury in 1811, and that of LL.D. by Yale in 1847. He died in Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 21, 1857.

SEYMOUR, Horatio, statesman, was born in Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, N.Y., May 31, 1810; son of Henry and Mary Ledyard (Forman) Seymour; grandson of Maj. Moses and Molly (Marsh) Seymour of Litchfield, Conn., and a descendant of Richard Seymour, the immigrant, who came from Berry Pomeroy in England, and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1636. His grandfather, Maj. Moses Seymour (1742-1826), an officer in the Patriot army, was in the battles of Bemis Heights and Saratoga and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He subsequently acted



Horatio Seymour

as assistant quartermaster-general for six years; served for several years in the Connecticut legislature, and was one of the originators of the scheme to sell the Western Reserve and to devote the proceeds to the promotion of education, a movement that ended in the establishment of the Connecticut School Fund. His father, Henry Seymour (1780-1837), was a wealthy merchant, mayor of Utica, and a member of the state assembly. He was appointed canal commissioner, and with De Witt Clinton was engaged in the construction of the Erie canal. Horatio attended Oxford academy and Geneva (now Hobart) college, 1824-25, and was graduated from the American Literary, Scientific and Military academy (now Norwich university) in 1828. He studied law with Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley at Utica, N.Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He was married, May 31, 1835, to Mary, daughter of John R. and Hetty Bailey (Linn) Bleeker of Albany, and devoted himself to the management of his large estate. He was military secretary of Gov. William L.

Marcy, 1833-39; was a Democratic member of the state assembly, 1841-45, and speaker in 1845; mayor of Utica, 1842-43; Democratic candidate for governor of the state in 1850; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held at Baltimore in 1852, and voted for William L. Marcy for President. He was elected governor of New York in 1852, defeating Gov. Washington



Hunt by a large majority and was defeated in 1854 by the Whig and Temperance candidate, Myron H. Clark. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held at Cincinnati in 1856, and voted for James

Buchanan for President. Upon Buchanan's election he was offered a foreign mission, which he declined. He supported the administration in 1861 and made many speeches in its behalf. He was re-elected governor of the state in 1863, and was conspicuous for his ability in raising troops, and for that service received the personal thanks of President Lincoln. While the state troops were absent in Pennsylvania, the draft riots broke out in New York city, and Governor Seymour was successful in reducing the excessive number of men apportioned to New York, but the draft was begun Saturday, July 11, 1863, and from Sunday till Thursday the city was at the mercy of the rioters, many lives were lost and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. Governor Seymour appeared at the City Hall, issued a proclamation on Sunday, July 12, declaring the city to be in a state of insurrection and ordering all rioters to return to their homes and employment. He made numerous public speeches to the mob and was largely instrumental in subduing the excitement. The state legislature passed a resolution, April 16, 1854, thanking him for having procured a correction of the errors in regard to the draft. He was defeated for governor by Reuben E. Fenton in 1864, and in August, 1864, was president of the Democratic national convention held at Chicago, which nominated George B. McClellan for President. He was president of the state conventions of 1867 and 1868, and was chairman of the Democratic national convention of 1868, that met in Tammany Hall, New York city, and against his earnest protest he received the nomination from the convention for Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States, with Frank P. Blair, Jr., for Vice-President. The Grant and Colfax electors received a popular vote of 3,015,071, and the Seymour and Blair electors 2,709,615, and in 1869, on the meeting of the electoral college, the Republican ticket received 274 and the Democratic ticket 80 elec-

toral votes. He declined a senatorship of New York and the nomination for governor in 1869. Having removed to Deerfield, N.Y., in 1864, he thereafter engaged in farming. He was a commissioner of state fisheries; a member of the state survey in 1876; presidential elector-at-large from New York on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876; president of the board of commissioners of state survey in 1878; president of the National Dairymen's association and of the American Prison association, and first president of the Oneida Historical society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Norwich university in 1859, and by Union college in 1873. He died at the home of his sister, Julia Seymour Conkling, wife of Roscoe Conkling, former U.S. senator, in Utica, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1886.

SEYMOUR, Mary Harrison (Browne), author, was born in Oxford, Conn., Sept. 7, 1835; daughter of the Rev. Abraham and Lucy Maria (Harrison) Browne; granddaughter of Abraham and Anna (Hale) Browne and of Simeon and Hannah (Farnum) Harrison. She attended the academies of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Baltimore, Md., and was married, June 20, 1861, to the Rev. Storrs O. Seymour of Litchfield, Conn. She contributed many stories to children's magazines and is the author of: *Sunshine and Starlight* (1869); *Ned, Nellie and Amy* (1870); *Mollie's Christmas Stocking* (1877); *Pussy Vinton's Picnic* (1877); *Every Day* (1877); *Recompense* (1881); *Through the Darkness* (1893).

SEYMOUR, Origen Storrs, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 9, 1804; son of Ozias and grandson of Major Moses Seymour. He was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He was clerk of Litchfield county, 1836-44, a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1842 and 1849-50; being speaker of the house in 1850, and was a Democratic representative in the 32d and 33d congresses, 1851-55. He was judge of the superior court of Connecticut, 1855-63; was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for governor of the state in 1864; was elected by the state legislature then controlled by the Republicans, a judge of the state supreme court, and in 1873 he succeeded as chief justice, retiring in 1874 having reached the age limit. He was chairman of the commission that settled the boundary between New York and Connecticut in 1876; was chairman of the commission that prepared the state practice act; was an annual lecturer at the Yale Law school, 1876-81; and was again elected a representative in the state legislature in 1881. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Trinity college in 1866 and by Yale in 1873. He died in Litchfield, Conn., Aug. 12, 1881.

SEYMOUR, Thomas Day, educator, was born in Hudson, Ohio, April 1, 1848; son of Nathan Perkins (q.v.) and Elizabeth (Day) Seymour; grandson of Charles and Catharine (Perkins) Seymour and of the Hon. Thomas and Sarah (Coit) Day, and a descendant of Richard Seymour (who was in Hartford in 1689); of Robert Day (one of the original proprietors of Hartford, in 1636); of Governor William Bradford, Governor Thomas Dalley of the Plymouth colony, of John Haynes (first governor of Connecticut), and of many other notables of early New England. He was graduated from Western Reserve college, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873; studied classical philology at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, 1870-72, and was professor of Greek in Western Reserve college, 1872-80. He was married, July 2, 1874, to Sarah Malissa, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry Lawrence and Clara (Ford) Hitchcock of Hudson, Ohio. He was Hillhouse professor of Greek at Yale from 1880, and senior-officer of the Greek department from 1884. He received the honorary degree of A.B. from Yale in 1870; that of LL.D. from Adelbert college, Western Reserve university, 1894, and from Glasgow university, Scotland, 1901. He was made honorary member of the Archaeological Society of Athens (Greece), 1895; and associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1898. He became chairman of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, in 1887, and thus the official representative of that institution in the United States until 1901; and was made vice-president of the American Archaeological Institute in 1897. He was co-editor of the "College Series of Greek Authors" from 1884, and American co-editor of the *Classical Review* from 1887. He also edited: *Selected Odes of Pindar, with Notes* (1882); *Introduction to the Language and Verse of Homer* (1885); "Homer's Iliad," *College Series* (books I-VI, 1887-90; *Homeric Vocabulary* (1889); *School Iliad* (books I-VI, 1889, new ed., 1900); *Introduction and Vocabulary to School Odyssey* (8 books, 1897).

SEYMOUR, Thomas Henry, governor of Connecticut, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1808. He was a cousin of Horatio Seymour. He was graduated at the American Literary, Scientific and Military academy (now Norwich university) 1829; was made commanding officer of the Hartford Light Guard, 1829, and was admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1833. He was editor of *The Jeffersonian*, 1837-38; judge of probate for the district; and a representative in the 28th congress, 1843-45. He was commissioned major, 9th U.S. regulars, a regiment recruited in New England, and commanded by Col. T. B. Ransom (q.v.), which left Fort Adams, R.I., for Mexico in May, and landed at Vera Cruz, July, 1847. He

succeeded Colonel Ransom, who was killed at the assault of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847, in command of the regiment, and leading the troops to the top of the heights was the first to enter the fort. He was also present at the capture of the City of Mexico. He was the defeated candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1849; was elected governor, 1850, 1851-52 and 1853, serving, 1851-53. He was a Pierce and King presidential elector-at-large from Connecticut in 1852; U.S. minister to Russia, 1853-57, and during the civil war he was leader of the Connecticut Peace Democrats, and on account of his sympathy with the south his portrait was removed from the state senate. He was defeated for governor in 1863, by William Buckingham, his defeat being directly traceable to his opposition to the war measures of the government. He received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1844, and that of LL.D. in 1855 from Norwich university. He died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 3, 1868.



SEYMOUR, Truman, soldier, was born in Burlington, Vt., Sept. 24, 1824; grandson of Moses and Mary (Marsh) Seynour. He was a student at Norwich university, 1840-42, under Capt. Alden Partridge, U.S.A., and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy as brevet 2d lieutenant, and was assigned to the 1st artillery, July 1, 1846; serving at Fort Pickens, Fla., and in the war with Mexico. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, March 3, 1847; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, April 18, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo, and captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco. He was present at the capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13-14, 1847, and was in garrison at Fort Hamilton, New York, 1848-49, and at Fort Columbus, 1849-50. He was assistant professor of drawing at the U.S. Military academy, 1850-53; in garrison at Fort Moultrie, S.C., 1853-56; was engaged in the Seminole Indian war, 1856-58, and was promoted captain, Nov. 22, 1860. He was on garrison duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C., in 1860, and engaged in the defence of Fort Sumter, 1860-61, being present at its bombardment, April 13-14, 1861, and brevetted major, April 14, 1861, for the defence of Fort Sumter. He was transferred to the 5th artillery, May 14, 1861; was on regimental recruiting service, July 5-Sept. 24, 1861; was in charge of camp instruction, Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 24-Nov. 30, 1861, and was chief of artillery in McCall's division in the defence of Washington, D.C., in 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, April 28, 1862, and commanded a brigade in the department of the Rappahannock, April 28-June

10, 1862. He commanded a brigade, Army of the Potomac, in the Virginia Peninsular campaign; commanded a division in the battle of Malvern Hill; commanded a brigade in the Northern Virginia campaign and in the Maryland campaign. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 14, 1862, for gallantry at South Mountain, Md., and colonel, Sept. 17, 1862, for meritorious conduct at Antietam, Md. He was chief of staff of artillery in the department of the South, 1862-64; commanded a division on Folly Island, S.C., July 4, 1863; was severely wounded in the assault of Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863; was at the battle of Morris Island, and commanded the forces at Hilton Head, S.C., Ft. Pulaski, Ga., and Tybee and St. Helena islands, 1863-64. He commanded the expedition to Olustee, Fla., Feb. 5-16, 1864; was in command of the District of Florida, February-March, 1864, and commanded a brigade, 6th army corps, Army of the Potomac, May 4-6, 1864. He was captured in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and was held as prisoner of war till Aug. 9, 1864. He commanded a division, 6th army corps in the operations in the Shenandoah valley, October-December, 1864; and in the Richmond campaign, 1864-65. He was brevetted major-general U.S.V., March 13, 1865, for ability and energy in handling his division, and for gallantry and valuable services in action; brigadier-general U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for conduct at the capture of Petersburg, and major-general, March 13, 1865, for services in the field during the rebellion. He was present at the battle of Sailor's Creek, and at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, and was mustered out of volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865. He commanded the troops at Key West, Fla., 1865-66; was promoted major of 5th artillery, Aug. 13, 1866; and commanded Fort Warren, Mass., 1869-70, and Fort Preble, Me., 1870-75. He was retired from active service, Nov. 1, 1876, and traveled abroad. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Williams college in 1865. He died in Florence, Italy, Oct. 30, 1891.

SHACKELFORD, James M., soldier, was born in Lincoln county, Ky., July 7, 1827; son of Edmund and Susan (Thompson) Shackelford, and grandson of Samuel and Charlotte Shackelford. He attended an academy at Springfield, Ky.; served in the war with Mexico as 1st lieutenant, 4th Kentucky volunteers; was admitted to the bar in 1853, and in September, 1861, was commissioned colonel of the 25th Kentucky Union volunteer regiment, and fought at Fort Donelson, Feb. 6, 1862, in the first brigade of Lew Wallace's division. Later he was made colonel of the 8th Kentucky cavalry, and was promoted brigadier-general, March 17, 1863. In July, 1863, when Gen. John H. Morgan, the Confederate

raider, crossed the Cumberland river near Burkesville, he was met by the Union forces, who followed him, and pressed the pursuit across the Ohio river into Indiana and thence to Ohio, riding through the suburbs of Cincinnati across to Buffington Island. Shackelford had pressed Morgan so hard that there was very little opportunity to cross, and 700 prisoners were taken. Morgan himself escaped with the 300 men remaining, and was pursued to Salineville, Ohio, where, July 26, 1864,

Shackelford captured the whole party of 364 men before they could enter Pennsylvania. Later in August, 1863, Shackelford took those regiments had been organized at Camp Nelson, into East Tennessee, through Williamsburg and Big Creek Gap to Kingston. Burnside then stationed his forces at Knoxville and Shackelford moved on, and took Cumberland Gap, capturing 2500 prisoners under General Frazer. He continued to Virginia, drove all of the Confederates out of the valley and returned to Knoxville where Burnside was concentrating to meet Longstreet. General Shackelford's cavalry was confined in the fort during the three weeks of the siege and then with 4000 cavalry he pursued Longstreet up the valley, fighting a hard battle at Bean's Station. He subsequently made his home in Indiana and was a presidential elector from that state on the Garfield and Arthur ticket in 1880, and on the Harrison and Morton ticket in 1888. President Harrison appointed him judge of the U.S. court in the Indian Territory in 1889, and he served four years on the bench. In 1893 he was appointed attorney for the Choctaw nation.

SHAFER, Helen Almira, educator, was born in Newark, N.J., Sept. 23, 1839; daughter of the Rev. Archibald S. and Almira (Miller) Shafer; granddaughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Turner) Shafer and of Judge Joseph T. and Elizabeth (Sudland) Salmon Miller, and a descendant of John, a Revolutionary soldier, and Sarah (Allen) Miller. She moved with her parents to Oberlin, Ohio; attended private schools, and was graduated from Oberlin college, A.B., 1863. She was an instructor in mathematics, Central high school of St. Louis, Mo., 1865-73; professor of mathematics in Wellesley college, Mass., 1877-88, and president of the college from 1888 until her death, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Julia J. Irvine. She received the honorary degree of A.M. from Oberlin in 1878, and that of LL.D. in 1898, being the



SHAFROTH

second woman in the United States to receive the latter degree from an American college. As a memorial, the alumnae presented to Wellesley college, Dec. 6, 1902, a portrait of Miss Shafer



WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

painted by Kenyon Cox of New York city, and placed in the dining hall of the main building of the college, and established the Shafer Memorial Fund of \$2000, the income of which is to be expended for the department of mathematics. She died at Wellesley college, Mass., Jan. 20, 1894.

SHAFROTH, John Franklin, representative, was born in Fayette, Mo., June 9, 1854; son of John and Anna Shaferoth. He was graduated B.S. from the University of Michigan in 1875; was admitted to the Missouri bar in August, 1876, and practised law in Fayette, Mo., until October, 1879, and thereafter in Denver, Col. He married Virginia, daughter of John L. and Eliza Morrison in Fayette, Mo., Oct. 26, 1881. He served as city attorney of Denver, 1887-91, and was a Democratic representative from the first district of Colorado in the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1895-1905, his popularity being evidenced by his re-election to the 53th congress in 1896 by 58,571 majority.

SHAFTER, William Rufus, soldier, was born in Galesburg, Mich., Oct. 16, 1835; son of Hugh Morris and Eliza (Summer) Shafter; grandson of William R. and May (Lovell) Shafter, and of Mathias and Sarah (Berry) Summer. He attended the public schools of the neighborhood while a boy, working on his father's farm until 1860, and there taught school winters until 1861. In 1861 he entered the Prairie seminary, and on June 28, 1861, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, 7th Michigan volunteers, enlisted for three years' service. He took part in the battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 22, 1861, and in the Peninsular campaign of 1862. He was honorably discharged, Aug. 22, 1862, and accepted the commission of major, 19th Michigan infantry. He was married, Sept. 11, 1862, to Harriet, daughter of Paul and Anna (Simons) Grimes of Athens, Mich., who died Jan. 14, 1898. He was mustered as major of the 19th Michigan volunteers, Sept. 5, 1862. His service lay in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in March, 1863, he was taken prisoner of war at Thompson's Station, Tenn., and was exchanged in the following May.

SHALER

He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, June 5, 1863; was honorably discharged, April 18, 1864, and the following day was commissioned colonel, 17th U.S. colored infantry. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and Nov. 2, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He entered the regular army as lieutenant-colonel, 41st U.S. infantry, Jan. 26, 1867, and on March 2, 1867, was brevetted colonel and presented with a congressional medal of honor "for gallant conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va." He was assigned to the 24th U.S. infantry, April 14, 1869, and on March 4, 1879, was promoted colonel and assigned to the 1st U.S. infantry. He was promoted brigadier-general, May 1, 1874, and was assigned to the Department of Columbia, but was soon transferred to that of California. Upon the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, and on accepting the same, May 9, 1898, was given command of the expedition sent to Cuba, June 14, the largest expedition that ever left the United States. He arrived at Daiquiri, June 21, captured Siboney, June 23, Guasimas on the 24th, El Caney and San Juan Hill, July 1, and on July 14, all the troops under General Zorla (the 4th corps of the Spanish army) in the eastern portion of Cuba surrendered (a total of about 24,000 men), and General Shafter remained in possession until peace was declared. In October, 1898, he was assigned to the command of the Department of the East, but was soon transferred to the Department of California and the Columbia. He was retired as brigadier-general, U.S.A., by operation of law, Oct. 16, 1899, but remained in command of the Department of California and the Columbia, under his volunteer commission until June 30, 1901, when he was retired with the rank of major-general by act of congress, Feb. 2, 1901.

SHALER, Alexander, soldier, was born at Haddam, Conn., March 19, 1827; son of Ira and Jerusha (Arnold) Shaler; grandson of James and Olive (Tyler) Shaler and of David and Jerusha (Thomas) Arnold, and a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Thomas Shaylor, who emigrated from Stratford-on-Avon, England, to Boston, and with twenty-seven others went from Hartford, Conn., in 1662, and organized the town of Haddam, Conn. He was educated in the academy in his native town, and engaged in business in New York city. He was married, March 31, 1847, to Mary, daughter of James and Agnes (White) McMurray of New York city. In 1845 he enlisted in the 8th regiment, New York militia, "Washington Grays"; became captain in the 7th regiment, New York militia, March 18, 1850, was colonel of the 1st regiment, Hudson brigade

New Jersey state militia, 1854-60, and was elected major of the 7th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., Dec. 13, 1860, and his regiment marched to the defence of Washington, D.C., in April, 1861, for thirty days' service. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 65th N.Y. volunteers, June 11, 1861, and colonel, July 17, 1862; commanded the first brigade, Newton's 3d division, Sedgwick's 6th corps, Army of the Potomac, and took part in all the campaigns of that army until captured by the enemy. For his conduct in the assault on Marye's Heights, Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863, he was promoted brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, and subsequently received the congressional medal of honor for gallantry in that assault. His corps reached Gettysburg on the second day of that battle and his brigade won distinction, July 2-3. He commanded the military prison on Johnson's Island, Sandusky, Ohio, during the following winter; was captured with General Seymour and other officers at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and subsequently placed under fire of the Union batteries at Charleston, S.C. After being exchanged, he commanded a brigade in the 19th army corps, at Columbus, Ky.; was brevetted major-general of volunteers, July 27, 1865; commanded the 2d division, 7th corps, at Duval's Bluff, Ark., and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865. He was appointed major-general, 1st division, N.G.S.N.Y., Jan. 23, 1867, and resigned, May 21, 1866. In 1861 he published a manual of arms for infantry doing duty as light infantry. He was president of the New York fire department, 1867-70, and fire commissioner, 1870-73, reorganizing the department; re-organized the fire department of Chicago after the great fire of 1874, serving as consulting engineer to the board of fire and police in the latter city, 1874-75, and was president of the health department of New York city, 1883-87. He was one of the founders and president of the National Rifle association and an incorporator of the Army and Navy club; commander of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, 1883-84; president of the Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, New York city, 1887-96, and a member of the Union League club, the G.A.R., the New York Historical society, the American Geographical society, the American Museum of Natural History, the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historical Places and Objects. He made his home in later life in Ridgefield, N.J., where he was president of the board of health, of the board of education and of the Improvement association; and was mayor of the borough, 1899-1900. He took an active interest in the popular movement for "Good Roads",

and in 1890 contributed a series of articles for the press, entitled *How to Lay Out, Construct and keep in Repair Public Highways*.

SHALER, Nathaniel Southgate, naturalist, was born in Newport, Ky., Feb. 20, 1841; son of Nathaniel Burger Shaler. His father, a prominent physician in Kentucky, was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1827, M.D., 1829. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific school, B.S., 1862, having received private instruction in geology from Prof. Louis Agassiz. He served two years as captain of a Kentucky volunteer Union battery, but in 1864 returned to Harvard as instructor in paleontology. He received the degree of S.D. in natural history in 1865, and was given charge of the instruction in geology and zoology in the Lawrence Scientific school. He was university lecturer at Harvard, 1868-70, and was in Europe, 1866 and 1872, studying physical phenomena, paying special attention to glaciers and volcanoes. He climbed Vesuvius, while in action, and was the first man to look into an active volcano. He was professor of paleontology at Harvard, 1869-88, and after 1888, of paleontology and geology. He directed the Kentucky geological survey, 1873-80. In 1884 he was given charge of the Atlantic division, U.S. geological survey. He was made professor of geology at Harvard, 1888, and became dean of the Lawrence Scientific school in 1891. Professor Shaler was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Boston Society of Natural History and of the Geological Society of America. He is the author of many magazine articles, of many memoirs and reports, besides a large number of books, among which are: *Illustrations of the Earth's Surface* (1881); *Fossil Brachiopods of the Ohio Valley* (1883); *A First Book in Geology* (1884); *Aspects of the Earth* (1889); *Nature and Man in America* (1891); *The Story of Our Continent* (1892); *The Interpretation of Nature* (1893); *The United States of America* (2 vols., 1894); *Sea and Land* (1894); *Domesticated Animals; their Relation to Man* (1895); *Beaches and Tidal Marshes of the Atlantic Coast* (1896); *American Highways* (1896); *Armada Days* (1898); *Authors of the Earth's History* (1898); *The Individual: Study of Life and Death* (1900).

SHALLENBERGER, William Shadrach, representative, was born in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., Nov. 24, 1839; son of Abraham and Rachel (Newmyer) Shallenberger; grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Strickler) Shallenberger and of Peter and Susannah (Rhodes) Newmyer, and a descendant of Ulric Shallenberger, born in Canton Uri, Switzerland, in 1694, who emigrated in 1720, locating in Lancaster county, Pa. He attended the public schools, the Mt. Pleasant academy, 1851-

56, and matriculated in the Lewisburg (Bucknell) university, Pa., in the class of 1862, subsequently engaging in mercantile pursuits. He enlisted as 1st sergeant in the 140th Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers in August, 1862; was commissioned 1st lieutenant, and promoted adjutant of the regiment, Sept. 8, 1862, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He was mustered out of service in October, 1864, on account of disability from wounds received at Gettysburg and Todd's Tavern, and engaged in mercantile business in Rochester, Pa., where he was married, Dec. 1, 1864, to Josephine, daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Ann (Johnson) Power. He was chairman of the Beaver county Republican committee, 1872 and 1874; was a Republican representative from the twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district in the 45th, 46th and 47th congresses, 1877-83, and in March, 1897, was appointed second assistant postmaster-general at Washington, D.C. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Lewisburg university in 1881.

SHANAHAN, Jeremiah Francis, R. C. bishop, was born at Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, Penn., July 13, 1834. He attended St. Joseph's college at Choconut, Pa., devoting himself to English and the classics, and was graduated at the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, Pa., having specialized in philosophy and theology. He was ordained priest, July 3, 1859, by Bishop Neumann of Philadelphia. He was rector of the seminary at Glenn Riddle, Pa., 1859-68, and on March 3, 1868, was appointed first bishop of Harrisburg, being consecrated at Philadelphia, July 12, 1868, by Bishop Wood, assisted by Bishops Elder and Domenech. He died at Harrisburg Pa., Sept. 24, 1886.

SHANKS, John Peter Clever, soldier, and representative, was born at Martinsburg, Va., June 17, 1826. He practised law in Portland, Ind.; was a representative in the state legislature in 1854, and in 1861 was appointed an aide on General Fremont's staff, but resigned to take his seat as a Republican representative from Indiana in the 37th congress, serving, 1861-63. He raised and commanded the 7th Indiana cavalry, and was subsequently given command of a brigade of cavalry. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers; was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Feb. 14, 1865, and was mustered out Sept. 22, 1865. He was a Republican representative from Indiana in the 40th, 41st, 42d and 43d congresses, 1867-75, and afterward practised law. He died in Portland, Ind., Jan. 23, 1901.

SHANKS, William Franklin Gore, journalist, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., April 20, 1837; son of Sanders and Maria (Gore) Shanks; grand-

son of William and Mary (White) Shanks and of Charles and Sarah (Walker) Gore, and a descendant of Maryland and Kentucky families, among whom was David White, a representative from Kentucky in the 18th congress. He attended school in Louisville and wrote for daily papers there prior to the civil war. He was war correspondent for the New York *Herald*, 1861-65, and his success in giving reliable information received recognition from General Grant. While in the army he served for a time as volunteer aide-de-camp without pay on the staffs of Generals Rousseau and Thomas in various battles. On June 24, 1862, he was married to Mary Rose, daughter of Warnock and Amanda T. (Elston) Lynn of Louisville, Ky. He was on the editorial staff of the New York *Herald*, 1865-67; of *Harper's Weekly*, 1867-69; of the New York *Times*, 1869-70, and of the *Tribune* for two years under Horace Greeley, 1870-80. In 1885 he organized the National Press Intelligence company. He edited the New York *Daily Star*, 1889-91, and in 1891 established the *Daily and Weekly Bond Buyer*, of which he was still editor-in-chief in 1903. He is the author of: *Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals* (1865); *A Noble Treason* (1876); *The Ring Master*; and compiler of several financial works in connection with his paper.

SHANLEY, John, R. C. bishop, was born in Albion, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1852; son of John and Nancy (McLean) Shanley, and grandson of John and Mary Shanley. His parents moved to St. Paul, Minn., 1857, where he attended the private school. He was a student at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, Italy, 1869-74, and was ordained a priest by Cardinal Patrizzi, May 30, 1874. He returned to St. Paul, Minn., and was assistant pastor and pastor of the Cathedral of St. Paul, 1874-89. In 1889 he was appointed bishop of the newly created diocese of Jamestown, since changed to Fargo, and established that year, comprising the entire state of North Dakota, and he was consecrated, Dec. 27, 1889, at St. Paul's cathedral by Archbishop Ireland, assisted by Titular Archbishop Grace and Bishop Marty. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of the Propaganda, Rome, in 1874.

SHANNON, Richard Cutts, diplomatist, was born in New London, Conn., Feb. 12, 1839; son of Charles Tebbets and Jane Randall (Stanwood) Shannon. He matriculated at Waterville college, Me., in the class of 1862, but left in 1861 before graduating to enlist as a private in the 5th Maine infantry. He was promoted through the ranks of 1st lieutenant, captain and major to brevet lieutenant-colonel. At the close of the war, Waterville college gave him his A.B. degree, dated 1863, and A.M., dated 1866. He was secretary of the U.S. legation at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,

S.A., 1871-75, and chargé d'affaires, 1872, 1873-74. In 1876 he took charge of the Botanical Garden railroad, served and conducted by Americans in Brazil, and later became its president. He was graduated at Columbia Law school, 1885, and was married, Sept. 19, 1887, to Martha A. Greenough. He was U.S. minister to the Central American States, 1891-93, and a Republican representative from the thirteenth New York district in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895-99. He was an alumni trustee of Colby university and received the degree of LL.D. from that institution in 1893.

SHANNON, Wilson, governor of Ohio and of Kansas Territory, was born at Mount Olivet, now Belmont county, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1802; son of Thomas Shannon, who was the son of an Irish merchant and was brought to America in 1760.



His mother died during the voyage, and his father, after landing in Wilmington, Del., left him in charge of an Episcopal clergyman and on his return voyage was lost at sea. The orphan boy on reaching manhood removed to Bradford county, Pa., where he married a Miss Bradford, and about 1800 removed with his family to Mt. Olivet, Ohio

Territory. In the winter of 1803 he was frozen to death while on a hunting expedition along the Ohio river, leaving a family consisting of his widow and seven sons and two daughters. Wilson, the ninth child, was a student at Ohio university, Athens; studied law at Transylvania university, Ky., and in 1826 began practice in St. Clairsville, Ohio. He was married first to a daughter of E. Ellis, and she, with an infant son, died soon after. He was married secondly to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Osbon of Cadiz, Ohio, and they had seven children, his daughter Mary becoming the wife of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman (q.v.). Mr. Shannon was the defeated Democratic candidate for representative from the seventeenth district of Ohio in the 23d congress, 1832; was attorney for Belmont county, 1833-35; prosecuting attorney for the state, 1835-39; Democratic governor of Ohio, 1839-40; was defeated for re-election in 1840 by Thomas Corwin, Whig; was re-elected governor in 1842, and resigned in 1844, to accept the position of U.S. minister to Mexico from President Tyler. He was recalled in 1845, on the eve of the war with Mexico, and

on his return to Ohio opened a law office in Cincinnati. In 1849 he organized and sent out various expeditions of gold seekers across the plains to California. He represented Ohio in the 33d congress, 1853-55, and voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill as a means for settling the question of slavery in the territories. He was appointed by President Pierce in September, 1855, governor of Kansas Territory, to succeed A. H. Reeder. He found the territory in a state of discord and violence, the contest between the immigrants from the border slave states and those from the eastern free states for possession of the territory being at its height. The legislature and the entire machinery of the territorial government were in the hands of the pro-slavery party which was enforcing the laws through the territorial militia. The free-state party led by Robinson, Lane, Deitzler and others had imported Sharp's rifles to protect their persons and property. On Dec. 6, 1855, Governor Shannon called the territorial militia into service to suppress what he termed a "rebellion" in the vicinity of Lawrence. People from Missouri, to the number of 1500 to 2000, responded to the call. The free-state party disclaimed any intention of breaking the law. Dr. Charles Robinson, who had been made commander-in-chief of the free-state forces, with others, visited the governor in camp at Franklin, for the purpose of settling the difficulties, and after hearing Dr. Robinson and his aids, Governor Shannon and the thirteen captains controlling the territorial militia discontinued aggressive measures, and the terms of peace were signed, Dec. 9, 1855, ending the Wakarusa war. John Brown attempted to enlist a party to attack the dispersed "territorial militia" so-called, in the rear, but the chairman of the committee of public safety ordered Brown under arrest. This ended the attempt at insubordination for the time. Governor Shannon, finding the question still unsettled and the territorial government unable to execute the laws, went to Washington for instructions and induced the President to issue the proclamation of Feb. 11, 1856, clothing the Governor of Kansas with authority to call upon the U.S. troops whenever the territorial militia could not secure the peaceful administration of the government. Indictments for high treason were found by a pro-slavery grand jury at the April term, 1856, against the free-state leaders, and the arrest of Dr. Charles Robinson, G. W. Brown, G. W. Smith, G. W. Deitzler and Gaius Jenkins followed. The Free State Hotel, the *Herald of Freedom* office, with its presses, type, fixtures, stock and fine library, were destroyed, as was the Free State printing office, and Governor Robinson's residence, including his large library and valuable papers. Many resi-

dences were also entered and pillaged, ostensibly in search of Sharp's rifles. Governor Shannon left for St. Louis about the middle of June, 1856, and Secretary Woodson, an extreme pro-slavery man, assumed the executive duties until Gov. John W. Geary arrived in the territory, September 9. Governor Shannon, in the interim, having resigned. After the restoration of peace, Shannon removed to Lawrence, where he practised law, and where he died, Aug. 31, 1877.

SHARKEY, William Lewis, governor of Mississippi, was born at Mussel Shoals, Tenn., in 1797; son of Patrick and — (Rhodes) Sharkey; grandson of Robert Sharkey and of Robert Rhodes. His father and grandfather were natives of Ireland, reared in the vicinity of Dublin, and came to Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Robert Rhodes, was a native of Cologne, Germany. He was taken to Mississippi Territory by his parents in



1803. joined the volunteer army as a substitute for his uncle, and was engaged in the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. He was graduated at Greenville college, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar in 1822. He married a Mrs. Highland (née Glass). He practised at Warrenton, Mississippi Territory, 1823-25, and in 1825 removed to Vicksburg. He represented Vicksburg in the state legislature in 1827, was chief justice of the court of errors and appeals in Mississippi, 1832-50, and presided over the Nashville convention of 1850, where he gave his voice and influence toward the preservation of the union of the states. He became provisional governor of Mississippi by appointment from President Johnson, June 13, 1865, and served until October, 1866, when he was elected U.S. senator and went to Washington, but was not allowed to take his seat. He died childless, in Washington, D.C., April 29, 1873.

SHARON, William, senator, was born in Smithfield, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1821, of Quaker ancestry. He spent his early life on a farm; was a student at the University of Ohio, 1842-44; studied law under Edwin M. Stanton at Steubenville, Ohio, and removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was admitted to the bar. He subsequently engaged in business as a merchant in Carrollton, Ill.; in 1849 removed to Sacramento, Cal., and in 1850 to San Francisco, where he was a dealer in real estate. He removed to Virginia city in 1864, as the manager of the Nevada branch of the Bank of California, in Gold Hill and Virginia city, and made a large fortune out of loans made to mine owners. He was subsequently made a director of the parent bank. He was a trustee of the Bank of California at the

time of the death of its president, William C. Ralston, in 1875, and helped to maintain the institution and prevent its bankruptcy by personally advancing \$5,000,000. He was one of the founders of the Virginia and Truckee railroad; assisted W. C. Ralston in building the Palace hotel in San Francisco, Cal., managed that property, 1878-85, and settled upon the widow of Ralston nearly half a million dollars. He was a Republican U.S. senator from Nevada, 1875-81, and at the close of his term resided in San Francisco, Cal., where he died, Nov. 13, 1885.

SHARP, Daniel, clergyman, was born in Huddersfield, England, Dec. 25, 1783. He early joined the Congregational church, but later became a Baptist. He was sent to New York city as agent of a business firm in Yorkshire, in 1805, united with the Baptist church, of which Rev. John Williams was pastor, and began his studies for the ministry under the Rev. William Staughton, D.D., of Philadelphia. He was pastor of the Baptist church, Newark, N.J., 1809-12, and of the Charles Street church, Boston, Mass., 1812-53. He was an editor of the *American Baptist Magazine* for several years; president of the acting board of the General Convention of the Baptist denomination in the United States, 1814; first president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, 1814; helped to organize the Northern Baptist Education society, 1814; was a trustee of Brown university, 1820-28; one of the incorporators of Newton Theological institution in 1826; trustee of the same, 1826-53; president of the board of trustees, 1835-53; fellow of Brown university, 1828-53, and member of the board of overseers of Harvard university, 1846-53. He received the honorary degrees, A.M., 1811, and D.D., 1828, from Brown, and D.D., 1843, from Harvard. He published many discourses and sermons, including: *The Recognition of Friends in Heaven* (4 editions). He died near Baltimore, Md., April 23, 1853.

SHARP, Jacob, soldier, was born in Kingston, N.Y., in 1835. He was a cadet at the U.S. Military academy, 1850-52, and was graduated from the Chandler School of Science and Arts, Dartmouth college, S.B., 1856. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 20th New York militia, May 11, 1861; major and lieutenant-colonel, 56th New York volunteers, Sept. 13, 1862; colonel, 156th New York volunteer infantry, March 28, 1863; commanded the 2d brigade, 3d division, 19th army corps, 1863-65, and was mustered out of the army and brevetted brigadier-general, Nov. 6, 1865. He was present at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the Peninsular campaign, Port Hudson, La., the Red River campaign, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Cedar Creek, and at Winchester, where he was severely

wounded. He was governor of the northwestern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers near Milwaukee, Wis., for several years. He died in Detroit, Mich., April 27, 1892.

SHARP, Joseph Henry, artist, was born in Bridgeport, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1859; son of William Henry and Elizabeth (Raynes) Sharp; grandson of Joseph W. and Prudence Lovejoy (Babcock) Sharp and of Nathaniel M. and Hester (Workman) Raynes, and of Protestant Irish, Scotch, and English descent. He studied in Antwerp, under Charles Verlat, 1881-82; at the Munich academy under Carl Marr, 1886-88, and also with Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constant in Paris, 1895-96. He was married, June 16, 1892, to Addie Josephine, daughter of Silas D. and Lancetta (Harris) Byram of Liberty, Ind. In 1878 he opened a studio in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1892 became an instructor in the life painting class of the Cincinnati Art museum. Eleven of his portraits of famous Indians were purchased by the U.S. government in 1900 for the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. He exhibited at the Paris exposition, 1900, and was elected a member of the Society of Western Artists. His paintings include: *Pueblo Harvest or Corn Dance* (1894), owned by Cincinnati Art Museum; *The Chant* (1897); *The Great Sleep* (1899), both owned by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst of California; *Mourning Her Brave* (1900); *After Many Years of Warfare* (1901). He was awarded a silver medal at Buffalo for Indian portraits. His collection of eighty Indian portraits and pictures was purchased in 1902 by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst for the University of California. In June, 1903, he resigned from the Cincinnati academy to devote all the time to Indians on various reservations, having commissions ahead for five years.

SHARP, Katherine Lucinda, librarian, was born in Elgin, Ill., May 21, 1865; daughter of John William and Phebe (Thompson) Sharp; granddaughter of John J. and Olive (Hyde) Sharp and of Thomas and — (Hoit) Thompson. She graduated at Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., A.B., 1885, Ph.M., 1889, and at the New York State Library school, B.L.S., 1892. She was a teacher at Elgin academy, Ill., 1886-88; assistant librarian, Scoville institute, Oak Park, Ill., 1888-90; organizer of the public library at Wheaton, Ill., 1891, and at Xenia, Ohio, 1892; in charge of the comparative library exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., 1893; director of the department of library science, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, 1893-97; director of the summer school of library science at the University of Wisconsin, 1895-96; lecturer on library economy, University of Chicago, 1896; became director of the Bureau of Information, State Library association, Ill., in

1896; a member of the council of the American Library association in 1895, and was its vice-president, 1895-96, and head librarian and director of the state library school of the University of Illinois from 1897.

SHARPE, George Henry, soldier, was born in Kingston, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1828. He was fitted for college at Albany academy; was graduated at Rutgers college, A.B., 1847, A.M., 1850, and was a law student at Yale, 1847-49. He was admitted to the bar in 1850; served as an attaché of the U.S. legation at Vienna, 1851-52; practised law in Kingston, N.Y., 1854-61, and in 1861 served as captain in the 20th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., enlisted for three months. On his return he raised the 120th New York volunteers for three years' service, and was elected colonel of the regiment in 1862. He served with the Army of the Potomac, and on the staffs of Generals Hooker, Meade and Grant, and was the provost-marshal to whom the duty of paroling General Lee and his staff fell, which act secured for them freedom from arrest for treason. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1865, and major-general in 1866. He went to England, France and Italy on a secret mission for the department of state in 1867, accomplishing his work with eminent success. He was U.S. marshal for the southern district of New York, 1870-73, and surveyor of customs for New York, 1873-78 and 1879-82. He was a member of the state assembly, 1879-83, and speaker, 1880 and 1881, where his vote decided the election for U.S. senator at the time of the Platt-Conkling resignation. He was chairman of the commission for the promotion of trade between the United States and South American states in 1883, but resigned upon Cleveland's accession to the Presidency. He was U.S. appraiser of customs, 1890-99, resigning in 1899, having reached his seventieth year, and retiring from public life. He died from the result of a surgical operation, at the home of his son-in-law, Ira Davenport, in New York city, Jan. 14, 1900.

SHARPE, William, delegate, was born in Cecil county, Md., Dec. 13, 1742; son of William Sharpe, who emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in Cecil county, Md., prior to 1718. He was educated in Maryland, and engaged in the practice of law in Mecklenburg, N.C., in 1763, and was married to a daughter of David Reese, a signer of the Mecklenburg declaration. He removed to Rowan county, was secretary of the Committee of Safety of that county, and represented the county in the provincial congresses held at New Berne in April, 1775, and at Hillsboro in August, 1775, and at the constitutional convention at Halifax that framed a state constitution, April 13, 1776. He represented the Salisbury district in the council of safety for the state, at

Wilmington, June 5, 1776, served as aide-de-camp, on the staff of Gen. Griffith Rutherford in the Indian troubles, and was appointed by Governor Caswell in 1777 to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Indians. He was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1779-82, and a member of the general assembly in the house of commons, 1781-83. He practised law in Lincoln county, subsequently in Rowan and afterwards in Iredell county, N.C., where he died in July, 1818.

SHARPLES, James, portrait painter, was born in Lancashire, England, about 1751. He was educated in a Jesuit college for the priesthood, but decided to devote himself to the study of art, especially portraiture, and became a pupil of George Romney. He also gave considerable attention to mechanics, for which he had a natural aptitude. At the instigation of Robert Cary, a London merchant, he came to America with his wife, son, and daughter Rolinda, in 1794 for the purpose of executing the portraits of General and Martha Washington. The sittings for these portraits were given at Mount Vernon and in Philadelphia, Pa., the canvases finished in New York city (where Mr. Sharples made his home), and in 1797 sent to England, which country the artist revisited about this time, returning in 1809 to New York city, where he remained until his death. In addition to his oil paintings, for which he charged \$250 each, at the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton he also made several pastel originals and reproductions, receiving \$15 each for profile, and \$20 for full face portraits. A number of these crayons, decidedly inferior to his work in oil, are the property of the National museum of Philadelphia, Pa. His oil portraits, all in England, include a full face and profile of Washington; the portrait of Martha Washington, and those of Alexander Hamilton, Joseph Priestley, Chief-Justice Marshall, Robert Fulton, DeWitt Clinton, and Presidents Adams, Jefferson, Monroe and Madison. Several of these were left unfinished and were subsequently completed by MacIise, as were also the "seven ball-room beauties" so called, the Mesdames or Misses, Van Ranssaler, Hamilton, Fulton, Field, Jay and Henry (daughter of Patrick Henry). After the death of Mr. Sharples, his sons, James and Felix, both artists, remained in America, the latter residing and dying in North Carolina. His widow returned to England, where many of the unfinished portraits by Sharples were sold at auction. The Washington portraits, for a brief time dispersed after passing out of the hands of the Carys, were finally purchased and retained by one family. They were exhibited in New York city in 1854, and again in the principal galleries of the United States in 1882-83 and 1886-87, but despite the strong claims made for their identity,

their authenticity was not absolutely established, and they were allowed to return to England. See: "Memorials of Washington from letters and papers of Robert Cary and James Sharples," illustrated with the Sharples portraits (1887). James Sharples died in New York city, Feb. 26, 1811.

SHARPLESS, Isaac, educator, was born in Chester county, Pa., Dec. 16, 1848; son of Aaron and Susanna (Forsythe) Sharpless; grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Garrett) Sharpless and of James and Ann (Truman) Forsythe, and a descendant of John Sharpless, born 1624, in Cheshire, England, who landed in Chester, Pa., August, 1682. He was graduated at Lawrence Scientific school, Harvard university, 1873, and was married, Aug. 10, 1876, to Lydia Trimble Cope, daughter of Paschall and Amy A. (Bailey) Cope of Westchester, Pa. He was instructor in mathematics at Haverford college, 1875-79; professor of mathematics and astronomy, 1879-85; dean of the faculty, 1885-87, and became president of the college in 1887. He received the degree Sc.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1888 and that of LL.D. from Swarthmore college in 1889, and was elected a member of the American Philosophical society in 1884. He is the author of text books on astronomy and geometry, of *English Education* in "International Education Series" and of: *A Quaker Experiment in Government* (2 vols., 1898); *Quakers in the Revolution* (1898), and *Two Centuries of Pennsylvania History* (1901). A popular edition of *A Quaker Experiment in Government* was issued in 1902.



SHARSWOOD, George, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1810; son of George and Hester (Dunn) Sharswood; grandson of Capt. James and Elizabeth (Brebun) Sharswood, and great-grandson of George Sharswood, who sailed from England for America in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in New Haven, Conn., where he died, May 1, 1674. Capt. James Sharswood was an officer in the Revolutionary army and became a prominent merchant and citizen of public affairs in Philadelphia, being a representative in the state legislature; director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, 1807-25, and member of the committee on the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. George Sharswood, senior, died in 1810 before the birth of his son, who was brought up and educated by his grandfather; was graduated with honors from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1831; studied law with Joseph Rawie Ingersoll and was admitted to the bar, Sept. 5, 1831. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1837-38 and 1842-43; judge of the district court of Philadel-

phia, 1845-48; presiding judge of the district court, 1848-67; justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1867-78, and chief-justice, 1878-82. He was professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania, 1850-52; professor of the institutes of law, 1852-68; a trustee, 1872-83; president of the law academy of Philadelphia, 1836-38; its vice president, 1839-55, and provost, 1855-83. His *Legal Ethics* is required to be read by all applicants for admission to the bar of North Carolina. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1872-83; was president of the alumni society; president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 1863-84; a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical society in 1851. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Columbia college in 1856. He was married to Mary, daughter of Dr. William Chesney Chambers of Philadelphia, Pa. He edited "Adams on Equity," "Roscoe on Criminal Evidence" (1835); "Russell on Crimes" (1836); "Byles on Bills" (1856); "Starkie on Evidence" (1860). He is the author of: *Legal Ethics* (1854); *Popular Lectures on Common Law* (1856); *Lectures on Commercial Law* (1856), and *Sharpswood's Blackstone's Commentaries* (1859). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1883.

SHATTUC, William B., representative, was born at North Hector, N.Y., June 11, 1841; son of Samuel and Desire Shattuc. His parents removed to Kipton, Lorain county, Ohio, in 1852, and he was educated in the public schools of that state. He was a commissioned officer in the Union Volunteer army and served at the front during the civil war. He was married, March 11, 1863, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Elvira Millusian of North Hector, N.Y. He was an official in the railway traffic service, 1865-95. He made his home at Madisonville, a suburb of Cincinnati; was elected state senator from Hamilton county to the general assembly in 1895, and was a Republican representative from the first district of Ohio in the 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, 1897-1903; serving as chairman of the committee on immigration and naturalization and as a member of the committees on railways and canals and Pacific railroads. He was not a candidate for re-election in 1902.

SHATTUCK, Aaron Draper, artist, was born at Francesstown, N.H., March 9, 1832; son of Jesse and Harriet (Williams) Shattuck; grandson of Stephen and Lucy (Richardson) Shattuck and of—and Mary (Davis) Williams, and a descendant of William Shattuck, the original progenitor of all bearing the name in America. He was educated in Lowell, Mass., received private instruction in Boston, Mass., 1850-52, when he began to study art in the National Academy of Design, New York, becoming an

Academician in 1861, and its recording secretary in 1867. On June 4, 1860, he married Marion, daughter of Samuel and Pamela (Chandler) Colman of New York. He invented the "Shattuck" stretcher frame for artists' canvas. His pictures include: *Study of Grasses and Flowers* (1856); *White Mountains in October* (1868); *Sunday Morning in New England* (1873); *Sheep and Cattle in Landscape* (1874); *Autumn in Stockbridge* (1876); *Granby Pastures* (1877); *Cows by the Meadow Brook* (1881); *Cattle* (1882), and *Peaceful Days* (1884).

SHATTUCK, Corinna, missionary, was born in Louisville, Ky., April 21, 1848; daughter of Obil and Martha Maria (Conant) Shattuck, and granddaughter of Simeon and Betsey (Goldsmith) Conant. Her mother died, June 15, 1852, and after her father's death, July 4, 1849, the family removed to the home of her grandparents at South Acton, Mass., where Corinna's girlhood was spent. She attended the public schools; taught in Maynard, Mass., for three years, and was graduated from Framingham Normal school, 1873. She went as a missionary to Aintab, Turkey in Asia, in the fall of 1873, under the auspices of the A.B.C.F.M., remaining there until 1876, and spent the winters of 1876-78 in school and evangelistic work in Oorfa and in Kessab. With Miss Proctor of Aintab seminary she opened a school for girls at Adana in 1878; and in 1879 returned to the United States for the benefit of her health, remaining until 1883 in Colorado Springs, Col., where she assisted in the library of Colorado college. She was re-appointed as a missionary in 1883; served as principal of a girls' college at Marash until 1892, when she resigned to engage in similar work at Oorfa, where, on Dec. 28 and 29, 1895, several thousand of the Armenian Christian population were massacred. Miss Shattuck, who, without an American or European companion, sustained alone this dreadful ordeal, took immediate charge of the relief work for the orphan children, and organized with remarkable efficiency the labor of the survivors, widows and orphans, providing for the education of the children. She was chosen to superintend the distribution of charitable gifts by the Society of Friends of Armenia and by other outside helpers, the work rapidly assuming very large proportions. In 1900 she re-visited the United States, returning after a few months to superintend her educational institutions in Oorfa.

SHATTUCK, George Cheyne, physician, was born in Templeton, Mass., July 17, 1783; son of Dr. Benjamin and Lucy (Barron) Shattuck, and grandson of Stephen and Elizabeth (Robbins) Shattuck and of Jonathan and Rachel (Harvard) Barron. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B. 1803, A.M., 1806, M.B., 1806, and at the University

of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1807. He began practice in Boston, was consulting physician of Boston, 1833-54, president of the Massachusetts Medical society, 1836-39, and President of the American States society, 1845-51. He gave about \$12,000 to Dartmouth; founded Dartmouth observatory, forbidding its bearing his name; contributed generously to the Harvard library, and gave \$5,500 towards building the Boston Athenæum. He was twice married: first, Oct. 3, 1811, to Elisa Cheever (1790-1828), daughter of Caleb and Eleanor (Cheever) Davis, and secondly, Aug. 17, 1835, to Amelia H., daughter of Abraham Bigelow. Dr. Shattuck was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the honorary degrees: A.M., Harvard, 1807, M.D., Dartmouth, 1812, Bowdoin, 1851, and LL.D., Dartmouth, 1853. He died in Boston, March 18, 1854.

SHATTUCK, George Cheyne, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., July 22, 1813; son of George Cheyne Shattuck (q.v.) and Elisa Cheever (Davis) Shattuck. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834, M.D., 1835, and later studied at Leipzig and Paris for three years, returning to Boston in 1838 to enter into the practice of medicine with his father. He was married on April 9, 1840, to A. H. Brune of Baltimore, Md. He was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's successor as visiting physician at the Massachusetts general hospital, 1849-85; was professor of clinical medicine at Harvard, 1855-59; Hersey professor of theory and practice of physic, 1859-74, and dean of the Harvard medical school, 1864-69. He was also instructor in medicine at Trinity college, 1853-82, and professor of anatomy and physiology, 1852-82, and was also dean of the Massachusetts medical society, 1872-74. He founded the Church of the Advent, Boston, in 1845, established St. Paul's school, Concord, N.H., in 1856, and was a lay delegate to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church for nearly fifty years. He died in Boston, Mass., March 22, 1893.

SHATTUCK, Harriette (Robinson), author, was born in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 4, 1850; daughter of William Stevens and Harriet (Hanson) Robinson (q.v.). She attended the public schools of Concord and Malden, Mass., and private schools in Boston and Concord; was assistant to the clerk of the Massachusetts house of representatives several years, and assistant clerk in 1872, the latter position never having been held by any other woman. She was married, June 11, 1878, to Sidney Doane Shattuck of Malden, merchant. She is the author of: *The Story of Dante's Divine Comedy* (1887); *Little Folk East and West* (1891); *The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law* (1891), and *Shattuck's Advanced Rules of Parliamentary Law* (1895).

SHAW, Albert, journalist, was born in Shandon, Butler county, Ohio, July 23, 1857; son of Dr. Griffin and Susan (Fisher) Shaw. He was graduated from Iowa college in 1879; took a post-graduate course in constitutional history and economic science there, 1879-81, and a course in history and political science at Johns Hopkins university, 1881-84, receiving a degree of Ph.D. in 1884. Meanwhile he had become an owner of the *Grinnell Herald* in 1879, and he was connected with the *Minneapolis Daily Tribune* as an editorial writer, 1883-88 and 1889-90. He studied in Europe, 1888-89, and in 1891 he established and became editor of the *American Review of Reviews*. He was married, Sept. 5, 1893, to Elizabeth Leonard Bacon of Reading, Pa. He lectured on municipal government at Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Michigan and other universities, and declined the professorship of international law and political institutions at Cornell in 1890. He was a charter member of the American Economic association and the American Historical association, and a fellow of the American Statistical society; a member of the American Antiquarian society, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Political Science. He is the author of: *Icaria: a Chapter in the History of Communism* (1884); *Local Government in Illinois* (1883); *Co-operation in the Northwest* (1888); *Municipal Government in Great Britain* (1895); *Municipal Government in Continental Europe* (1895); *Iowa in American Commonwealth Series* (1903); besides many articles on subjects connected with political science, economics and municipal governments.

SHAW, Henry, philanthropist, was born in Sheffield, England, July 24, 1800; son of Joseph Shaw, who was born in Leicester, and became an iron manufacturer in Sheffield. Henry Shaw was educated at Thorne, and later at Mill Hill, a nonconformist school near London. In 1819 he moved with his parents to Canada and went to New Orleans and hence to St. Louis, where he engaged in the cutlery business. In 1840 he retired, worth \$250,000. He then traveled in Europe, and after visiting the Chatsworth gardens, decided to lay out a similar garden on his own estate in St. Louis, to be opened to the public. With the help of Dr. George Engelmann (q.v.) the plan was accomplished by 1859. Later he



Albert Shaw

presented this garden to the city and generously endowed it. It at first comprised about 60 acres, including a "Floretum," a "Friticetum," and an "Arboretum." In 1870 he gave 190 additional acres contiguous to the garden to the city for a public park to be maintained by municipal appropriation. By still further gifts of land the park comprised, in 1902, 267 acres. In 1885 he endowed a school of botany as a department of Washington university, St. Louis, by donating real estate, yielding an annual income of over \$5,000, and placed it in relation with Missouri Botanical Garden and Arboretum, for the perpetual use of the School of Botany. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25, 1889.

SHAW, Henry Wheeler (Josh Billings), humorist, was born in Lanesborough, Mass., April 21, 1818; son of Henry, and grandson of Samuel Shaw (q.v.). He received a public school education and intended to enter Hamilton college, Clinton, N.Y., in 1832, but went west instead, leading a varied and active life for several years. He was proprietor of a country store, farmer, cattle-driver, coal-operator, steam-boat captain on the Ohio river, teacher, real-estate agent, and owner of a steam-boat running between Charlestown and Gallipolis. On a visit to his father in 1845, he married a Miss Bradford of Lanesborough, seventh in direct descent from William Bradford, the emigrant. In 1858, in order to educate his two daughters, he settled at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where he became a successful auctioneer. He was persuaded by the editor of the local paper to contribute a series of humorous articles which appeared every week for six months, but attracted little attention. He then decided to follow the peculiar phonetic method of spelling employed by Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward), rewrote his "Essay on the Mule" in 1860, and sent it to the *New York Era*. As a result it went the rounds of the press. The essay was signed "Josh Billings." The *New York Weekly* immediately secured him as a contributor and he continued with that paper up to the time of his death. In 1863 he began his career as a lecturer, often giving eighty lectures in a single season. Of his publications, the most popular was his *Farmer's Almanac* (1870), which reached a sale of 90,000 copies the first year, 117,000 the second, and 100,000 the third. He is the author of: *Josh Billings, His Sayings* (1866); *Josh Billings on Ice* (1875); *Every Body's Friend* (1876); *Josh Billings' Complete Works* (1 vol., 1878); *Josh Billings' Spice-Box* (1881). Francis S. Smith, his publisher, wrote and published his "Life" (1883). The simple monument raised to his memory in Lanesborough cemetery bears, at his request, his pseudonym "Josh Billings." He died in Monterey, Cal., Oct. 14, 1885.

SHAW, John, naval officer, was born at Mount Mellick, Queen's county, Ireland, in 1773; son of John and Elizabeth (Barton) Shaw. He came to the United States in 1790, and located in Philadelphia, Pa., where he shipped before the mast on the merchant ship *Samson*, making voyages to China, 1791-97, and serving as first officer on the last trip. He was master of a brig in the West India trade, 1797-98; was appointed lieutenant in the U.S. navy, Aug. 3, 1798; cruised in the *Montezuma* in the West Indies, August, 1798 to October, 1799, and was given command of the schooner *Enterprise* in December, 1799, in which he cruised, giving chase and capturing the *Seine*, the *Citoyenne*, the *Aigle*, the *Guadaloupienne*, the *Flambeau*, and three other French privateers, and was commended by President Adams for his service. He commanded the *George Washington* in the Mediterranean in 1801, and a merchant vessel on a voyage to Canton, China, 1803-04; was promoted commander, May 22, 1804, and commanded the *John Adams* on a voyage to Tripoli in 1805, which port he reached after peace had been concluded. He superintended the building of gunboats at New Orleans, La., was one of the government witnesses against Aaron Burr in 1807, and was promoted captain, Aug. 27, 1807. He commanded the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., 1808-10; directed the erection of defences for New Orleans, La., in 1811, and commanded the U.S. naval force in the capture of Mobile, Ala., in 1813. He commanded the U.S. squadron blockaded by the British on the Thames river near New London, Conn., in 1814; served under Commander Bainbridge in the Mediterranean in 1815, and as commander of the Mediterranean station on the flagship *Constellation*, 1816-17. He subsequently commanded the navy yards at Boston, Mass., and Charleston, S.C. He was married to Elizabeth Palmer, member of a Quaker family of Philadelphia, Pa., and secondly in 1820, to Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Trumbull) Breed of Charlestown, Mass. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1823.

SHAW, Lemuel, jurist, was born in Barnstable, Mass., Jan. 9, 1781; son of the Rev. Oakes and Susannah (Haywood) Shaw; grandson of the Rev. John Shaw (Harvard, A.B., 1729). His father was pastor of the West parish, Barnstable, 1760-1807, and from him Lemuel Shaw received his early education. He subsequently attended a preparatory school at Braintree, Mass.; was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1800, A.M., 1803, and served as usher in the South Reading (Franklin) school, 1801, and also as assistant editor of the *Boston Gazette*. Having studied law in Boston and Amherst, Mass., he was admitted to the bar of Hillsborough county, N.H., in September, 1804, and that of Plymouth

county, Mass., in the following October, commencing practice in Boston. He was a member of the state legislature, 1811-15 and 1819; a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1820; a state senator, 1821-22 and 1828-29, and in September, 1830, succeeded Isaac Parker (q. v.), as chief justice of the state supreme court, resigning, Aug. 31, 1860. He made an extensive European tour in 1853. He was twice married: first, in 1818, to Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Knapp of Boston, Mass.; and secondly, in August, 1837, to Hope, daughter of Dr. Samuel Savage of Barnstable, Mass. Of his children, Leinuel, Jr. (1829-1884), Harvard, A.B., 1849, LL.B., 1852, was a lawyer in Boston, and served as a trustee of the Boston Public Library and of the Boston Athenæum. Judge Shaw received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1831, of which college he was an overseer, 1831-53, and a fellow, 1834-61, and from Brown in 1850. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Massachusetts and New England Historical societies and of various local clubs, and a trustee of the Boston Library and Humane societies. He translated from the French the "Civil and Military Transactions of Bonaparte" (about 1803-04), unpublished. His addresses include: *Discourse before the Humane Society of Massachusetts* (1811), and a *Fourth of July Oration* (1815). His judicial decisions compose nearly fifty volumes. He died in Boston, March 30, 1861.

SHAW, Leslie Mortier, cabinet officer, was born in Morristown, near Morrisville, Vt., Nov. 2, 1848; son of Boardman and Lovisa (Spaulding) Shaw, and grandson of Benoni and Hanna (Whitney) Shaw. He was brought up on his father's farm with few opportunities for attendance at school except the short winter term in his own district. In 1869 he went west and worked his way through Cornell college, Iowa, by selling books and fruit trees and working on farms. He was graduated with the class of 1874, and received the M.S. degree. He studied at Iowa College of Law, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practised in Denison. He was married, Dec. 7, 1877, to Alice, daughter of James and Jane (Hamilton) Crawshaw of Clinton county, Iowa. He engaged in banking and was the president of the Bank of Denison and the Bank of Manilla. He founded the Denison Academy and Normal school and financially aided a school at Indianola. He was elected, as a Republican, governor of Iowa, Nov. 2, 1897, with six tickets in the field, receiving 224,501 votes, a majority of all the votes cast, and was re-elected in 1899 by an increased vote. In 1900, on the death of U.S. Senator John H. Gear, he unhesitatingly appointed Representative Dolliver to the vacant seat although it cost him the hopes he had long cherished to hold the

office himself. On Dec. 25, 1901, he accepted the cabinet position of Secretary of the Treasury offered him by President Roosevelt as successor to Lyman Gage, resigned, and assumed the office Feb. 1, 1902. He was permanent chairman of the International monetary convention at Indianapolis, Jan. 25, 1898; a prominent lay delegate to the general conferences of the Methodist church in 1884, 1888 and 1892, and a trustee of Cornell college, elected in 1890. He received the degree of LL.D. from Simpson college, Iowa, in 1898, and from Cornell college in 1899.

SHAW, Robert Gould, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1837; son of Francis George and Sarah Blake (Sturgis) Shaw. He studied abroad, 1852-56, matriculated at Harvard in 1856, leaving in 1859 to enter business in New York city. He enlisted as a private in the 7th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., April 19, 1861, for thirty days' service, and went with his regiment to Washington. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2nd Massachusetts volunteers, May 28, 1861, fought at Winchester, Va., March 11, 1862, was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 8, served at Cedar Mountain, Va., July 9, and was promoted captain, Aug. 10, 1862. While with his command on the march to Chancellorsville, he received a personal appointment, April 17, 1863, from Governor Andrew, to command the 54th Massachusetts volunteers, the first colored regiment to be sent to war by any free state. In making the selection, Governor Andrew said that he realized what a delicate task he was undertaking, and he tried to select as officers, true, representative men, who were gentlemen as well as soldiers, and for this reason he made Colonel Shaw his first appointee. Colonel Shaw marched through Boston, May 28, 1863, accompanied his regiment to South Carolina, and in a skirmish on James Island, S.C., they behaved so valiantly, that Colonel Shaw had them brigaded with white troops, and begged



ROBERT GOULD SHAW

that they might be allowed to make the dangerous assault on Fort Wagner, after the explosion

of the mine. The charge was nobly made, and Colonel Shaw was killed, riding at the head of his troops. His body was buried in a trench with his colored soldiers and in a short while the waters had washed out the trench and carried the bodies out to sea. A portrait of him hangs in Memorial Hall at Harvard and a bas-relief designed and executed by St. Gaudens, the sculptor, representing Shaw riding at the head of his regiment, was placed in Boston Common, opposite the State House, in 1898. He was killed at Fort Wagner, S.C., July 18, 1863.

SHAYS, Daniel, soldier, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., in 1747; son of poor parents of Irish descent. His early life was spent on a farm in Framingham, Mass. He subsequently removed to Great Barrington and to Pelham, Mass., was appointed ensign in the Massachusetts militia in 1775, and served in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was appointed lieutenant in Colonel Varnum's regiment in 1776; served as a recruiting officer and marched a company to West Point, where he obtained a captaincy in the Continental army in 1779, and participated in the storming of Stony Point and the capture of Burgoyne. In 1780 General Lafayette presented him with a sword and at the same time conferred a like honor on other officers. He was suspected of having sold this sword and was discharged from the army at Newark, N.J., in October, 1780, while serving in Colonel Putnam's regiment, and retired to Pelham, Mass., where, about 1782, he became a leader in the movement of the inhabitants of that section against what they designated as oppressive fees and taxation inaugurated by the new state government, Shays adopting the methods which had been successful in overthrowing like grievances when the colonists opposed British rule. He led a band of 1000 insurgents which met at Springfield and in spite of the presence of the state militia prevented a session of the supreme court in September, 1786, and the courts at Worcester in November and December, 1786. He retired with his men to Rutland, Vt., Dec. 9, 1786, offered to desert his men if granted a pardon for himself, but failing in this, in January, 1787, with Luke Day in command of a body of insurgents, he planned the capture of the Springfield arsenal. Shays attacked it alone with his command of 1100 men on Jan. 25, 1787, the instructions he had sent to Day having been intercepted by General Shepard, commander of the state militia. The insurgents were driven back to Ludlow, ten miles distant, where Shays joined forces with Day and Eli Parsons, the Berkshire leader, and the entire insurgent army retreated through South Hadley and Amherst, Mass., to Pelham, where they entrenched. On Jan. 30, 1787, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln with a force of over 4000 state troops, ordered

Shays to surrender. He asked for time to petition the general court, which Lincoln refused and Shays marched his army to Petersham, where on Feb. 3, 1787, 150 insurgents were captured and Shays escaped into New Hampshire with 300 men. This ended the rebellion. He was granted a pardon and in 1820 a pension for his services in the Revolutionary war. He made his home at Sparta, N.Y., where he died, Sept. 29, 1825.

SHEA, John Dawson Gilmory, author, was born in New York city, July 2, 1824; son of James and ——— (Upsall) Shea. His father came from Ireland in 1815; was a tutor in the family of General Schuyler in New Jersey, and subsequently conducted a private school in New York city, which became part of the grammar school of Columbia college in 1829. After attending Columbia grammar school he took a clerkship with a Spanish merchant in New York city, where he mastered the Spanish, French, Italian and German languages. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and after practising two years, determined to enter the order of the Jesuits. He was a student at St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., 1848-54, and after 1854 devoted himself to literary work, serving as editor of the *Historical Magazine*, 1850-65; of the *Catholic News*, 1887-92, and as an associate and chief editor in Frank Leslie's publishing house up to the time of his death. He was a charter member of the United States Catholic Historical society and its first president; and a member or corresponding member of the leading historical societies of the world. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York, by St. John's college, Fordham, N.Y., and by Georgetown college, and he received an honorary medal from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, in 1883. He edited the *Cramoisy Series of Narratives and Documents on the Early History of the French-American Colonies* (24 vols., 1857-68); "Washington's Private Diary" (1861); Cadwallader Colden's "History of the Five Indian Nations," edition of 1727 (1866); Also's "Maryland" (1869); *Library of American Linguistic* (15 vols., 1860-74); and *Life of Pius IX.* (1875); translated DeCourcy's *Catholic Church in the United States* (1856); Charlevoix's *History and General Description of New France* (6 vols., 1866-72); Hennenep's *Description of Louisiana* (1880); LeClerc's *Establishment of the Faith* (1881); Penalosa's *Expedition* (1882); corrected Catholic Bibles, and revised by the Vulgate, Challoner's original Bible of 1750 (1871). He is the author of: *The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley* (1853); *History of the Catholic Mission among the Indian Tribes of the United States* (1854); *The Fallen Brave* (1861); *Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi*

(1862); *Novum Belgium, an account of the New Netherlands in 1643-44* (1862); *The Operations of the French Fleet under Count de Grasse* (1864); *The Lincoln Memorial* (1865); *The Story of a Great Nation* (1885); *Life of Father Isaac Jogues* (1885); *Catholic Church in Colonial Days* (1886); *Catholic Hierarchy of the United States* (1886); *Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll* (1888) and completed four of the five volumes of *The History of the Catholic Church in the United States*. He died in Elizabeth, N.J., Feb. 22, 1892.

SHEAFE, James, senator, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 16, 1755. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1774, A.M., 1777. He was a member of the Portsmouth board of selectmen for several years; a member of both the lower and upper houses of the New Hampshire legislature, and of the executive council of the state; a Federalist representative from New Hampshire in the 6th congress, 1799-1801, and in 1806 was elected U.S. senator for the term expiring March 3, 1801, but resigned in June, 1802, when he was succeeded by W. Plumer, who completed the term. He was an unsuccessful Federalist candidate for governor of New Hampshire in 1816. He died at Portsmouth, Dec. 5, 1829.

SHEARER, George Lewis, secretary, was born at Dillsburg, Pa., Oct. 16, 1835; son of Dr. George Lewis and Eliza (Eichelberger) Shearer; grandson of Ludwig and Susan (Eichelberger) Shearer and of Jacob and Elizabeth Dinkle (Musser) Eichelberger, and a descendant of Baron Johann Daniel Dünckel and Maria Ursula Gornäss, his wife, who came from Strasburg, Germany, to York, Pa., about 1740, and of Valentine Shearer, who came to America about 1750. He graduated at Lafayette college, A.B., 1857; A.M., 1860; and at Princeton Theological seminary, 1864. He taught at Monroeville, Ala., 1857-59, and at Acadamia, Pa., 1859-61; was licensed to preach, 1864, and ordained an evangelist, Oct. 3, 1865. He was married, Dec. 27, 1865, to Mary Wing, daughter of Leander S. and Mary Jane (Young) Ketchum of Clyde, N.Y. While continuing his theological studies at Princeton, he entered the service of the American Tract society as missionary to soldiers and freedmen in 1862, and was district secretary of the same at Philadelphia, 1864-65, and at Richmond, Va., 1865-68; assistant secretary, New York city, 1868-72, and secretary, 1872-1903. He was vice-president of the Evangelical Alliance from 1872; one of the founders of the Presbyterian Union of New York, 1887; and secretary of the committee for securing exemption from the collateral inheritance tax, 1889-90. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Lafayette in 1883 and was a trustee of the college, 1891-97.

SHEARER, John Bunyan, educator, was born in Appomattox county, Va., July 19, 1832; son of John A. and Ruth A. (Webber) Shearer; grandson of James and Elizabeth (Akers) Shearer and of John and Ruth (Akers) Webber, and a descendant of Scotch,

Welch, and German ancestors. He attended Union academy, Va.; was assistant instructor there, 1848-49, and was graduated from Hampden-Sidney college, Va., 1851. He took a post graduate course at the University of Virginia, 1851-54, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1854, and was married in Prince Edward county, Va., Sept. 5, 1854, to Lizzie, daughter of Johan and Katrina (Blumenthal) Gessner of Münster, Westphalia, Prussia. He was principal of Kemper's High school, Gordonsville, Va., 1854-55, and was graduated from the Union Theological seminary, Richmond, Va., in 1858.

He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry by the Orange presbytery, N.C., in 1858, and was pastor at Chapel Hill, N.C., 1858-63; and at Spring Hill and Mount Carmel, Va., 1862-70. He founded the Cluster Springs High school, Black Walnut, Va., and was elected president of Stewart college, Clarksville, Tenn., in 1870, and was professor of Biblical instruction and moral philosophy there, 1870-75. He founded and developed the Southwestern Presbyterian university, Clarksville, Tenn.; was its president, 1875-79, and professor of history and English literature, 1879-82, and of biblical instruction, 1882-88. He was elected president and professor of biblical instruction and moral philosophy at Davidson college, N.C., in 1888. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hampden-Sidney college in 1872 and that of LL.D. by the Southwestern Presbyterian university in 1889. He endowed the Shearer professorship of Biblical instruction in the Southwestern Presbyterian university, Clarksville, Tenn., in 1897, and built the Shearer Biblical Hall at Davidson college, N.C., in 1901, and dedicated it to his wife, Lizzie Gessner Shearer, "his helpmeet and inspiration for nearly fifty years." He first made Biblical instruction a necessary part of a liberal education, co-ordinating it with the secular studies beginning in 1871; taught the English Bible for thirty-two years, and was elected chairman of the permanent committee of Church and Christian Education of



the Presbyterian church (southern) in 1899. He is the author of: *Bible Course Syllabus* (3 vols., 1895), and numerous review articles.

SHEARMAN, Thomas Gaskell, political economist, was born in Birmingham, Eng., Nov. 25, 1834. He came to the United States with his parents in 1844 and was educated in private schools of New York city, until 1847, when his school attendance was interrupted by his being obliged to take a clerkship in a dry-goods store. His studies, however, were continued evenings under his mother's supervision. He removed to Brooklyn in 1857 where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. As secretary of the Cole commission of New York state, he prepared the entire "Book of Forms" in 1861, and most of the part relating to obligations in 1865. He also edited a law journal. In 1868, he became a law partner of David Dudley Field, and the firm was retained as attorneys for the Erie railway company. In 1873 the firm was dissolved and he formed a partnership with John W. Sterling, in order to defend Jay Gould and his associates in numerous damage suits growing out of the gold panic of 1869, in all of which the firm was successful. He was counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in the case brought against him by Theodore Tilton in 1874, the entire conduct of the trial being intrusted to his judgment, and although upwards of \$100,000 were involved in preparation, the firm refused to accept any pay for its two years of labor and expense. Mr. Shearman was a member of the Republican party, 1856-81, but supported Cleveland for the presidency in 1884, and remained with the Cleveland wing of the Democratic party, voting, however, for McKinley in 1900. As an advocate of free trade and a convert to the taxation theories of Henry George, he lectured extensively on the subjects of single-tax and revenue reform. At the outbreak of the Boer war, Mr. Shearman supported the action of the British government and resigned his membership in the Manhattan Single-Tax club, when that organization adopted resolutions of sympathy for the Boers. He was a founder of the Brooklyn Revenue Reform club; member of the Reform club of New York, the National Civic club, the Brooklyn Democratic club, the Hamilton club, and a leader in Plymouth Church. During the last years of his legal practice, he devoted himself to the management of large estates and of trust funds. He is joint author of: *Tillinghast and Shearman's Practice, Pleadings and Forms* (1861-65) and *Shearman and Redfield on Negligence* (1869-88), and author of: *Talks on Free Trade* (1881); *Pauper Labor of Europe* (1885); *Distribution of Wealth* (1887); *Owners of the United States* (1889); *The Coming Billionaire* (1890); *Crooked Taxa-*

tion (1891), and *Natural Taxation* (new edit., 1898). He was also a voluminous contributor on economic subjects to the press. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1900.

SHEDD, William Greenough Thayer, theologian, was born in Acton, Mass., June 21, 1820. He graduated from the University of Vermont, 1839; Auburn Theological seminary, 1843; was ordained Jan. 4, 1844; was pastor at Brandon, Vt., 1844-45, and was married, Oct. 7, 1845, to Lucy Ann Myers, of Whitehall, N. Y. He was professor of English literature at the University of Vermont, 1845-52, professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology at Auburn Theological seminary, 1852-53, Brown professor of ecclesiastical history and lecturer on pastoral theology at Andover Theological seminary, 1853-62; assistant pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church in New York city, 1862-63; professor of biblical literature at Union Theological seminary, N. Y., 1863-74, and professor of systematic theology there, 1874-1890. He bequeathed his large library to the University of Vermont, received the honorary degree of D.D. from Auburn Theological seminary in 1857 and that of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1876. His works include: "Translation of Thoremin's Rhetoric" (1848), "Coleridge's Works" (7 vols., 1853), *Lectures on the Philosophy of History. Discourses and Essays* (1856); *Manual of Church History* (1857); *Confession of Augustine* (1860); *History of Christian Doctrine* (2 vols., 1863); *Homiletics and Pastoral Theology* (1867); *Sermons to the Natural Man* (1871); *Theological Essays* (1877); *Literary Essays* (1878); *Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans* (1879); *Sermons to the Spiritual Man* (1884); *Doctrines of Endless Punishment* (1885); a Monograph on *Calvinism, Pure and Mixed, and Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy* (1893); *Dogmatic Theology* (1894), and contributions to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and the *American Theological Review*. He died in New York city, Nov. 17, 1894.

SHEFFEY, Daniel, representative, was born in Frederick, Md., in 1770; son of a German shoemaker who settled in Augusta, Va. He had few educational advantages in his youth but was induced to study law by Judge Alexander Smyth and acquired a considerable reputation at the bar. He was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia; a representative in the 10th-14th congresses, 1809-17, and in congress favored the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States and opposed the policy of the administration in the war of 1812. His daughter married John Francis Lewis (q.v.), and was still living in 1900 at Harrisonburg, W. Va., with her son, D. S. Lewis. Daniel Sheffey died near Staunton, Va., Dec. 3, 1830.

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD, Joseph Earl, was born in Southport, Conn., June 19, 1793; son of William and Mabel (Thorpe) Sheffield and grandson of Capt. Walter Thorpe. His father and grandfathers were wealthy shipowners of Southport. He attended the public schools, was clerk in a dry-goods store at Newberne, N. C., 1807-12, and located in Mobile, Ala., in 1813, where he became a large shipper of cotton. He was married in 1823 to Maria, daughter of Col. J. T. St. John, of Walton, N. Y.. He declined the office of president of the Mobile branch, Bank of the United States, tendered by Nicholas Biddle, settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1835, where he became owner of the New Haven and Northampton canal; a charter member for the New York and New Haven railroad company; constructor of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, and president of the Northampton railroad. He gave Yale university a building for the scientific department, and an endowment of \$130,000, with which it was reorganized in July, 1861, and named the Sheffield Scientific school. He also built North Sheffield Hall at a cost of \$100,000, gave \$50,000 to enlarge the library of Yale, and other donations amounting to \$950,000. Trinity college and the Northwestern Theological seminary also received large sums from him. He was a fellow of Yale from July 10, 1872, to June 25, 1873, and received the honorary degree A. M. from there in 1871. He died in New Haven, Feb. 16, 1882.

SHEFFIELD, William Palne, senator, was born in New Shoreham, Block Island, R. I., Aug. 30, 1819; son of George Gardner and Eliza (Paine) Sheffield; grandson of Edmund Sheffield of Block Island, and of William L. Paine of Lyme, Conn., and a descendant of Joseph Sheffield, the emigrant, who settled in Portsmouth, R. I., about 1640. He studied at Kingston academy, R. I., and under private tutors, and was graduated from Harvard Law school, 1843. He was a delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1841 and 1842; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and began practice in Newport. He was married in 1847 to Lillias White, daughter of Samuel and Susan Sanford of Boston, and of John Sanford, one of the first settlers in Rhode Island, and their son, William P., Jr., became a lawyer and a representative in the state legislature. William P. Sheffield, Sr., was a representative in the Rhode Island legislature, 1842-45, 1849-52, 1857-61, 1863-73 and 1875-84; a Republican representative in the 37th congress, 1861-63; chairman of a select committee to revise the state laws, 1872, and was appointed U. S. senator, Nov. 19, 1884, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry B. Anthony, Sept. 2, 1884. In the election of Jan. 20, 1885, he received six votes, and Jonathan Chase was elected to complete the term. He received

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the degree LL. D. from Brown university, 1868. His works include: *A Historical Sketch of Block Island* and *A Historical Sketch of Newport* (1876); *Rhode Island Privateers* (1883), besides various papers and reports for the general assembly concerning the constitution of Rhode Island.

SHELBY, David Davie, jurist, was born in Madison county, Ala., Oct. 24, 1847; son of Dr. David and Mary (Bouldin) Shelby; grandson of Judge Anthony Bledsoe and Marian (Winchester) Shelby, and of William Graves and Bettie (Hammond) Bouldin, and a descendant of David Shelby of Sumner county, Tenn., son of John Shelby son of Evan Shelby (born in Wales, whose father emigrated to America, 1730, and settled in Maryland), and of Col. Thomas Bouldin of Virginia. He attended school in Meridianville, Ala.; studied law in Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., 1869; was admitted to the Alabama bar, 1870, and to the bar of the supreme court of Alabama, 1872, practising law in Huntsville, Ala., until 1899. He was married, April 8, 1870, to Annie, daughter of Zebulon and Williametta (Eason) Davis of Huntsville. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in 1882; was a state senator, 1882-86; the unsuccessful Republican candidate for chief-justice of Alabama, 1886, and appointed U. S. circuit judge, March 2, 1899.

SHELBY, Isaac, governor of Kentucky, was born near Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 11, 1750; son of Gen. Evan Shelby (1720-1794) and Leticia Cox of Maryland. Gen. Evan Shelby (son of Evan Shelby, who emigrated from Wales to Prince George's county, Md., about 1730, where in 1739 he owned a large plantation) was born in Wales; had the rank of captain in the French and Indian war; served in Braddock's campaigns; laid out the old Pennsylvania road across the Alleghany mountains, and led the advance of the army under General Forbes, which took possession of Fort Duquesne in 1758. In 1772 he removed to King's Meadows, Fincastle county, Va., near what is now Bristol, Tenn.; was appointed major in the Virginia army, 1776; later a colonel-commandant of his county, and afterward played an important part as commissioner in arbitrating the difficulties between the state of North Carolina and the short-lived state of Franklin. In 1879 he was appointed brigadier-general, the first officer of the rank on the western waters. Isaac Shelby attended school at Hagerstown; was deputy sheriff of Frederick county, and in 1773 removed with his father to western Virginia. He was lieutenant in his father's company in the battle of Point Pleasant, 1774; was promoted captain and appointed commissary-general of the Virginia forces, 1777; was elected a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1779, and shortly

afterward was appointed colonel. In 1780, at the head of two or three hundred mounted riflemen, he engaged in several severe and successful encounters with the advance guard of Ferguson's army, especially the battle of Musgrove's Mill on August 18, which Shelby pronounced the hardest and best fought battle he ever took part in. After the defeat of Gates at Camden on the 16th, Shelby proposed that the militia should disperse to rest and prepare for a concerted attack upon Ferguson, and it was through his prompt exertions that the forces of the adjoining settlements were finally assembled on the 25th of the following month for this purpose. On the march, to expedite matters and to avoid mortification to others, Shelby proposed that Col. William Campbell—the only one of their number not of North Carolina—should be made commander. While James Williams (killed), Benjamin Cleveland, and John Sevier held equal rank with him at the battle of Kings Mountain, Oct. 7, 1780, nevertheless to Shelby was due the plan of attack by which Ferguson's defeat was accomplished. "As to the plan of attacking the enemy," says Col. John Sevier in a letter to Governor Shelby, "yourself was the only person that first named the mode to me, and the same was acceded to unanimously." For his service in this battle Shelby received the thanks of the North Carolina legislature and a sword. In the winter of 1782-83, Shelby removed to Kentucky, and shortly afterward was married to Susanna, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel and Sarah (Simpson) Hart in the fort at Boonesborough, Ky., and settled on his plantation, Traveller's Rest, in Lincoln county, Ky. He was a member of various conventions held in Kentucky during the struggle of the district for independence from Virginia, and when statehood was granted was unanimously chosen the first governor of the commonwealth. He was several times presidential



elector. In 1812 he was again chosen governor. After the slaughter at River Raisin he joined Gen. William Henry Harrison in the Northwest with a reinforcement of Kentucky volunteers. The battle of the Thames in Canada (Oct. 5, 1813) was mainly brought about by Shelby's determination to pursue the enemy even beyond the United States. He received a gold medal and the thanks of congress for his services in this campaign. In March, 1817, he declined the portfolio of war offered him by President Monroe. He was Indian commissioner, and negotiated the purchase of the remaining land of the Chickasaw Indians in Tennessee and Kentucky. He left a very large estate, and died at his country seat, Traveller's Rest, July 18, 1826.

SHELBY, Joseph Orville, soldier, was born at Lexington, Ky., June 10, 1831; grandson of Gov. Isaac Shelby. He removed with his parents to Waverly, Mo., in 1850, and became proprietor of a rope manufactory in Waverly. He led several of the raids during the border troubles in Kansas, and on the fall of Fort Sumter, in 1861, he raised a company of Confederate cavalry and joined General Price's army. He was commissioned colonel of cavalry, and was ordered on recruiting duty in Missouri. He organized "Shelby's brigade;" was promoted brigadier-general, and took part in many battles, distinguishing himself at Shiloh. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox General Shelby marched his brigade of 1000 men to enlist in the service of Maximilian. He was elected commander, and succeeded in saving from a guerilla band the Confederate subtreasury at Austin, Texas, in which was stored \$300,000 in gold and silver. On reaching the City of Mexico Shelby offered to recruit an army of 40,000 Americans to supersede the American troops, but Maximilian became suspicious, and Shelby's company was forced to disband. He was a freight contractor in Mexico until 1867, when he returned to his farm in Missouri. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland U.S. marshal for the western district of Missouri. He died in Adrian, Mo., Feb. 13, 1897.

SHELDON, Charles H., governor of South Dakota, was born in Johnson, Vt., in 1840. He passed his childhood on a farm in Lamoille county; went to school but little, and was clerk in a store. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 7th Vermont infantry, and was promoted captain. He was governor of the state of South Dakota, 1892-96, succeeding Arthur C. Mellette, and was in turn succeeded by Andrew E. Lee, Populist, Governor Sheldon not being a candidate for re-election. He died in Deadwood, S. Dak., Oct. 20, 1898.

SHELDON, Charles Monroe, author, was born in Wellsville, N.Y., Feb. 26, 1837; son of the Rev. Stewart and Sarah (Ward) Sheldon; grandson of Horace and Philena (Ward) Sheldon, and of Jabez and Aurilla (Tufts) Ward, and a descendant of Jemima Allen, sister of Gen. Ethan Allen. He graduated from Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1879; from Brown university, A.B., 1883, and from Andover Theological seminary, B.D., 1886. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1886; was pastor at Waterbury, Vt., 1886-88, and in 1899 became pastor of the Central Congregational church, Topeka, Kan. He was married, May 20, 1891, to Mary Abby, daughter of Everett and Sarah (Dillingham) Merriam, of Topeka. Mr. Sheldon edited the Topeka *Daily Capital* one week, March 13-20, 1900, as a "distinctively Christian daily," receiving \$5000 from the profits, \$1000 of which he gave

to the India famine sufferers and the balance to various local charities. He is the author of: *Richard Bruce* (1891); *Robert Hardy's Seven Days* (1892); *The Twentieth Door* (1893); *The Crucifixion of Philip Strong* (1893); *John King's Question Class* (1894); *His Brother's Keeper* (1895); *In His Steps* (1896); *Malcolm Kirk* (1867); *Lend a Hand* (1897); *The Redemption of Freetown* (1898); *The Miracle at Markham* (1898); *One of the Two* (1898); *For Christ and the Church* (1899); *Edward Blake* (1899); *Born to Serve* (1900); *Who Killed Joe's Baby?* (1901); *The Wheels of the Machine* (1901); *The Reformer* (1902); *The Narrow Gate* (1903).

SHELDON, David Newton, educator, was born in Suffield, Conn., June 26, 1807; son of David and Elizabeth (Hall) Sheldon. He was graduated at Williams college, A.B., 1830, A.M., 1833, and at the Newton Theological institution, 1835. He was married, Oct. 15, 1835, to Rachel H., daughter of John and Jane (Molineux) Ripley, of Boston, Mass. He was ordained and sent to France by the American Baptist Missionary Union in 1835, where he was a missionary, 1835-39. He was a pastor at Halifax, N.S., 1839-41; at Waterville, Maine, 1842-43; was president of Waterville college, 1843-52, and pastor of the Elm Street

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Baptist church at Bath, Maine, 1852-55. He became a Unitarian in 1855, and assumed the pastorate of the Unitarian society in Bath, and in 1862 returned to Waterville, where he was pastor of the First Unitarian society until 1878. He received the degree of D.D. from Brown university in 1847. He is the author of: *Sin and Redemption* (1856). He died at Waterville, Maine, Oct. 4, 1889.

SHELDON, Edward Stevens, philologist, was born at Waterville, Maine, Nov. 21, 1851; son of President David Newton Sheldon (q.v.). He attended Colby university, 1867-68; was graduated at Harvard in 1872; was an instructor in Italian and Spanish there, 1872-73; studied at Berlin, Paris and Leipzig, 1874-77; was instructor in modern languages at Harvard, 1877-78; tutor in German, 1878-81, and instructor in modern languages, 1881-84. He was the first to occupy the chair of romance philology as assistant professor,

1884-94, and was made full professor in 1894. He was married, April 3, 1884, to Catherine Hamlin, daughter of Barney and Malvina (Wheeler) Hinckley, of Poughkeepsie. He was elected a member of the Modern Language Association of America (of which he was president, 1901), of the American Philological society; was secretary of the American Dialect society, 1889-93, and its president, 1893-94. He is the author of: *A Short German Grammar* (1879), besides many articles on philology.

SHELDON, Grace Carew, journalist, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., March 23, 1855; daughter of Chief Justice James (q.v.) and Sarah (Carew) Sheldon; granddaughter of James and Sylvia (Alexander) Sheldon and of Daniel and Grace Billings (Palmer) Carew, and a descendant on her maternal grandmother's side, of Capt. George Denison, said to have been a greater and more brilliant soldier than Myles Sandish, who came to America in the *Lion* when thirteen years of age, and settled in Roxbury, Mass.; and also of John Sheldon, who came to Dorchester, Mass., early in the sixteenth century. She was graduated from Wells college, Aurora, N.Y., A.B., June, 1875, and received an advanced education in vocal and instrumental music. After extensive travel in Europe, she founded the Woman's Exchange of Buffalo, N.Y., May 1, 1886, an organization for the disposal of handiwork of self-supporting women in the United States; originated drawing room talks on "European Cities" and "Scott and his Novels" in Buffalo and other cities, 1887; was the first American woman delegate to the International Press congress, Bordeaux, France, September, 1895, acting at the same time as correspondent for the *Buffalo Courier*; was sent to South America in February, 1896, as special correspondent on the gold mine controversy, and visited Venezuela (going up the Orinoco river to Ciudad Bolivar), also Curaçao, Hayti and the other West Indies, contributing articles meanwhile to the New York and Buffalo press. In 1897 she organized an independent newspaper syndicate, which she supplied weekly as she traveled. She was a charter member of The Scribblers' club of Buffalo; corresponding member of the National Geographic society, and active member of the League of American Pen-Women. She is the author of: *As We Saw It in '90* (1891); *From Pluckemtn to Paris* (1899).

SHELDON, Henry Clay, theologian, was born in Martinsburgh, N.Y., March 12, 1845; son of Ira and Fanny Maria (Bingham) Sheldon; grandson of Joseph and Mary (Arthur) Sheldon and of Abial and Sally (Fowler) Bingham. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1867, A.M., 1870; from the theological department of Boston university, 1871, and in 1874 went to Leipzig to study. He

was married, Sept. 16, 1875, to M. Louise, daughter of Theodore S. and Mary J. (Owen) McLellan of Brunswick, Maine. He was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry; was professor of historical theology in Boston university, 1875-95, and in 1895 accepted the chair of systematic theology there. In 1887 he received the degree of D.D. from Lawrence university. He is the author of: *A History of Christian Doctrine* (2 vols., 1895), and a *History of the Christian Church* (5 vols., 1894).

SHELDON, James, jurist, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 6, 1817; son of James and Sylvia (Alexander) Sheldon, and grandson of the Rev. Caleb Alexander (Yale, 1777). He was educated at Drew's school, Buffalo; Fredonia academy, and Hobart college in the class of 1841, but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and practised law in Buffalo. He was married, April 4, 1854, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Grace Billings (Palmer) Carew of Stonington, Conn., and they had nine children, his eldest son, James Sheldon, Jr., becoming a lawyer in New York city. He was supervisor of the eleventh ward of Buffalo, N.Y., 1845-47; city attorney of Buffalo, 1847-50; county judge, 1846-61; U.S. commissioner, 1861-87; judge of the superior court of New York, 1871-85, and chief justice, 1878-85. He was founder and president of the Buffalo Historical society and a founder and liberal patron of the Buffalo public library. It was due to his energy and persistence that Niagara Falls was made a state reservation, and on the occasion of its opening to the public he made the presentation speech. On the death of Associate Justice Nathan Clifford of the U.S. supreme court President Garfield selected Judge Sheldon to fill the vacancy, but the President died before he could present the name to the senate. He is the author of: *Sheldon's Reports* (1880). He died in Buffalo, N.Y., May 1, 1887.

SHELDON, Lionel Allen, soldier, was born at Worcester, Otsego county, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1831; son of Allen and Anna Maria (Des Les Dernier) Sheldon; grandson of William and Abigail (Udal) Sheldon, and of Moses Frederic and Mercy (Freeman) Des Les Dernier, and great-grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Allen) Sheldon, and of Dr. Louis and ——— (Bohun) Des Les Dernier, and a descendant of William Sheldon who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Billerica, Mass., in 1646. Dr. Louis, emigrated from Paris, France, to Halifax, N.S., in 1770, and during the American Revolution, endeavored to have Nova Scotia join the colonies, and he was driven from the country and his immense property confiscated. His son Moses Frederic Des Les Dernier, participated in Arnold's raid on Quebec; was wounded in a skirmish, and dis-

charged from the service. Allen Sheldon removed to Ohio with his family in 1855. Lionel attended Oberlin college, read law at Elyria, and attended the Fowler Law college at Poughkeepsie, N.Y. In 1853 he began practice at Elyria; was probate judge, 1856-58, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1856. He became brigadier-general of the Ohio state militia in 1858, and on Aug. 20, 1861, was commissioned captain, 2d Ohio cavalry. He was promoted major, 3d battalion, Sept. 1, 1861, and on Sept. 7, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 42d Ohio infantry, James A. Garfield, colonel. On Dec. 17, 1861, Sheldon, after commanding the regiment at Middle Creek, Ky., Jan. 10, 1862, was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and promoted colonel. His regiment was attached to the 7th division under Gen. George W. Morgan, and fought at Cumberland Gap, June 17-18, 1862, forcing the Confederates to evacuate the Gap. On September 14, he covered the retreat of Morgan's army, which after reaching the Ohio river, was sent to West Virginia, and then in November, 1862, to Memphis, Tenn., where Colonel Sheldon was given command of the 1st brigade, 9th division (Morgan) 13th corps. He opened the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 28, 1862, and continued in the front line until Jan. 1, 1863, his brigade being the last to leave the field after the reorganization, Sheldon commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division (Peter J. Osterhaus), 13th corps under George W. Morgan. On Jan. 11, 1863, Sheldon's brigade began the attack on Arkansas Post and the charge carried the fort. At Young's Point, Sheldon commanded the second brigade, 9th division, under McClernand. At the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign, his brigade was the first to cross the Mississippi river, and led the advance at the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, where he was wounded. He also participated in the battles of Champion Hills, and Big Black River, and in the siege of Vicksburg, May-July, 1863. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the 13th corps was sent to the Department of the Gulf, held Walker in check for six weeks at Plaqueminda; retired to Shreveport; was sent to Baton Rouge and placed in command of the district. He joined General Canby at the mouth of the Red River, May 16, 1864, and upon the return of Banks led an expeditionary force into Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, and mustered out of the service, Nov. 1, 1864. He began the practice of law in New Orleans, La., in March, 1865, and was a Republican representative, from the 2d Louisiana district, in the 41st, 42d, 43d congresses, 1869-75, serving on the committees on commerce and ways and means. He was appointed attorney, before the court of Alabama

claims in 1875, and tried before that court all the cases that were on the Gulf coast. He was an elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket in 1877, and in the same year was appointed a commissioner to revise and reorganize the customs service on the Gulf coast. In 1879 he returned to Ohio, was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago, in 1880, and was one of the four men who proposed the nomination of Garfield, afterwards taking an active part in the presidential campaign. He was governor of New Mexico, 1881-85, was appointed receiver of the Texas and Pacific railroad by the U.S. circuit court of New Orleans in 1885, sold the road in 1887, and removed to Pasadena, Cal. He was a delegate at large from California to the Republican national convention in St. Louis, 1896. He was married to Mary Greene, daughter of Thompson and Mary (Greene) Miles of Elyria, Ohio.

SHELDON, Walter Lorenzo, ethicist, was born in West Rutland, Vt., Sept. 5, 1858; son of Preston and Cornelia (Hatch) Sheldon. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1880; continued his studies in the universities of Leipzig and Berlin, 1880-82, and in 1886 settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he became associated with various educational efforts, as lecturer of the Ethical Society of St. Louis, and founded the Self Culture Hall association, an institute for wage-earners, in 1889, of which he officiated as director from its organization. He was married, May 18, 1892, to Anna, daughter of Charles Hartshorne of Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of: *An Ethical Movement*, lectures (1896); *Story of the Bible* (1899); *An Ethical Sunday School* (1900); *The Old Testament Bible Stories for the Young* (1902), and contributions to the *International Journal of Ethics*, and the *Chicago Journal of Sociology*.

SHELLABARGER, Samuel, representative, was born in Clark county, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1817; maternal grandson of Thomas McCurdy of Belfast, Ireland, and——(Adams) McCurdy of Amboy, N.J., and a descendant of Rudolph Schallenger, one of the thirty-three founders of the Swiss League against Austria on Nov. 8, 1807, and joint owner of Schallenberg mountain. He was graduated at Miami university, Ohio, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1844; adopted the legal profession and practised in Springfield, Ohio, 1846-60. He was a representative in the fiftieth Ohio legislature, 1852-54; represented the eighth Ohio district in the 37th congress, 1861-63; the seventh district in the 39th, 40th and 42d congresses, 1865-69 and 1871-73, and served on special committees, on civil service, New Orleans riots, and assassination of President Lincoln, and as chairman of the committee on the provost-marshal's bureau and on commerce. He was a delegate to the

Philadelphia Loyalists' convention, 1866; U.S. minister to Portugal, 1869-71, and a civil service commissioner, 1874-75, by appointment of President Grant. He became a law partner of Jeremiah Wilson in 1875, and the firm practised in Washington, D.C., 1875-96, being attorneys for the Union Pacific railroad. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. for Miami in 1891. He died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 6, 1896.

SHELLEY, Charles Miller, representative, was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1833; son of William and Margaret F. (Etten) Shelley; grandson of Nathan Shelley, and of Henry and Margaret Etten. His father removed to Selma, Ala., in 1836. His brother, Gen. Nathan George Shelley, was attorney-general of Texas and brigadier-general of the Texan volunteers in the Confederate States army, 1861-65. Charles Miller Shelley received a limited education and learned the trade of architect and builder, a business in which his father was engaged in Selma. In February, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate provisional army as lieutenant, serving first at Fort Morgan and in the defence of Mobile; received promotion to captain in the 5th Alabama, 1861; to colonel of the 30th Alabama in 1862, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run, the battles of Fayewell, Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Marietta, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and all the battles in the Georgian campaign, Franklin, Tenn., Nashville and numerous other engagements and skirmishes. He was promoted brigadier-general, Sept. 17, 1864, and surrendered, May 8, 1865, in command of a brigade of Alabama infantry. He was married, June 15, 1865, to Kathleen, daughter of Gen. Felix Grundy and Elizabeth J. (Hogan) McConnell of Talladega, Ala. General Shelley was Democratic representative from the fourth Alabama district composed of the counties of Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, Perry and Wilcox in the 45th and 46th congresses, 1877-81. He was a candidate for re-election and received a certificate of election to the 47th congress but was unseated, July 20, 1882. The seat was declared vacant and he was chosen to it, Nov. 7, 1882. He received a certificate of election to the 48th congress, but Geo. H. Craig, Republican, successfully contested the seat and was seated Jan. 9, 1885.

SHELLEY, Harry Rowe, musician, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 8, 1858; son of Russell T. and Mary Ellen (Rowe), and a descendant of Shelleys of England. He began the study of music at an early age, and became organist of Center church, New Haven, Conn., in 1872. He continued his studies at Yale under Professor Stoeckel; in Brooklyn, N.Y., under Dudley Buck, 1877; then under Anton Dvůřák, and subsequently

in Paris and London. He returned to the United States; was organist of Pilgrim and Plymouth churches, Brooklyn, 1881-97, and in the latter year was appointed organist of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York city. He was married, April 21, 1884, to Carolyn, daughter of John W. and Mary Jane (Warner) Lake of New Haven, Conn. His compositions include many popular songs; orchestral music; two sacred cantatas and organ music. He also compiled and edited several volumes of anthems and selections for the organ; *Romeo and Juliet*, a lyric music drama (1900); *Santa Claus*, a lyrical intermezzo, and a *Symphony in E major* (1900).

SHELTON, Charles Eldred, educator, was born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, June 16, 1859; son of Orville Clark and Lucy (Carnifex) Shelton. He was graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan university, A.B., 1879, A.M., 1891, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He was married, Oct. 28, 1890, to Julia Woodward of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He was in Brazil in the educational missionary work undertaken by Bishop William Taylor (q.v.), 1880-82. He was principal of the public schools at Agency and De Witt, Iowa, professor in the Normal schools at Clinton and Shiandoah, Iowa, and Lincoln, Neb., and superintendent of schools in Burlington, Iowa, 1893-99, and in 1899 became president of Simpson college, Indianola, Ind. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Iowa Wesleyan university in 1902.

SHELTON, William, educator, was born in Smith county, Tenn., July 4, 1824; son of James and Nancy (Marshall) Shelton; grandson of David Shelton, of Mecklenburg county, N.C., and of William Jefferson Marshall, of Virginia, and a descendant of the Sheltons and Marshalls, who came from England to Virginia in the early settlement of the colony. He was graduated from the University of Nashville, Tenn., in 1843, and from the Hamilton Theological seminary in 1846. He was married, Aug. 7, 1849, to Virginia, daughter of David and Catherine (Bowen) Campbell, of Lebanon, Tenn. He was pastor of the Baptist church in Clarksville, Tenn., 1846-50; professor of Greek and theology in Union university, Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1850-55, and pastor of the Baptist church at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1851-55. He was president of the Brownsville Female college and pastor of the Baptist church at Brownsville, 1855-66, and president of West Tennessee college, Jackson, Tenn., 1865-69. In 1873 he became financial agent and professor-elect of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of Nashville. He was the first president of the Southwestern Baptist university, 1876-78; president of Ewing college, Ill., 1878-83; of Los Angeles college, Cal., 1883-96, and in 1896 he became

president of Stanford Female college, Ky. He received the degree of D.D. from Baylor university in 1860 and that of LL.D. from Ewing college in 1880. He had two sons, the Rev. William Shelton, Jr., and Henry Campbell Shelton, and one daughter, Mrs. Nannie Shelton Saufley, of Stanford, Ky.

SHELTON, William Henry, artist and author, was born at Allen's Hill, Ontario county, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1840; son of Joseph Carlos and Mary Colt (Taft) Shelton; grandson of Seldon and Julia Ann (Welton) Shelton, and of Jesse and Abigail (Peck) Taft, and a descendant of Daniel Shelton, who emigrated from England in 1686 and engaged in the mercantile business in Stratford, Conn. He attended Canandaigua academy, and in 1861 he joined Reynold's battery, 1st N.Y. artillery regiment, serving with the Army of the Potomac from Cedar Mountain to the Wilderness, where he was wounded and captured. In 1871 he opened a studio in New York city, and after 1890 devoted his time chiefly to magazine writing. He is the author of: *A Man Without a Memory and Other Stories* (1895), and *The Last Three Soldiers* (1897).

SHEPARD, Edwin Malcolm, naval officer, was born in New York, Sept. 16, 1843; son of Elisha H. Shepard. He entered the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 25, 1859, and was ordered into active service, May, 1861, serving on the sloop *Vincennes* at the passes of the Mississippi river, 1861-62. He was promoted ensign, Nov. 25, 1862, serving on the sloop *Mississippi*, 1862-63, until her destruction; and on the gunboat *Essex* in the siege of Port Hudson, May-July 8, 1863; was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 24, 1864; served on the *Massachusetts* at the capture of the privateer *Florida*, Oct. 7, 1864, and on the monitor *Mahopac*, at the siege of Charleston, S.C., 1865; was promoted commander, May 9, 1878, and captain, May 15, 1893. He was made lighthouse inspector of the 3d district, April 18, 1899; was promoted rear-admiral in 1901, and was made commandant of the U.S. naval station, Port Royal, S.C. He was retired June 13, 1902, and made his home in Washington, D.C.

SHEPARD, Isaac Fitzgerald, soldier, was born in South Natick, Mass., July 7, 1816; son of Major Calvin Shepard of Ashland, Mass.; and a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Shepard of Cambridge. He was graduated at Harvard in 1842 (A.B., 1850, A.M., 1851); was principal of a grammar school in Boston, 1844-57, editor of the *Daily Bee*, 1846-48, and a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, 1859-60. He removed to Missouri in 1861, served as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. T. W. Sweeney with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the expedition to Springfield, Mo., and as senior aide-de-camp on the staff

of General Lyon in the battles of Dug Springs and at Wilson's Creek, where he was wounded. He also served as aide-de-camp to Maj. S. D. Sturgis; was transferred to the 19th Missouri volunteers as lieutenant-colonel; commanded the provost guard at St. Louis, Mo., and was promoted colonel of the 3d Missouri volunteers, with which his old regiment consolidated Jan. 18, 1862. In the movement of the 13th army corps under General Sherman against Vicksburg, Dec. 2, 1862, he was in the 2d brigade, 4th division, Gen. F. D. Steele. He also fought at Arkansas Port, Jan. 11, 1863, took part in the expeditions to Deer Creek and Black Bayou, Miss.; was placed in command of the 1st Mississippi regiment of colored troops in the Mississippi valley, May 28, 1863, reported to Grant, who assigned him to McPherson's corps with headquarters at Haines Bluff, Miss.; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 27, 1863, and was honorably mustered out July 4, 1864. He was editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, St. Louis, 1868-69, served as adjutant-general of the state and as chairman of the Republican state committee, 1870-71, and as U. S. consul to Swatow and Hankow, China, 1874-86. He edited the *Missouri State Atlas*, 1871-73, and is the author of: *Pebbles from Castalia* poems (1840); *Poetry of Feeling* (1844); *Scenes and Songs of Social Life* (1846), and *Household Tales* (1861). He died at Bellingham, Mass., Aug. 25, 1889.

SHEPHERD, Alexander Robey, governor of the District of Columbia, was born in Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1835; son of Alexander and Susan (Robey) Shepherd. He early engaged in business, following the trade of a carpenter and subsequently that of a plumber; enlisted in the Washington volunteers, 1861, and was a member of the National Rifles in 1862. He was elected president of the city council in 1861, in which capacity he became the active advocate of public improvements. He was married, Jan. 30, 1863, to Mary Grier, daughter of Col. William Proby and Susan Bradford (Grier) Young. He was chairman of the Citizens' Reform association, which secured legislation establishing territorial government in the District of Columbia in 1871; was appointed vice-president of the board of public works and governor of the territory by President Grant in 1871, holding that position until 1874, when congress abolished district government. During his administration, in order to check the movement to change the national capital to some other location, he began the work of improvement upon a gigantic scale, his ground plan being based upon that of the French engineer, L'Enfant. His extravagant measures, which transformed the city of Washington, brought about charges of corruption, which were not sustained by investigation.

He was nominated one of the three commissioners of the District of Columbia by President Grant in 1874, but refused confirmation by the senate, and in 1880 removed to Batopilas, where he developed a mining company, of which he served as vice-president and general manager, acquiring an immense fortune. He visited Washington, D.C., in 1887, where he was given a public reception and granted the freedom of the municipality, and made a second visit in 1895. He died in Batopilas, Mexico, Sept. 12, 1902.

SHEPHERD, Henry Elliott, educator, was born in Fayetteville, N.C., Jan. 17, 1844; son of Jesse George and Kate (Dobbin) Shepherd; grandson of Jesse B. and Kate (Elliott) Shepherd, and of John Moore and Margaret (McQueen) Dobbin, and a descendant of Hugh Dobbin, of Ireland; George Elliott, of Dumfries, Scotland; Donald McQueen of Greenock, Scotland, and John Shepherd, of Wales. He was educated at the University of Virginia, 1860-61; served in the Confederate army, 1861-65, and was severely wounded at Gettysburg. He was married, June 25, 1867, to Kate, daughter of Elijah P. and Lydia (McGregor) Goodridge, of Norfolk, Va. He was professor of rhetoric and history, Baltimore City college, 1869-75; superintendent of public schools in Baltimore, 1875-82, and in October, 1882, became president of the College of Charleston, S.C., and also had the chair of history and of the English language and literature. He resigned from the presidency in 1897, and was succeeded by Harrison Randolph (q.v.). He was professor of English in the Sauveur Summer College of Languages, Burlington, Vt., in 1887-92; became a member of the American Historical association in 1888, and of the Modern Language Association of America in 1895. He was an associate editor of the "Historical Dictionary of the English Language," publishing at Oxford, Eng. (1903). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1883, and is the author of: *A History of the English Language* (1874); a series of English grammars (1881-83); a historical reader (1881), and many essays on history, education and literature.

SHEPHERD, William, soldier, representative, was born in Westfield, Mass., Nov. 20, 1737; son of Deacon John and Elizabeth (Noble) Shepherd. He enlisted in the army about 1754, and served under General Amherst in the French and Indian war, receiving the commissions of lieutenant in 1758 and captain in 1759. In April, 1775, he joined the patriot troops at Cambridge; was commissioned lieutenant in Col. Timothy Danielson's regiment, and was advanced to the rank of colonel in December, 1776. He took part in the retreat from Long Island in 1777; was commissioned a general under Lafayette in 1780, and

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served until the end of the war. He was ordered out to put down Shays's insurrection in 1786, and commanded the troops at the Springfield arsenal. He was a presidential elector in 1789 and 1792; a member of the executive council of Massachusetts, 1792-96; a representative in the 5th, 6th and 7th congresses, 1797-1802, and was appointed a state commissioner to treat with the Penobscot Indians and a U.S. commissioner to treat with the Six Nations. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Root) Dewey, of Westfield. He died at Westfield, Nov. 16, 1817.

SHEPLEY, Ether, senator, was born in Groton, Mass., Nov. 2, 1789; son of John and Mary (Gibson) Therlow Sheple, and a grandson of John and Abigail (Green) Sheple. He was fitted for college at Groton academy; and graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1811, A.M., 1814. He was admitted to the bar in 1814, engaged in practice at Saco, Maine, in July, 1814, and was married June 10, 1816, to Anne, daughter of George and Anne (Harback) Foster of Hanover, N.H. He represented Saco in the Massachusetts legislature in 1819, where he advocated the separation of the district of Maine from Massachusetts; was a delegate to the first Maine constitutional convention in 1820, and was appointed U.S. district attorney for the district court of Maine, serving 1821-32. He was elected to the U.S. senate from Maine as a Democrat serving 1833-36, when he supported the administration of President Jackson. He resigned in 1836 and removed to Portland, Me.; was a justice of the State supreme court, 1836-48; and chief justice, 1848-55. He was an overseer of Bowdoin college, 1821-29, and a trustee of that institution, 1829-66; received the degree LL.D. from Waterville (now Colby) college in 1842, and from Dartmouth college in 1845. He published *The Revised Statutes of Maine* (1857); *Speech in Congress on the Removal of the Deposits* (1857), and his decisions while on the supreme court filled twenty-six volumes of reports. He died in Portland, Me., Jan. 15, 1877.

SHEPLEY, George Foster, soldier, was born in Saco, Maine, Jan. 1, 1819; son of Judge Ether and Anne (Foster) Shepley. He was graduated at Dartmouth college, A.B., 1837; fitted for the profession of law under his father and at the Dane law school, Harvard, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was married July 24, 1844, to Lucy Anne Hayes of Bangor, Maine. He practised law in Bangor, 1840-78; was U.S. attorney for the district of Maine, 1848-49 and 1853-61; a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention of 1860, entered the U.S. volunteer army as colonel, 12th Maine infantry, in 1861; and accompanied Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to New Orleans, La., where he acted as

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commander of a brigade at Ship Island and commanded the 3d brigade at the capture of New Orleans. He served as military commandant and acting mayor of New Orleans until June 2, 1862, as military governor of Louisiana from that date until 1864 and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July, 1862. He was transferred to the military district of Eastern Virginia as commandant in 1864, served as chief on the staff of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel and temporarily commanded the 25th army corps. He became military governor of Richmond, Va., April 8, 1865, resigned from the army to take effect July 1, 1865; resumed practice in Portland, and was U.S. judge for the 1st judicial circuit of Maine, 1869-78. He received the degree LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1878. His decisions are embodied in the "Reports" of Jabez S. Holmes (1877). He died in Portland, Me., July 30, 1878.

SHEPPARD, John Levi, representative, was born at Bluffton, Ala., April 13, 1854; son of John Levi and Amanda (Morris) Sheppard; and a descendant of the Sheppards of the Carolinas. About 1859 his mother removed to Morris county, Texas, where he attended the public schools. He was married, Dec. 18, 1873, to Alice, daughter of Richard Benson Blake and Nancy (Peters) Eddins of Monterey, Caddo Parish, La. He began the practice of law in Daingerfield, Texas, 1879; served as district attorney of the fifth judicial district, 1882-88, and as district judge of the same district, 1886-96. In 1896 he retired from the bench and again took up the practice of law. He was temporary chairman of the Democratic state convention, 1892; was delegate to the Bimetallic convention at Chicago, 1893, where the first important movements for free silver originated, and was delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, 1896, and was later Texas member of the presidential notification committee at New York, August, 1896. He was Democratic representative from the 4th Texas district to the 56th and 57th congresses, 1899-1902, and served on the committee on Pacific railroads. Upon his death, his son, Morris Sheppard, was elected to complete his term and was re-elected to the 58th congress in November, 1902. Representative John Levi Sheppard died in Texarkana, Texas, Oct. 11, 1902.

SHERBUNE, John Samuel, jurist, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1757; son of John and Elizabeth (Moffat) Sherbune. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1776, A.M., 1779; was unsuccessful as a merchant, and became a volunteer aid to Gen. William Whipple in 1778. He rose to the rank of brigadier major of staff and lost his leg in the skirmish at Butt Hill, R.I., Aug. 29, 1778. He studied law under John Pickering of Portsmouth and engaged in practice

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there. He was married in October, 1791, to Submit, daughter of the Hon. George Boyd of Portsmouth, N.H. He represented Portsmouth in the New Hampshire legislature, 1790-93, serving part of the time as speaker, was elected a representative from New Hampshire to the 3d and 4th congresses, serving 1793-97, and was U.S. district attorney for New Hampshire, 1789-92, 1801-04, and U.S. judge for the district of New Hampshire, 1804-30, succeeding Judge Pickering, who was removed through his agency. He received the honorary degree A.B. from Harvard, 1776. He died in Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 2, 1830.

SHERIDAN, Michael Vincent, soldier, was born in Somerset, Ohio, May 24, 1840; son of John and Mary (Miner) Sheridan. He attended St. Joseph's college, Somerset, was volunteer aide to his brother, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, at the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Stone River, Tenn., Oct. 1862-Jan. 1863, and entered the Federal army, as 1st lieutenant, 2d Missouri volunteers, Sept. 7, 1863. He was promoted captain and aide-de-camp to his brother, May 18, 1864, and took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Ga.; Missionary Ridge and in Grant's campaign against Richmond; the Shenandoah campaign and the Appomattox campaign, and was present at the surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865. He was brevetted major, March 13, 1865; was appointed 2d lieutenant in the U.S. cavalry, Feb. 23, 1866, and captain, 7th cavalry, July 28, 1866; and honorably mustered out of volunteer service, Aug. 1, 1866. He took part in the Indian campaigns in the west, 1868-69, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and served as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sheridan, 1870-78; was military secretary to General Sheridan, 1878-88, was promoted major and assistant adjutant-general, June 7, 1883, and colonel and aide-de-camp, June-August, 1888. He was adjutant-general, department of the Platte, 1889-93; was promoted lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, July 9, 1892; served in the department of Dakota, 1893-97 and as colonel and assistant adjutant-general, department of Missouri, 1897-98. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he was stationed at Camp Thomas, Ga., as adjutant-general, April-July, 1898; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, May 27, 1898; served as chief of staff to General Brooke in the Porto Rico expedition, July-August, 1898; was chief of staff and in charge of civil affairs under General Brooke, August-December, 1898. He commanded the department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., 1898-99; was adjutant-general of the department, of the Lakes, 1898-1900; adjutant-general the department of the East, 1900-02, and was retired from the U.S. army with the rank of brigadier-general, April 15, 1902.

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SHERIDAN, Philip Henry, soldier, was born in Albany, N.Y., March 6, 1831; son of John and Mary (Miner) Sheridan, grandson of John and Mary (McCabe) Sheridan, and of Patrick and Rosalia (Sheridan) Miner. His parents, natives of county Cavan, Ire-

land, emigrated to America in 1830 and settled first in Albany, N.Y., and then in Somerset, Ohio. He attended the public schools and obtained employment in one of the village stores in 1845. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and brevetted 2d lieutenant, July 1, 1853, and served on frontier



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and garrison duty in Kentucky, Texas, California and Oregon. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, 4th infantry, Nov. 22, 1854; 1st lieutenant, March 1, 1861, and captain, 13th infantry, May 14, 1861. He was president of the board for auditing claims at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 18-Dec. 26, 1861; was chief quartermaster and commissary of the army of Southwest Missouri, 1861-62; served in the Mississippi campaign, April-September, 1862, as quartermaster of Major-Gen. Halleck's headquarters during the advance to Corinth, Miss., April-May, 1862; was commissioned colonel, 2d Michigan cavalry volunteers, May 25, 1862, and commanded a brigade on the raid to Booneville, Miss., May 28, 1862, taking part in the skirmishes at Booneville, Blackland, Donaldson Cross-Roads and Baldwin, and in the battle of Booneville, July 1, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general U.S.V., July 1, 1862, and commanded the 11th division, 3d army corps, Army of the Ohio, in the advance to Kentucky, October-November, 1862, and in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, and the relief of Nashville, Tenn., October-November, 1862. He commanded the 3d division, right wing of the Army of the Cumberland in the Tennessee campaign, 1862-63; was promoted major-general U.S.V., Dec. 31, 1862, and engaged in the pursuit of the Confederates under Van Dorn to Columbia and Franklin; captured a train and many prisoners at Eagleville in March, 1863; commanded the advance on Tullahoma, June-July, 1863; took part in the capture of Winchester, Tenn., June-July, 1863; crossed the Cumberland mountains and the Tennessee river, and commanded the 3d division, 20th army corps, under General McCook in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863. He com-

manded the 2d division, 4th corps, of the army under General Grant in the Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863, where he led his division from Orchard Knob up Missionary Ridge, and drove the Confederate force from the summit, and down the other side. He was in occupation of East Tennessee, 1863-64; and transferred to Virginia and given command of the entire cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, April 4, 1864. He commanded the cavalry in Grant's campaign against Richmond, taking part in the battle of the Wilderness; the combat at Todd's Tavern; capture of Spotsylvania Court House and in the raid to Haxall's Landing, May 9-24, 1864, when he cut the Virginia Central and Richmond and Fredericksburg railroads, returning to Chatfield Station, May 25, 1864. He commanded the cavalry corps in the advance to Cold Harbor, and took part in the actions of Hanover town and Topotomy Creek, May 27, 1864; the battle of Hawes' Shop, May 28, 1864; the action of Meladequin Creek, May 30, 1864, and the battle of Cold Harbor, May 31-June 1, 1864. On June 7, he was ordered to take the cavalry divisions under Torbert and Gregg, numbering about 8,000 men, and make a raid on the Virginia central railroad, and thus destroy communications between Richmond and Gordonsville and Lynchburg, and possibly form a junction with General Hunter, who had been operating in the Shenandoah Valley. On June 12, 1864, he attacked the Confederate forces under Gen. Wade Hampton at Trevilian Station and defeated him with great loss. He also commanded the cavalry in the actions of Turn-stall Station, St. Mary's Church and Darbytown, and on Aug. 7, 1864, was given temporary command of the Middle Military division of the army for the protection of the Shenandoah Valley, afterward known as the Army of the Shenandoah, his permanent occupation of the position being opposed by Secretary Stanton on the ground of his being too young for so important a position. On assuming command, he moved his army at Halltown, in front of Harper's Ferry, Va., and marched toward the Confederate communications in order to force a battle before reinforcements could be obtained by Gen. Jubal A. Early, the commander of the Confederate army in the Shenandoah. Early retreated toward Kernstown, pursued and harassed by Sheridan's cavalry, but at Fisher's Hill the Confederate reinforcements arrived and Sheridan prepared to occupy a more fortified position, withdrawing from Cedar Creek to Berryville, driving all the cattle and live stock in the valley, before him, and burning the grain. On Aug. 31, 1864, Early moved his army to attack Sheridan, who withdrew to Halltown and later toward Charlestown. On Sept. 19, 1864, he attacked Early in front of Winchester, was met

with a furious resistance and after repeated charges by the Federal cavalry, the Confederates fled in disorder, and retreated during the night to Fisher's Hill. Sheridan was promoted brigadier-general U.S.A., Sept. 20, 1864. On Sept. 21, 1864, the Federal infantry under Crook attacked Early's left and rear, causing a complete rout, and Early retreated to Mount Jackson, where he re-organized and retreated in line of battle to Port Republic. On October 12, in consequence of an order from Secretary Stanton, Sheridan started for Washington to consult with Stanton and General Halleck, and on October 18 Early secretly moved a force to turn Sheridan's left flank at Cedar Creek and made an early morning attack on the sleeping camp, seizing their artillery and using it with great effectiveness against them. The demoralized Federal troops broke and fled in dismay. Sheridan stopped at Winchester on his way from Washington, and hearing the sound of battle he rode to Cedar Creek, a distance of twenty miles, and as he passed the retreating troops he shouted "Face the other way, boys, we're going back!" The army was quickly re-organized and amid cheers for Sheridan, the Confederates were completely routed. Sheridan pursued the retreating troops as far as Mount Jackson, and then devastated the valley. He was promoted major-general U.S.A., Nov. 8, 1864, and the thanks of congress were tendered him, Feb. 9, 1865, for "the gallantry, military skill, and courage, displayed in the brilliant series of victories achieved by his army in the valley of the Shenandoah, especially at Cedar Creek." He took part in the action of Middletown, Nov. 12, 1864, and conducted the great raid from Winchester to Petersburg, Sept. 27-March 24, 1865, destroying the James River and Kanawha canal and cutting all the railroads in the line of march and taking part in the combat of Waynesboro, and the actions of North Anna Bridge and Ashland. He joined the Army of the Potomac in the Richmond campaign and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, 1865; the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865; battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; the action of Appomattox Station, April 8, 1865, and took part in the capitulation of General Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He made a raid to South Boston, N.C., and returned to Petersburg, May 3, 1865. He commanded the military division of the Southwest, June 8-July 17, 1865; was transferred to the military division of the Gulf, July 17, 1875, and was in command of the Department of the Gulf, Aug. 15, 1896-March 11, 1897; of the 5th military district, composed of Louisiana and Texas, March 11-Sept. 5, 1895, and of the department of the Missouri with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

Kan., 1867-68. He conducted the campaigns against the Indians in the winter of 1868, commanded the military division of the Mississippi with headquarters at Chicago and was appointed lieutenant-general of the U.S. army by President Grant in 1869. He visited Europe in 1870 and was a guest of the German staff during the battle of Gravelotte. He commanded the western and southwestern military divisions of the United States, 1878-83; and was married in 1879 to a daughter of Gen. Daniel H. Rucker, U.S.A. Upon the retirement of General Sherman in 1883, Sheridan succeeded to the command of the U.S. army, and in 1888 by act of congress approved by President Cleveland he was given the rank and emoluments of general, U.S.A., the title to terminate with his life. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for great Americans, New York university, October, 1900, his name received 23 votes in class Soldiers and Sailors, this number being equalled by Stephen Decatur and Thomas J. Jackson and excelled only by Grant, Farragut, Greene, Lee, Perry and Thomas. In April, 1903, General Sheridan's Washington residence, which had been presented to him by admirers throughout the country, was sold by Mrs. Sheridan for \$55,000. General Sheridan was taken ill from exposure caused by travel in the west, and died in Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 5, 1888.

SHERMAN, Buren Robinson, governor of Iowa, was born in Phelps, N. Y., May 28, 1836; son of Phineas L. and Eveline (Robinson) Sherman. He attended the public schools at Elmira, N. Y., and in 1855 moved to Geneseo, Ia. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1859, and moved to Vinton, Ia. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in company E, 13th Iowa volunteers, was commissioned 2d lieutenant, July, 1861, was wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and promoted captain, April 11, 1862, resigning a year later, because of his wounds. He was married Aug. 20, 1862, to Lena, daughter of Benjamin and Harriet (Little) Kendall of Vinton, Ia. He was county judge of Benton county, 1863-66, clerk of the district court, 1866-75, auditor of the state of Iowa, 1875-81, and Republican governor of Iowa, 1882-86. The University of the State of Iowa conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1888.

SHERMAN, Frank Dempster, author, was born in Peekskill, N. Y., May 6, 1860; son of John Dempster and Lucy (McFarland) Sherman; grandson of James and Fidelia (Fairchild) Sherman and of Daniel and Martha (Skinner) McFarland and a descendant of James Sherman. He

was graduated from the School of Mines, Columbia college, New York city, Ph. B., 1884; was assistant in architecture at Columbia, 1887-88; instructor in the same, 1889-91, and in the latter year promoted adjunct-professor of architecture. He was married, Nov. 16, 1887, to Juliet Merseurean Durand, daughter of Cyrus and Sarah (Merseureau) Durand, of Newark, N.J. He is the author of: *Madrigals and Catches* (1887); *New Waggings of Old Tales* with John Kendrick Bangs (1887); *Lyrics for a Lute* (1890), and *Little-Folk Lyrics* (1892 and 1897).

SHERMAN, Henry, jurist, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1808; son of Josiah and Hannah (Jones) Sherman. He was graduated at Yale, A.B. 1829, A.M. 1832, attended Princeton Theological seminary in 1829, and fitted for the law profession at Yale. He was admitted to the bar in 1832, engaged in practice in Albany, in New York city, in Hartford, Conn., and in Washington, D. C., successively. He was married Sept. 20, 1843, to Anna Amelia, daughter of Michael Burnham, publisher of the New York *Evening Post*. He was connected with a bureau of the U. S. Treasury department at Washington, D.C., 1861-68, was appointed chief justice of the territory of New Mexico, by President Lincoln, April 13, 1865, President Johnson honoring the appointment by sending him his commission, but he soon after resigned and returned to the practice of law in Washington, D.C. He received the honorary degree A.M. from Trinity college in 1850. He is the author of: *An Analytical Digest of the Law of Marine Insurance to the Present Time* (1841); *Governmental History of United States of America* (1843), and *Slavery in the United States of America* (1858). He died in Washington, D.C., March 28, 1879.

SHERMAN, John, statesman, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823; son of Charles R. and Mary (Hoyt) Sherman, natives of Norwalk, Conn., grandson of Taylor and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Sherman, and a direct descendant of Roger Sherman. His father, in 1810, removed from Norwalk, Conn., to Lancaster, Ohio, where he was a prominent lawyer; became a judge of the state supreme court under the constitution of 1802, and died at Lebanon, Ohio, June 24, 1829, leaving eleven children, John being the eighth. He was brought up by his cousin, John Sherman, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, attended Homer academy, Lancaster, Pa., 1835-37, and obtained employment on the "Muskingum improvement," under Colonel Curtis, as junior rodman of an engineer corps in 1839. He was given charge of the work at Beverly, Ohio, in 1838, studied law with his brother Charles S. Sherman, at Mansfield, Ohio, was admitted to the bar on reaching his majority in 1844, and entered into partnership with his



brother at Mansfield. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1848, and served as secretary of the convention. He was married, Aug. 30, 1848, to Cecilia, daughter of Judge James Stewart of Mans-



John Sherman

field, and established a mill for the manufacture of finishing lumber, which business he carried on in connection with his law practice. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Baltimore, Md., June 16, 1852, where he supported the candidacy of Gen. Winfield Scott for the presidency. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853, and was elected a Whig and Republican representative from the 13th Ohio district in the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th congresses, serving 1855-61. He was president of the first Ohio Republican state convention in 1855 and was foremost in the organization of the Republican party. He was a member of the committee of three appointed by the house of the 34th congress to investigate the Kansas troubles of 1855, and prepared the testimony and wrote the report, Representative Howard, the chairman, being ill. In 1859 he supported the nomination of John C. Frémont for President. He was chairman of the committee on ways and means in the 36th congress and introduced a resolution providing that a committee of fifteen be appointed to report on the subject of a railroad to the Pacific coast. He secured the passage of a bill authorizing the issue of U. S. Treasury notes, in 1860. He succeeded Salmon P. Chase as U. S. senator from Ohio, in March, 1861, and served by successive re-elections till March 4, 1877. He served as aide-de-camp without pay on the staff of Gen. Robert Patterson, in 1861, and raised largely at his own expense the Sherman brigade, consisting of two regiments of infantry, a cavalry squadron, and an artillery battery. He resumed his seat as U. S. senator, and in 1863, took charge of the national banking bill, and with Secretary Chase, secured its passage. He was chairman of the senate committee on finance and opposed the issue of 6 per cent. bonds; was the author of the refunding act which was passed in 1870, and was chairman of the committee that fixed the time for the resumption of specie payments. He supported the candidacy of Rutherford B. Hayes, for President, in 1876, and made a notable speech at Marietta, Ohio.

After the election he was a member of the "visiting committee" sent to Louisiana to watch the counting of votes and on the inauguration of President Hayes, March 4, 1877, he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He secured the sale of \$200,000,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds of which \$15,000,000 was used for refunding purposes. In less than six months he was able to dispose of 4 per cent. bonds at par, and in July, 1878, he resumed specie payments with a balance of \$140,000,000 in gold. He was a candidate for nomination for the presidency in 1880, and in 1881 was returned to the senate, being re-elected in 1887, and serving as chairman of the committee on foreign relations and as a member of the committee on expenditure of public money. He was president of the senate *pro tempore*, 1885-87, and was a candidate for the nomination for the presidency in 1884, and in 1888. He resigned his seat in the senate in 1897 to become secretary of state under President McKinley, but his health failed and after a short term of service he resigned, April 23, 1898, and retired to private life, being succeeded by William R. Day, assistant secretary of state. He is the author of: *Selected Speeches and Reports on Finance and Taxation*, 1859-78 (1879), and *Memoirs* (2 vols., 1896). He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 1900.

SHERMAN, Roger, signer, was born in Newton, Mass., April 19, 1731; son of William and Melitabel (Wellington) Sherman; grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Winship) Sherman and of Benjamin and Elizabeth Wellington, and great-grandson of Capt. John and Martha (Palmer) Sherman (or Shearman), who emigrated from Dedham, Essex county, England, and settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1634. Roger's parents removed to Stoughton, which is now Canton, Mass., in 1723, and he worked on the farm and learned the shoemaker's trade from his father. He gained a fair knowledge in various branches of science by studying while at work, doubtless being assisted by the Rev. Samuel Dunbar, pastor of the church at Stoughton. His father died in 1741, leaving him the sole support of his mother and the younger children, and in 1743 they removed to New Milford, Conn., where he followed his trade and conducted a store with his brothers. He was ap-



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pointed by the general assembly, surveyor of lands for the county of New Haven, in 1745, and of Litchfield county in 1752. In 1752, when the New England colonies were flooded with irredeemable currency, he issued a pamphlet in which he pointed out the dangers attending this issue of paper money, and subsequently, when a member of the Constitutional convention, he moved the clause that "no state can make anything but gold and silver a legal tender." He was also employed in surveying land for private individuals in New Milford. He became one of the largest investors in real estate in the town; filled various town offices and was admitted to the Litchfield county bar, in February, 1754. He was married, Nov. 17, 1749, to Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Joseph Hartwell of Stoughton, and secondly, May 13, 1763, at Danvers, to Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin Prescott of Salem, Mass. He represented New Milford in the general assembly in 1755 and 1758-61, was justice of the peace, 1755-59, and a justice of the quorum and of the court of common pleas, 1759-61. He removed to New Haven, Conn., in June, 1761, from whence he was a representative in the legislature, 1764-66, a member of the senate, 1766-85, justice of the peace and of the quorum, and judge of the superior court, 1766-89. His activity as a patriot began with the efforts of the crown to enforce the Stamp Act. He was a member of the committee to consider the claims of the settlers near the Susquehanna river in 1774, was a delegate from Connecticut to the Continental congress, 1774-81, and 1783-84, serving on the most important committees, including that of June 11, 1776, to draft the Declaration of Independence, of which he was a signer, that of June 12, 1776, to prepare the Articles of Confederation, that of the Connecticut council of safety, 1777-79 and 1782, and that of the convention of 1787 that reported the Connecticut compromise. In the controversy that arose in the Continental congress regarding the rights of states to vote irrespective of population, Mr. Sherman proposed that the vote should be taken once in proportion to population and once by states, and that every measure should have a majority voting both ways. This principle, eleven years afterward, Mr. Sherman, then a member of the Constitutional convention, presented to that body, and it was framed into the Federal constitution, and was known as the Connecticut compromise. It was not until he had made several speeches in its favor that he gained any attention when a long and bitter debate followed and it was finally referred to a committee of which he was made a member. After the adoption of the compromise, he moved the provision that no amendment be made that would deprive any state of its equal

vote without its consent. It is agreed by all historians that this compromise, for which Mr. Sherman is solely responsible, saved the constitutional convention from breaking up without accomplishing anything and made possible a union of the states and a national government. Roger Sherman was the only delegate in the Continental congress who signed all four of the great state papers which were signed by all the delegates of all the colonies, namely: the Declaration of 1774, the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution. He revised the statute laws of Connecticut with Judge Richard Law in 1783. He was chosen the first mayor of New Haven in 1784, to prevent a Tory from being chosen, and the legislature then provided that the mayor should hold his office during the pleasure of the general assembly and under this act, Mr. Sherman remained mayor until his death. He was a delegate from Connecticut to the Constitutional convention at Philadelphia in May, 1787. He was also active in the state convention in procuring the ratification of the constitution, and wrote a series of papers on that subject which materially influenced the public mind in its favor, signed "A Citizen of New Haven." He was a representative in the 1st congress, 1789-91, where he favored an address introduced by the Quakers against the slave trade. He was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William S. Johnson and served from Oct. 24, 1791, until his death. He was treasurer of Yale college, 1765-76, and received the honorary degree A.M. from that college in 1768. He furnished the astronomical calculations for a series of Almanacs, published in New York and New England, which bore his name. He died in New Haven, Conn., July 23, 1793.

SHERMAN, Thomas West, soldier, was born in Newport, R. I., March 26, 1813; son of Elijah and Martha (West) Sherman. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1836 and was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 3d infantry, serving in the Florida war and in the Cherokee Nation, 1836-42. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 14, 1838; was on recruiting and garrison service, 1842-46; was promoted captain, May 28, 1846; served in the Mexican war, commanding a battery at Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847, and was brevetted major, Feb. 23, 1847, for conduct there. He was on frontier duty in Minnesota, Kansas and Dakota, 1853-61, and was married in 1865 to Mary, daughter of Gov. Wilson Shannon of Lawrence, Kan. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was given command of a battery of U.S. artillery and a battalion of Pennsylvania volunteers; was promoted major, April, 27, 1861, and detailed on guard duty on the Philadelphia and

Baltimore railroad, and the Delaware canal, during the reopening of communications through Baltimore, May 10-13, 1861. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 5th artillery, May 14, 1861, and brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, May 17, 1861, and served as chief of light artillery in the defence of Washington, D.C., May-June, 1861. He was on recruiting duty in Pennsylvania, June-July, 1861; organized the expedition to seize Bull's Bay, S.C., and Fernandina, Fla., for the use of the U.S. blockading fleet; commanded the land forces of the Department of the South from Oct., 1861, to March 31, 1862, when he was relieved by Gen. David Hunter. He was on leave of absence, June-August, 1862, commanded the 2d division, 19th army corps, Department of the Gulf, in the operations above New Orleans, Dec. 14, 1862-May, 1863, and in the siege of Port Hudson, May 23-June 8, 1863, and while leading the assault, May 27, 1863, was shot in his right leg, which was subsequently amputated at New Orleans. He was promoted colonel of the 3d artillery, June 1, 1863, and commanded a reserve brigade of artillery, Department of the Gulf, at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., March-May, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for services at Port Hudson, and major-general, U.S.V., and brevet major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, "for services during the rebellion." He was in command of the defences of New Orleans, June 16-Feb. 11, 1865; of the southern division of Louisiana, Feb. 11-July 23, 1865, and of the eastern district of Louisiana, 1865-66. He commanded the 3d artillery with headquarters at Ft. Adams, R.I., 1866-70; was mustered out of volunteer service, April 30, 1866, and was retired from active service with the rank of major-general, Dec. 31, 1870. He died in Newport, R.I., March 16, 1879.

SHERMAN, William Tecumseh, soldier, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820; son of Charles Robert and Mary (Hoyt) Sherman, grandson of Taylor and Elizabeth (Stoddard) Sherman, and a descendant of Edmond Sherman who emigrated from Dedham, Essex county, England, and settled in Boston prior to 1636. William was adopted by Thomas Ewing, on the death of his father in 1829, attended school at Lancaster, O., until 1836; was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 3d artillery, July 1, 1840. He served in the Florida war with the Seminole Indians, 1840-42; was promoted 1st lieutenant, 3d artillery, Nov. 30, 1841, and was on garrison and recruiting duty, 1842-47. He was acting assistant adjutant-general of the department of California, 1847-49, was brevetted captain, May 30, 1848, for services in California during the war with Mexico; was aide-camp to Maj.-Gen. P. F. Smith, and acting

assistant adjutant-general of the Pacific division with headquarters at San Francisco, 1849-50; was promoted captain of staff and commissary of subsistence, Sept. 27, 1850, was on commissary duty in St. Louis, Mo., and New Orleans, La., 1850-53, and resigned his commission, Sept. 6, 1853. He was married, May 1, 1850, to Ellen Boyle, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Cox) Ewing of Lancaster, O., and his son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, became a prominent Roman Catholic clergyman and served in the Spanish American war as chaplain of the 4th Massachusetts volunteers.



Captain Sherman after his resignation became a partner in the banking firm of Lucas, Turner and company at San Francisco until 1857, when he was appointed agent of the St. Louis branch of the firm in New York, but the firm failed in the same year and he went into law partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Ewing Jr., at Leavenworth, Kan. He was appointed superintendent of a military school at Alexandria, La., in 1859; completed the building and opened the academy, Jan. 1, 1860. He was professor of engineering, architecture and drawing, 1859-61, and upon the secession of Louisiana he resigned his position and was appointed colonel of the 13th infantry, U.S.A., May 14, 1861, and brigadier-general, U.S.V., May 17, 1861, and commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division under Brig.-Gen. Irvin McDowell in the first battle of Bull Run, Sunday, July 21, 1861. He was engaged in reorganizing and drilling his scattered brigade and was assigned to duty under Gen. Robert Anderson, in the department of the Cumberland, Aug. 28, 1861. He succeeded General Anderson in command of the department Oct. 8, 1861, and occupied Muldraugh Heights for the purpose of defending Louisville, Ky., from a threatened attack by Col. S. B. Buckner, Sept.-Oct. 1861. He was on inspection duty and in command of the camp of instruction at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23, 1861, to Feb. 14, 1862; was in command of the district of Paducah, Ky., February-March, 1862, where he was engaged in sending supplies and reinforcements to General Grant, operating in Tennessee; commanded the 5th division, Army of the Tennessee, under Grant, at Shiloh, Tenn., where he was twice slightly wounded. When Grant returned to his head-



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quarters at Savannah he left Sherman at Pittsburg Landing, authorizing him to assign the arriving regiments into brigades and divisions. He was promoted major-general U.S.V. May 1, 1862; and commanded his division in the advance from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth, Miss., April 15-May 30, 1862. Under orders from General Grant, he took command of the right wing of the 13th army corps, composed of all the troops at Memphis, and Gen. Frederick Steele's division at Helena, Tenn., to co-operate in the combined attack against Vicksburg. Grant's army was intercepted by Van Dorn at Holly Springs, and Sherman, arriving at Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 27, 1862, and receiving no support, made an ineffectual attempt to capture the place, Jan. 3, 1863, and was repulsed with a heavy loss, returning to Millikens Bend, La. On Jan. 4, 1863, Gen. John A. McClernand, who was authorized by Secretary Stanton to raise troops for an expedition into Mississippi, arrived at Millikens Bend and took command of the army which he divided into two corps, the 13th and the 15th, and placed Sherman in command of the latter. On Jan. 11, 1863, the army assaulted and carried Fort Hindman (Arkansas Post) taking about 5000 prisoners. When the Union forces were re-organized under General Grant, Dec. 18, 1862, Sherman was assigned to the 15th army corps. He was promoted brigadier-general U.S.A., July 4, 1863, and on July 11, he advanced toward Jackson, Miss., and shelled the town until July 17, when it was discovered that the Confederates had evacuated. He commanded the expedition from the Big Black River to Chattanooga, Tenn.; was assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee with headquarters in the field, Oct. 25, 1863, and formed the right wing of Grant's army at the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 23-25, 1863, and in the attack on Missionary Ridge and the pursuit of the Confederates to Ringgold, Ga. He now marched with a portion of the Army of the Tennessee, and one corps of the Army of the Cumberland, toward Knoxville, Tenn., and his approach compelled General Longstreet to raise the siege of that place Dec. 1, 1863. In January, 1864, he returned to Vicksburg and on Feb. 3, 1864, with about 20,000 men he marched toward Meridian, Miss., to destroy the Mobile and Ohio and the Jackson and Salina railroads. Failing to receive reinforcements he abandoned the expedition and marched toward central Mississippi where his troops were transferred to Vicksburg and Memphis. On March 12, 1864, he succeeded General Grant as commander of the military division of the Mississippi, embracing all the troops in the territory west of the Alleghanies, and north of the Arkansas, and organized an army of 100,000 men at Nashville, for the

spring campaign of 1864. His command at Chattanooga was composed of the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas, the Army of the Tennessee under General McPherson and the Army of the Ohio under General Schofield, and he advanced on the Confederate army under General Joseph E. Johnston at Dalton. Johnston retreated to Kenesaw Mountain and from there was driven south to Atlanta. Sherman made a direct attack on Atlanta, July 17, 1864, battles were fought at Peach Tree Creek and at Ezra church, and on Sept. 1, 1864, Gen. John B. Hood, who had superseded General Johnston, evacuated Atlanta and moved upon Nashville, where he was defeated by the army of the Cumberland under General Thomas. Sherman received the thanks of congress for his services in the Chattanooga campaign, and was promoted major-general U. S. A., Aug. 12, 1864. He began his famous march from Atlanta to Savannah, Nov. 15, 1864, and the march to the sea ended in the capture of Fort McAllister, and the siege and capture of Savannah, Dec. 21, 1864. It was resolved by congress Jan. 10, 1865. "That the thanks of the people and of the congress of the United States are tendered to Major-General William T. Sherman, and to the officers and men under him, for their gallantry and good conduct in their late campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta and the march thence to Savannah terminating in the capture of that city." He commanded the Federal forces composed of the armies of the Ohio, under Gen. John M. Schofield; the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Oliver O. Howard and the Army of Georgia under Henry W. Slocum, in the campaign through the Carolinas, marching from Savannah, Ga., to Bentonville, N. C., destroying all the railroads to the interior of South Carolina and receiving the surrender of General Johnson's army at Durham Station, N.C., April 26, 1865. On April 28, 1865, he began his march to Washington, D. C., this being the last of his great marches, which had covered in all 2,600 miles, and after passing in review before President Johnson and General Grant, May 24, 1865, the army was disbanded. Sherman was promoted lieutenant-general, U.S. A., July 25, 1866; was in command of the military division of the Mississippi, with headquarters at St. Louis, 1865-66, and of the military division of the Missouri, 1866-69. He was a member of the board to make recommendations for brevets to general officers, March 14-24, 1866, and was detailed on a special mission to Mexico, November-December, 1866. When Grant became President of the United States, Sherman succeeded him as general of the U. S. army, with headquarters at Washington, July 25, 1866. He made a tour of Egypt and the East, 1871-72, and

retired from active service Feb. 8, 1884. In 1886 he removed to New York city. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth college in 1866, by Yale in 1876, and by the College of New Jersey in 1878. An equestrian statue in bronze by Carl Rohlf Smith was erected in 1902 in Washington, D.C. His statue by St. Gaudens was unveiled in New York city in 1903. He died in New York city, Feb. 14, 1891, and was buried in Calvary cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

SHERWOOD, Adiel, educator, was born at Fort Edward, N.Y., Oct. 3, 1791; son of Maj. Adiel and Sarah (Sherwood) Sherwood; grandson of Seth Sherwood (a native of Connecticut who settled with his son Adiel at Fort Edward, N.Y.) and of Parrock Sherwood of New York, and great-grandson of Dr. Thomas Sherwood, who came from Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, England, about 1634, and settled in Fairfield county, Conn. Maj. Adiel Sherwood, a native of Connecticut, an officer in the army of General Washington, was efficient in carrying out Washington's plans at Monmouth, spent the dreary winter with his chief at Valley Forge, and was a member of the New York assembly. The son attended Middlebury college, Vermont, 1812-16; was graduated from Union college, N.Y., 1817, and attended the Andover Theological seminary, 1817-18, leaving in 1818 because of ill-health. He was home missionary in Georgia, 1818-20; was ordained in 1820, and was pastor of various Baptist churches in Georgia, 1820-37. He was a trustee of Columbian college, Washington, D.C., 1823-26 and 1829-36, and in 1832 established a Manual Labor and Theological school at Eaton, Ga., which grew to be Mercer university. He was married in 1824, to Emma Catherine, daughter of Roger Heriot who came from Haddington, Scotland, to Charleston, S.C., and there married Catherine Willets Booth, a native of London, England. He was professor of ancient languages and Biblical literature at Columbian college, 1837-38; professor of moral philosophy and sacred literature at Mercer university, Penfield, Ga., 1838-41, and president of Shurtleff college, Upper Alton, Ill., 1841-48. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the American Baptist Indian Missionary association. He was president of Masonic college, Lexington, Mo., 1848-49; pastor of the Baptist church at Cape Girardeau, 1849-57; president of Marshall college, Griffin, Ga., 1857-61, and was minister-at-large in St. Louis, Mo., 1866-79. He was prominent in forming, in 1820, the General Association, which later became the Georgia Baptist convention. In his educational work he was associated with Jesse Mercer, founder of Mercer university, and Governors William Rabun and Wilson Lumpkin of Georgia. He received the honorary degree of

D.D., and is the author of the *Gazetteer of Georgia* (1829, 3d. edit., 1837); *Christian and Jewish Churches Contrasted and Notes on the New Testament*. He died at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18, 1879.

SHERWOOD, Isaac R., soldier and editor, was born in Stanford, N.Y., Aug. 13, 1835; son of Aaron and Maria (Yeomans) Sherwood; grandson of Isaac and Drusilla (Sherwood) Sherwood and of Peter M. and Anna (Campbell) Yeomans; great-grandson of Capt. John Sherwood, a leader in the Whitefield movement of 1751, at New London, Conn., and a descendant of Dr. Thomas and Alice Sherwood, who sailed to America from Ipswich, England, 1634, and settled at Fairfield, Conn. He attended the Hudson-River institute, Claverack, N.Y., and Antioch college, Ohio; was graduated from the Ohio law school at Cleveland, L.L.B., 1858; abandoned law for journalism and located at Bryan, Ohio, where he established *The William County Gazette*, a Radical newspaper. He was married, Sept. 1, 1859, to Katharine Margaret, daughter of Judge James and Rebecca (Mullin) Brownlee of Poland, Ohio. He was elected probate judge of Williams county in 1859, resigning to enlist as a private in the 14th Ohio volunteers, April 18, 1861; participated in the first battles of West Virginia; was commissioned lieutenant in the 111th Ohio volunteers, July, 1861; promoted adjutant the same date and served in that capacity through General Buell's campaign in Kentucky, 1862. He was promoted major, Feb. 1, 1863; took part in the campaign against Gen. John Morgan, and in East Tennessee under General Burnside; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Feb. 12, 1864, and commanded his regiment until the close of the war in all the battles of the Georgia and Tennessee campaigns, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general for gallantry at Franklin, and for "long and faithful service." General Sherwood served as secretary of state of Ohio, 1869-73, and organized the bureau of statistics; was a Republican representative from the sixth Ohio district in the 43d congress, 1873-75, and in 1876 joined the Democratic party. He edited the *Cleveland Leader*, 1865-66; the *Toledo Commercial*, 1866-68; the *Toledo Journal*, 1874-88, and the *Canton News-Democrat*, 1888-97; and in 1897 became the editor and publisher of the *American Sportsman*, devoted to the interests of the harness horse. He became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and Sons of the American Revolution, and served as a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, 1890-92 by appointment from Gov. James E. Campbell. He is the author of: *The Army Grayback: A Poem of Campaign Life* (1892), and contributions to periodicals.

SHERWOOD, James Manning, clergyman and editor, was born at Fishkill, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1814. Because of poor health he studied with private tutors, Rev. Dr. George Dodd Armstrong of Fishkill, N.Y., preparing him for the Presbyterian ministry. He was pastor at New Windsor, N.Y., 1835-40; Mendon, 1840-45; Bloomfield, N.J., 1852-58. Poor health forced him to leave the pulpit, and he removed to New York city, where he edited the *National Preacher and Biblical Repository*, 1846-51, and the *Eclectic Magazine*, 1864-71. He founded *Hours at Home* in 1865, and was its editor, 1865-69; edited the *Presbyterian Review*, 1863-71, and the *Homiletic Review*, 1863-90. He is the author of: *Plea for Old Foundations* (1856); *The Lamb in the Midst of the Throne, or the History of the Cross* (1883), and *Books and Authors and How to Use Them* (1886). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1890.

SHERWOOD, Katharine Margaret Brownlee, (Kate Brownlee Sherwood), editor and author, was born at Bedford Springs, Pa., Sept. 25, 1841; daughter of Judge James and Rebecca (Mullen) Brownlee of Poland, Ohio; granddaughter of Alexander and Margaret (Smith) Brownlee and of George and Katharine (Hammer) Mullen and a descendant of James and Margaret (Craig) Brownlee, who came to America in 1800. James Brownlee, Sr., was the Laird of Torfoot, in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and his grandson, James, was successor, by inheritance; but he chose America and emigrated from Scotland to the United States in 1828, and settled in Trumbull county, Ohio, and became associate judge of the third judicial district of which it was a part. Mrs. Sherwood was educated at the Union seminary, Poland, Ohio, and was married, Sept. 1, 1859, to Isaac R. Sherwood (q.v.). She assisted her husband in his editorial work; was editor of the woman's department of the *National Tribune*, 1883-98; as a member of New York Sorosis, signed the first call for a Woman's Congress; was a founder of the Woman's Relief Corps; officer in the National Council of Women, U.S.; projected the National Relief Corps Home at Madison, Ohio; was elected president of the Ohio Woman's Newspaper association; honorary member of the Western Pennsylvania Historical society, and became a frequent contributor to periodicals and newspapers of national character. She is the author of: *Camp Fire and Memorial Poems* (1885); *Dreams of the Ages; a Poem of Columbia* (1893); *The Memorial of the Flowers* (1888), and *Guarding the Flags* (1890).

SHERWOOD, Mary Elizabeth Wilson, author, was born in Keene, N.H., in 1830; the eldest daughter of Gen. James (1797-1881) and Mary Low (Richardson) Wilson, granddaughter of

James (1757-1839) and Elizabeth (Steele) Wilson, great-granddaughter of Robert and Mary (Hodge) Wilson, and great-granddaughter of William Wilson of Scotch ancestry, who came with his family from the North of Ireland to New Hampshire. Her grandfather, James Wilson (Harvard, 1789) was a representative from Keene, N.H., in the 11th congress, 1809-11, and her father was Gen. James Wilson (q.v.). At her mother's death, the care of a large family devolved upon the eldest daughter. Her first literary work was an essay on the "Novel of Jane Eyre" sent to the *New York Tribune* in 1848, which attracted much friendly criticism. She contributed some 300 short stories to various magazines and newspapers. She was married in 1854, to John Sherwood of New York city, who died in 1894. Mrs. Sherwood gave readings in parlors for charitable objects, making selections from her own works, and made eight trips to Europe. She is the author of: *A Sarcasm of Destiny; A Transplanted Rose; Manners and Social Usages; Royal Girls and Royal Courts; Sweet Briar; The Art of Entertaining; Home Amusements; Amusements of Home; An Epistle to Posterity; Here, There and Everywhere*, and of numerous contributions to the leading society journals under her initials "M.E.W.S."

SHERWOOD, Thomas Adiel, jurist, was born in Eatonton, Ga., June 2, 1834; son of the Rev. Adiel (q.v.), and Emma Catherine (Heriot) Sherwood. He attended Shurtleff college and Mercer university, and in 1852 removed with his father to southeast Missouri, where he taught school at Cape Girardeau, studied law near there, and was graduated from Cincinnati Law school in 1857. He established himself in practice in southwest Missouri and finally at Springfield, Mo., in 1858. He was married at Mount Vernon, Mo., June 18, 1861, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Gabriel Richardson and Nancy (McKinzie) Young, and great granddaughter of Roderick Dhu McKinzie of Clan McKinzie, Scotland, who came to Charleston, S.C., where he married a Miss Torrence, against the will of the bride's parents and they settled in one of the southern states, never returning to Charleston. He was elected in 1872 associate justice of the supreme court of Missouri for the long term expiring 1882, becoming chief-justice by seniority, and in 1882 and 1892 was re-elected associate justice, his last term expiring Jan. 1, 1903, again becoming chief-justice by election, Jan. 1, 1891. His opinions form volumes of exposition of the laws of Missouri, and his dissenting opinions, generally found to be sound in law, some fifty in number, came to be adopted by the supreme court. On retiring from the bench in January, 1903, he resumed the practice of law in St. Louis in partnership with his son, Adiel Sherwood.

SHERWOOD, William Hall, musician, was born at Lyons, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1854; son of the Rev. Lyman Hinsdale and Mary (Balis) Sherwood; grandson of Judge Lyman and Grace (Dewey) Sherwood, of N.Y., and of John R. Balis; great-grandson of Lemuel Sherwood, a captain in the Revolution. He was tutored during his childhood by his father and was graduated at the Lyons (N.Y.) musical academy of which his father was founder, and at the Lyons Union school. He made his first appearance as a child, about 1862-3, in New York, Pennsylvania, and Canada. He studied under William Mason, Edward Heimbürger and Pychowski in the United States and in Europe, 1871-76, with Kullak and Deppe in Berlin, with Richter and Grieg in Leipzig, and with Liszt in Weimar. He studied organ, musical theory and composition at Stuttgart, where he became organist in the English church, and later in the English chapel at Berlin. After performing with marked success Beethoven's "Emperor Concert" with full orchestra in Berlin, he toured somewhat in Germany, refused various musical offers of the highest standard in Germany and elsewhere and returned to the United States in 1876. He played then with Thomas's orchestra at New York and at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, next with the Harvard Musical Association orchestra of Boston and later became director of Sherwood Music School, Chicago. He was married in 1882 to Estelle Florence, daughter of Robert R. and Anna (Elliott) Abrams, of Brownsville, Pa. He was examiner at the conservatory of Toronto, Canada, and director of the piano department of the Chautauqua New York assembly (Institution). He helped to found the American College of Musicians, and became a member of numerous musical organizations, composer of piano music, editor of various works for the piano, and the author of: *Music Study and Interpretive Technique* (1903).

SHIELDS, Charles Woodruff, educator, was born in New Albany, Ind., April 4, 1825; son of James Read and Hannah (Woodruff) Shields, and grandson of Patrick Henry Shields (q.v.). He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1844, A.M., 1847, and at the Princeton Theological seminary in 1848, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick, N.J., in 1848, and was ordained by the presbytery of Long Island, Nov. 8, 1849. He was pastor of the church at Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., 1849-50, of the Second Presbyterian church at Philadelphia, Pa., 1850-65; was professor of the harmony of science and revealed religion in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, 1866-1903 (serving also as professor of history, 1869-82), and was made professor emeritus in 1903. He believed in the establishment of an

American Catholic church through the organization of the Congregational, Presbyterian and Episcopal polities as taken from the New Testament, and used his influence to secure the use of the Presbyterian prayer-book of 1661, for churches that require a liturgy. He was ordained priest in the Protestant Episcopal church, Dec. 13, 1838. He was twice married: first, Nov. 22, 1848, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Bain of Albany, N.Y.; and secondly, April 2, 1861, to Elizabeth, daughter of John K. Kane, of Philadelphia, Pa. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1861, and that of LL.D. from Columbian university, D.C., in 1878. He is the author of: *The Book of Common Prayer as amended by the Presbyterian Divines* (1864); an appendix entitled: *Liturgia Eepurgata* (1864); *Religion and Science in Relation to Philosophy* (1875); *Philosophia Ultima* (2 vols., 1877 and 1889); *The Order of the Sciences* (1882); *Essays on Christian Unity*; *The Organic Affinity of Presbytery and Episcopacy, essay*; *The Christian Denominations and the Historic Episcopate, essay* (1892); *The Presbyterian Book of Common Prayer* (1893); *The United Churches of the United States, essay* (1896); *The Reformer of Geneva* (1898), and *The Scientific Evidences of Revealed Religion* (1900). His complete works were subsequently included in six octavo volumes.

SHIELDS, James, soldier, was born in Dunganon, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810. He immigrated to the United States in 1826, and began the practice of law in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1832. He was a representative in the state legislature, in 1836; state auditor, in 1839; judge of the supreme court of Illinois, 1843-45, and was commissioner of the general land office, 1845-46. He was appointed brigadier-general in the U.S. volunteer army, July 1, 1846, and commanded Illinois volunteers under Generals Taylor, Wool, and Scott. He was brevetted major-general for services at Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded; commanded a brigade in the operations against the City of Mexico, and was again wounded at Chapultepec. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, July 20, 1848; was territorial governor of Oregon, 1848-49, and U.S. senator from Illinois, 1849-55. He removed to Minnesota Territory, in 1855, and upon the adoption of the state constitution, Oct. 13, 1857, he was elected with Henry M. Rice as U.S. senator, drawing the short term and serving from May 12, 1858 to March 3, 1859. He removed to California, and engaged in mining until 1861, when he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 19, 1861. Upon the death of Frederick W. Lander (q.v.), March 2, 1862, General Shields was appointed to the command of his division, having been ordered to the valley from Washington, and

he took command, March 7, 1862. He served under Banks and Fremont, in the Shenandoah valley; engaged Ashby's cavalry in front of Winchester, March 23, 1862; commanded the Federal forces at Kernstown, at the opening of the battle, March 23, 1862, where he was severely wounded, and the command devolved on Gen. Nathan Kimball. On recovering from his wounds, he resumed command of his division and was defeated by Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, at Port Republic, June 9, 1862; withdrew to Front Royal, where he arrived on the 16th and then reported to General McClellan at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862, just as the Army of the Potomac had been ordered to evacuate the Peninsula and join Pope's army at Manassas. He resigned his commission, March 28, 1863, and returned to California. He removed to Carrollton, Mo.; practised law and was a representative in the state legislature in 1874 and 1879. He died in Ottumwa, Iowa, June 1, 1879.

SHIELDS, Patrick Henry, jurist, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., May 16, 1773; son of James and Elizabeth (Graham) Shields; grandson of Thomas and Anne (Bayard) Shields, and a descendant of Archibald Shields, who settled in Maryland in 1725. He attended Hampden Sidney college; studied law at William and Mary college, and was married, Dec. 6, 1798, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Clement Nance, and his wife Mary, of eastern Virginia. He practised law in Lexington, Ky., 1801-05, and later in Harrison county, Indiana Territory. He was appointed judge of Harrison county in 1806, and held several other judicial positions in the state; served in the Indian wars in the northwestern territory under William Henry Harrison and was especially prominent as a mounted rifleman at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. He was a delegate to the first state constitutional convention, held at Corydon, Ind., in 1816. He died in New Albany, Ind., June 6, 1848.

SHILLABER, Benjamin Penhallow, humorist, was born at Portsmouth, N.H., July 12, 1814; son of William and Sarah Leonard (Sawyer) Shillaber, and grandson of Jonathan and Eunice (Cutts) Sawyer. He attended the common schools and Phillips academy at Exeter, N.H.; served an apprenticeship in a printer's office at Dover, N.H., 1829-30, and was employed in several offices in Boston, Mass., 1832-37, and in Demerara, British Guiana, 1837-39. He was married, May 25, 1838, to Ann Tappan de Rochemont, and worked on the *Boston Post* as an assistant editor, 1840-50. He wrote under the pen name of "Mrs. Partington," and about 1847 began a series of stories dealing with her experiences, which made him famous as a humorist. In 1850 he established the *Carpet Bag*, a humorous publication, and had as his asso-

ciate editor Charles G. Halpine, "Miles O'Reilly," Charles F. Browne, "Artemus Ward," being a contributor. The paper was short-lived. In 1853 Mr. Shillaber resumed his position with the *Boston Post*, working on it, 1853-56, and on the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, 1856-66. In 1854 a New York publisher offered him \$2000 and a generous royalty for a collection of his humorous writings, which were brought out in an illustrated volume as "The Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," and when the publishers handed him a check for \$2000 they notified him that 20,000 copies had been ordered before publication.

The success of his books and lectures enabled him to retire from newspaper work in 1866, and he made his home and workshop in Chelsea, Mass. Besides *The Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington* (1853), he is the author of: *Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun* (n.d.); *Rhymes With Reason and Without* (1855); *Knitting Work* (1857); *Partingtonian Patch-work* (1873); *Lines in Pleasant Places* (1875); *Ile and His Friends* (1875); *Cruises with Captain Bob* (1881); *The Double-runner Club* (1882); and *Wide-Swath* verses, (1882). He died in Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 25, 1890.

SHINN, Charles Howard, author, was born in Austin, Texas, April 29, 1852; son of James and Lucy Ellen (Clark) Shinn; grandson of John and Mary (Lucas) Shinn, and of Abraham and Millicent (Washburn) Clark, and a descendant of John Shinn, one of the proprietaries of New Jersey colony, and on the mother's side of Mary Chilton, of the *Mayflower*. He was brought up on a farm; attended the public schools; was a student at the University of California, and was a post-graduate student at Johns Hopkins university, 1883-84, taking also the A.B. degree there. He was editor of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, and special contributor to the *New York Post*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Outlook*, etc., after 1879. He taught school, 1874-79, and was business manager of the *Overland Monthly*, 1884-89. He was married, July 31, 1888, to Julia Charlotte, daughter of Asher and Sarah (Worth) Tyler, of Oakland, Cal. He was inspector of the California Agricultural Experiment stations under the auspices of the University of California, 1890-1902, resigning to become as special agent of the U.S. bureau of forestry. In October, 1902, the acre-



Benj. P. Shillaber

tary of the interior appointed him head forest ranger in the Sierra Reserve, Cal. He was collaborator for California of the U.S. division of forestry, 1899-1900; in 1898 became a collaborator of Bailey's "Cyclopædia of American Horticulture" (4 vols., 1900-1902), and is the author of: *Pacific Rural Handbook* (1879); *Land Laws of Mining Districts* (1884); *Mining Camps* (1885); *Coöperation on the Pacific Coast* (1888); *Story of a Mine* (1897); *Intensive Horticulture in California* (1901); *Recent Outdoor Literature* (1902); also of many reports and pamphlets published by the Agricultural department of the University of California (1890-1902), and numerous magazine articles.

SHINN, George Wolfe, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14, 1839; son of William Hooton and Sarah (Wolfe) Shinn; grandson of Isaac and Martha (Jones) Shinn, and of George and Keturah (King) Wolfe. He attended city schools, the Virginia Theological seminary and the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, where he was graduated, 1863. He was ordained deacon in 1863 and priest in 1864; was assistant at St. Paul's; rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Philadelphia; of Trinity church, Shamokin, Pa.; of St. Paul's, Lock Haven, Pa., 1867; of St. Luke's, Troy, N.Y.; head master of St. Paul's school, Troy, N.Y., 1871, and in 1875 became rector of Grace church, Newton, Mass. He was for many years editor of the *Teachers' Assistant* and of Whittaker's Series of Sunday-school Leaflets. He was married, Sept. 3, 1863, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Rachel (Dougherty) Mills, of Philadelphia, Pa. He became prominently connected with the Actors Church Alliance in 1900, and was elected a chaplain of the organization and an honorary vice-president, and in 1902 became president of the Boston Chapter alliance. He organized the Ministers' union of Newton, 1896, of which he was the president in 1903. He was a member of the Newton school board for twelve years. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from William and Mary college in 1883. His published books include: *Manual of Instruction upon the Collects, Epistles and Gospels for the Christian Year* (1874); *Manual of the Prayer Book* (1875); *Manual of Church History* (1876); *Stories for the Happy Days of Christmas Time* (1879); *King's Hand-Book of Notable Episcopal Churches*; various magazine articles, and two widely-circulated sermons, *The Stage as a Teacher* and *The Theatre as a Place of Amusement*, with other pamphlets relating to the relationship of church and stage.

SHIPMAN, Nathaniel, jurist, was born in Southbury, Conn., Aug. 22, 1828; son of the Rev. Thomas Leffingwell and Mary (Denning) Shipman; grandson of Nathaniel and Abigail (Coit) Ship-

man, and of David and Abigail (Champion) Denning, and a descendant of Henry Champion, of Saybrook and Lyme, Conn., who emigrated from England and settled in Saybrook as early as 1647. He received his preparatory education in Norwich and in Plainfield, Conn.; was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1848; A.M., 1851; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1850, and began practice in Hartford, Conn., where he was married, May 25, 1859, to Mary Caroline, daughter of David F. and Anne (Seymour) Robinson, of Hartford, Conn. He was judge of the U.S. district court of Connecticut, 1873-92, and of the second circuit of the U.S. circuit court, 1892-1902, resigning in the latter year on account of failing health. Judge Shipman received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1884, and in 1889 became a lecturer in the university on jurisdiction of and procedure in the United States courts.

SHIPMAN, William Davis, jurist, was born in Chester, Conn., Dec. 29, 1818. He worked on a farm, 1832-41; taught school at Springfield, N.J., 1841-42; studied law at Haddam, Conn.; was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised in Hartford, Conn.; was elected judge of the probate court in 1852; a representative in the state legislature in 1853, and was appointed U.S. district attorney for Connecticut in July, 1853, being re-elected in 1856 for the term expiring in 1859. He was U.S. district judge of Connecticut, 1860-73; and removed to New York in 1873, where he resumed his law practice until 1895. He was professor of jurisprudence at Trinity college, Conn., 1871-74, and received from that institution the honorary degree of A.M. in 1858, and that of LL.D. in 1871. He died in Astoria, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 24, 1898.

SHIPP, Albert Micajah, educator, was born in Stokes county, N.C., Jan. 15, 1819. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1840, A.M., 1845. In 1841 he was made a member of the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was successively pastor at Charleston, Columbia, Sumter and Cheraw, S.C., and at Fayetteville, N.C. He was president of the Greensboro Female college, Greensboro, N.C., 1848-50; professor of history in the University of North Carolina, 1849-50, and professor of French there, 1850-53. He declined the chair of English literature in Wofford college, Spartanburg, S.C., in 1853, and was its president, 1859-72. The endowment fund of the college was decreased by the losses of the civil war, but President Shipp made vigorous efforts in 1863 and 1869 to recover and increase it. In 1866 Wofford college was endowed with a chair of history and Biblical literature, and later with a school of divinity, which was put in charge of President Shipp. He was professor of exegetical theology

in the Biblical department of Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tenn., 1875-85, and succeeded Dr. Thomas O. Summers as dean and vice-chancellor of the university in 1882. He was a delegate to the general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1850-86, and the originator of Biblical professorships in Methodist colleges. He received the degree of D.D. from Randolph-Macon college in 1839, and that of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1883. At the request of the conference of South Carolina he wrote *History of Methodism in South Carolina* (1883). He died at Cheraw, S.C., July 27, 1887.

SHIPP, Barnard, author, was born near Natchez, Miss., April 30, 1813; son of William Shipp; grandson of Richard and Sallie (Turner) Shipp, and of Joseph and Winifred (O'Brien) Barnard, and great-grandson of John and Sallie (Johnson) Shipp. His maternal grandfather emigrated from London, England, and settled in the Natchez district, where he purchased a plantation known as the "Elysian Fields." His father moved from Kentucky to Mississippi in 1803; became a successful merchant at Natchez; and resided at Newcastle, Del., 1813-17. Barnard Shipp attended Capt. Alden Partridge's military academy at Norwich, Vt. (afterward Norwich university), until 1827, when he went to Lexington, Ky., and attended the school for boys under the Rev. Benjamin O. Peers. In 1828 he returned to Natchez, and in 1830 removed to Harrisburg, Ky. He attended Yale for a short time, and finally settled in Natchez. He traveled extensively in Europe, 1854-57. He began writing verses for the newspapers in 1828, and in 1848 published a small volume called *Fame and Other Poems*. He is also the author of: *The Progress of Freedom* (1850); *De Soto and Florida, 1512-68* (1881); *The Indians and Antiquities of America* (1897), and a translation of Richelet's French version of "Garcilasso's Conquest of Florida" from the original Spanish.

SHIPP, Scott, educator, was born at Warren, Va., Aug. 2, 1839; son of John and Lucy Blackwell (Scott) Shipp; grandson of Edmund Shipp, and of Charles Robert and Lucinda (Staunton) Scott. He was educated at Warren Green academy, Va.; at Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., and at the Virginia Military institute, where he was graduated in 1859. He was married, Aug. 19, 1869, to Anne Alexander, daughter of Arthur Alexander and Maria (Scott) Morson, of Richmond, Va. He was subsequently assistant professor of mathematics, 1859-60, and of Latin, 1860-61, at the Virginia Military institute; lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, C.S.A.; and was ordered in 1863 by Confederate secretary of war to report as commandant of cadets at the Virginia Military institute.

He commanded cadets at the battle of New Market, where he was wounded, and after the war he was admitted to the bar. He was reapointed to the Virginia Military college; declined the presidency of the Agricultural and Mechanical college; was made a member of the board of visitors of the U.S. Military academy, 1890, and president of the board of visitors of the U.S. Naval academy, 1894. He received the degree of Litt.D., 1888, and that of LL.D. in 1890 from Washington and Lee university, Va.

SHIPPEN, Edward, merchant, was born in Boston, Mass., July 9, 1708; son of Joseph and Abigail (Gross) Shipp; grandson of Edward and Elizabeth (Lybrand) Shipp, and of Thomas Gross. His paternal grandfather came from Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1663; engaged in mercantile pursuits; joined the Quakers, sharing in their persecutions, and removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1693, where he filled several local offices, serving as first mayor of that city, 1701-02. Edward attended the common schools of Boston, engaged in business in partnership with James Logan, and subsequently established the firm of Shippen and Lawrence, fur traders. He was married to Sarah Plumley. He was mayor of Boston, 1744-45, and became judge of the court of common pleas in 1745. He settled at Lancaster, Pa.; was prothonotary, 1752-88; served as paymaster of supplies for the army in Pennsylvania under the crown, for several years; was chief Burgess of Lancaster, and county judge of the province of Pennsylvania. He was president of the committee organized to correspond with the Philadelphia committee in 1776, constituted to obtain information regarding the sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania on British encroachment. He was one of the founders of the College of New Jersey in 1746, and a trustee, 1748-67; a founder of the Pennsylvania hospital and the American Philosophical society, and financially aided the Philadelphia academy, which became the University of Pennsylvania. He died in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1781.

SHIPPEN, Edward, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1729; son of Edward, merchant (q.v.), and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen. He received a liberal education, studied law under Tench Francis in Philadelphia, 1746-48, and afterward at the Middle Temple, London, England, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1748. He was judge of the admiralty for the province of Pennsylvania, 1752-65; one of the committee appointed to check the uprising of the Paxton brothers in 1755, and was prothonotary of the supreme court of the state, 1762-78. He served in the provincial council of Pennsylvania, 1770-75, and by its order, his loyalty being doubted

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he was forbidden any communication with the British during the Revolutionary war and allowed to depart only a specified distance from his home. He was judge of the high court of appeals of Pennsylvania, 1784-89; justice for the dock ward and of the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia in 1785; justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1791-99, and its chief justice, 1799-1806. He married Peggy Francis of Philadelphia, and their daughter Margaret (1760-1804) became the second wife of Benedict Arnold. He received the degree LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1790, and was a trustee of that institution, 1791-1806. He was a member of the American Philosophical society, 1768, and is the author of the first law reports of Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, April 16, 1806.

SHIPPEN, William, delegate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, 1712; son of Joseph and Abigail (Gross) Shippen. He was educated in Europe, and prepared himself for the medical profession, settling in practice in his native city, where he was particularly successful. He was married, Sept. 19, 1835, to Susannah, daughter of Joseph and Katherine (Noble) Harrison of Philadelphia, and made his home at Germantown, Pa., being one of the largest landowners in the district. He was a founder of the Philadelphia academy, now the University of Pennsylvania, and one of its trustees, 1749-79. He was also instrumental in establishing the Pennsylvania hospital, serving as its physician, 1753-78, and was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian church in Philadelphia in 1742, and a member for seventy years. He was a member of the Junto, and became vice-president of the American Philosophical society in 1768. He was a delegate to the Continental congress from Pennsylvania, serving 1778-80. He died in Germantown, Pa., Nov. 4, 1801.

SHIPPEN, William, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 21, 1736; son of Dr. William (q.v.) and Susannah (Harrison) Shippen. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1754, A.M., 1757; began the study of medicine under his father, 1754-58; continued under Drs. John and William Hunter, and Dr. McKenzie in London, and was graduated at the University of Edinburgh, M.D., 1761. He was married about 1762, to Alice, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Leedwell) of Virginia. Upon his return to Philadelphia in 1762, he delivered a series of anatomical lectures to twelve students, and engaged in practice. He helped to organize the first medical school in America connected with the College of Philadelphia, and was professor of anatomy and surgery there, 1765-1780. He entered the Continental army as head surgeon of the Flying Camp, July 15, 1776; was elected

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by congress, "director-general of all the military hospitals" April 11, 1777, and resigned Jan. 3, 1781, having been accused, tried and acquitted before a military court for dishonest conduct. He succeeded his father as physician to the Pennsylvania hospital, serving 1778-79 and 1791-1802; occupied the chair of anatomy, surgery and midwifery in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1780-90, and of anatomy, 1791-1806. He was an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical society, a member of the American Philosophical society, and its curator and secretary, and a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1765-96. He has been called the father of medical science in the United States. He died in Germantown, Pa., July 11, 1808.

SHIRAS, George, Jr., jurist, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 26, 1832; son of George and Eliza (Herron) Shiras; grandson of George and Hannah (Perry) Shiras and of Francis and Elizabeth (Blaine) Herron. He matriculated at Ohio university, Athens, Ohio; was graduated from Yale in 1853, and attended the Yale Law school, 1854. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and practised law in Pittsburg, taking high standing in the legal profession. He was married, Dec. 31, 1857, to Lillie E., daughter of Robert and Charlotte (Hambright) Kennedy of Pittsburg, Pa. In 1881, when a deadlock



George Shiras Jr

occurred in the Pennsylvania legislature over the election of a U.S. senator, it was decided by a majority of two to elect Mr. Shiras, but the vote was reconsidered and John J. Mitchell was elected instead. On July 19, 1892, he was appointed by President Harrison, an associate justice of the U.S. supreme court to succeed Joseph P. Bradley, deceased, and he took the oath of office, Oct. 10, 1892. On Feb. 18, 1903, he resigned from the supreme bench, his resignation taking effect Feb. 24, when William R. Day (q.v.) was appointed his successor. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1883.

SHIRAS, Oliver Perry, jurist, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 23, 1833; son of George and Eliza (Herron) Shiras; grandson of George and Hannah (Perry) Shiras and of Francis and Elizabeth (Blaine) Herron. He was graduated from Ohio university, Athens, Ohio, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and from Yale Law school, LL.B., 1856, removing to Dubuque, Iowa, where he was ad-

mitted to the bar in August, 1856. He was married, Feb. 26, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Katharine and Elizabeth (Tabb) Mitchell of Springfield, Ohio. He served as aid and judge advocate on Maj.-Gen. F. J. Herron's staff, in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, 1862-64; resumed the practice of law in Dubuque, and was appointed U.S. judge of the northern district of Iowa, Aug. 4, 1882. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1886. Judge Shiras is the author of: *Equity Practice in Circuit Courts of the United States*.

SHIRLAW, Walter, artist, was born in Paisley, Scotland, Aug. 6, 1838. He came to the United States in 1840; became a bank-note engraver, and in 1861 exhibited at the National Academy. In 1868 he became a member of the Chicago Academy of Design. He studied with noted artists in Munich, 1870-77, his specialty being genre pictures, although later he was known as a decorator and illustrator. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Society of American Artists; a teacher of composition at the Art Students' League, N.Y.; was made an associate of the National Academy, 1887, and an Academician, 1888. His paintings include: *The Toning of the Bell* (1874); *Sheep-Shearing in the Bavarian Highlands* (1876), which won honorable mention at the Paris Exhibition, 1878; *Good Morning* (1876); *Indian Girl and Very Old* (1880); *Gossip* (1884); and *Jealousy* (1886).

SHOEMAKER, Michael Myers, author, was born in Covington, Ky., June 26, 1853; son of Robert Myers and Mary Colegate (Steiner) Shoemaker; grandson of Maj. Robert and Catherine (Myers) Shoemaker and of Capt. Henry and Rachel (Murray) Steiner, and a descendant of Lieut. Thomas "Schumacher" who landed in 1710, and of Capt. Hanyoost Herkimer who landed 1718. He attended the public schools; matriculated at Cornell university in the class of 1874, leaving at the end of his second year, and immediately began a life of travel for the purpose of studying the different nationalities of the world. He is the author of: *Eastward to the Land of Morning* (1893); *Kingdom of the White Woman* (1894); *Scolded Provinces of the Tear* (1895); *Island of the Southern Seas* (1897); *Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires* (1899); *Palaces and Prisons of Mary, Queen of Scots* (1901); and *The Great Siberian Railway*.

SHORT, Charles, educator, was born in Haverhill, Mass., May 28, 1821; son of Charles and Rebecca (George) Short and grandson of Joseph Short, of Newburyport, Mass. He attended Phillips academy, Andover, was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1846, A.M., 1849, and completed a post graduate course there in 1847. He was prin-

cipal of the Classical public school at Roxbury Mass., and of a private classical school in Philadelphia, Pa., 1847-63. He was president and professor of mental and moral philosophy in Kenyon college, Ohio, 1863-67, and professor of Latin in Columbia college, New York city, 1868-86. He served as a member of the American committee on the revision of the New Testament and was made secretary of the committee. He was a member of the principal learned societies in the United States and received the degree LL.D. from Kenyon college in 1868. A tablet was erected to his memory in St. Thomas's church, New York city. He contributed to periodical literature, edited and revised Schmitz and Zumpt's "Advanced Latin Exercises" (1860); Mitchell's new "Ancient Geography" and with Charlton T. Lewis, Andrew S. Freund's "Latin Lexicon" (1876). He made translations from the German for Herzog's "Real Encyclopedia" (1860), and is the author of an essay "On the Order of Words in Attic-Greek Prose" prefixed to Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon (1870) and one of the authors of "Harper's Latin Lexicon." He died in New York city, Dec. 24, 1886.

SHORT, Charles Wilkins, botanist, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Oct. 6, 1794; son of Maj. Peyton and Maria (Symmes) Short, and grandson of the Hon. John Cleves and Anna (Tuthill) Symmes. He was graduated at Transylvania university, A.B., 1810, A.M., 1813, and at the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., in 1815. He engaged in practice in Woodford county, 1815-25; was professor of materia medica and medical botany in Transylvania university, 1825-37; and active in establishing the medical school of the University of Louisville in 1838, where he was a professor, 1838-49. He made a botanical collection, which he left in his will to the Smithsonian Institution, and it was afterward transferred to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He was an associate editor of the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine*, 1828-39, and the author of: *Plants of Kentucky* with Dr. Robert Peter and Henry A. Griswold. He died in Louisville, Ky., March 7, 1863.

SHORT, John Thomas, historian, was born at Galion, Ohio, May 1, 1850. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university, A.B., 1868, A.M., 1871; Drew Theological seminary, B.D., 1871, and the Ohio State university, Ph.D., 1883. He entered the Cincinnati conference, 1872; was married to Ella Critchfield of Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1872; was pastor in Ohio at Davidson Chapel, Dayton, 1872; Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, 1873; and Avondale, 1874; studied in Leipzig, Germany, 1875, and received the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from the University there in 1880. He was professor of history and English literature

at the Ohio Wesleyan university, 1876-77; adjunct professor of history and philosophy in the Ohio State university, 1879-82, and professor of English and history in the Ohio State university, 1881-83. He was a member of several historical societies in Europe and America. He prepared the article on "Ohio" for the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1881); edited McClintock's "Lectures on Methodology" (1872) and is the author of: *The Last Glacial Period* (1871); *Symbolism of the Prehistoric Cross* (1875); *North Americans of Antiquity* (1880); *Ohio: a Sketch of Industrial Progress and Historical Reference Lists for the Students in Ohio University* (1882). He died at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1883.

SHORT, William, diplomatist, was born in Spring Garden, Surry county, Va., Sept. 30, 1759; son of Col. William and Elizabeth (Skipwith) Short; grandson of William Short, of Surry county, and a descendant of William Short, an early emigrant to Virginia. He was graduated at the College of William and Mary, 1779; served as a member of the governor's council, 1783, and went to France with Jefferson in 1784, as secretary of legation. He was appointed by President Washington chargé d'affaires, Sept. 26, 1789; was commissioned April 20, 1790; transferred to The Hague as U.S. minister resident, Jan. 16, 1794, and to Madrid as commissioner plenipotentiary, Dec. 19, 1792, with William Carmichael, chargé d'affaires at Madrid, to adjust the boundary lines of Florida and Mississippi, the question of navigation on the Mississippi river and other commerce questions. He became U.S. minister resident at Madrid and sole commissioner, May 28, 1794, Carmichael having returned to the United States, and he concluded the several treaties which were signed, Oct. 27, 1795. He visited Paris in November, 1795, and then returned to the United States. His state papers were valuable contributions to the history of the relations between Spain and the United States. His brother, Peyton Short, was a Kentucky state senator, 1792-96. William Short never married, and he died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 5, 1849.

SHORTER, John Gill, governor of Alabama, was born in Monticello, Ga., April 23, 1818; son of Dr. Reuben Clarke and Mary (Gill) Shorter.

His grandfather was a native of Virginia. He was graduated at the University of Georgia, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840; removed to Irwinton, Barbour county, Ala., with his parents, where he studied law, and was admitted to the

bar in 1838. He settled in practice in Eufaula, Ala., and was appointed solicitor of the judicial circuit in 1842. He was married Jan. 4, 1843, to



Mary J., daughter of Dr. Cullen and Jane (Lamon) Battle of Eufaula; was a state senator, 1843-47; a state representative from Barbour county in the Alabama legislature in 1851, and was appointed judge of the circuit court of the state by Governor Collier in 1851, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Goldthwaite. He was elected for a term of six years in 1852, and re-elected in 1858, serving until 1861, when he was sent as commissioner from Alabama to Georgia to urge the legislature of that state to co-operate in the movement for secession; was a delegate from Alabama in the provisional congress of the Confederate States at Montgomery, 1861, and was elected governor of Alabama in the same year, defeating T. H. Watts of Montgomery. He served as governor until the close of his official term, January, 1864, when he resumed his law practice. He died in Eufaula, Ala., May 29, 1872.

SHOUP, Francis Asbury, soldier, was born in Laurel, Ind., March 22, 1834; son of George and Jane (Conwell) Shoup; grandson of Joel and Virginia (Grove) Shoup and of James and Mary (King) Conwell. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1855, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant of artillery, and was commissioned 3d lieutenant, Dec. 16, 1855. He served in garrison at Key West, Fla., 1855-56, and at Fort Moultrie, S.C., 1856; engaged in Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856-88; again in garrison at Fort Moultrie, 1858; on leave of absence, 1858-60, and resigned, 1860. He studied law and practised in Indianapolis, Ind., and St. Augustine, Fla., then joined the Confederate States army and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in 1862. He commanded the 3d brigade in Smith's division, Pemberton's corps, in the defence of Vicksburg, and was chief of artillery to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in the Dalton campaign and the defence of Atlanta. He was professor of applied mathematics at the University of Mississippi, 1866-68, and later was professor of mathematics at the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1868; was first chaplain of the University of the South, 1869-71; was rector at Waterford, N.Y., 1875-77; Nashville, Tenn., 1877-80; Jackson, Tenn., 1880-81, and New Orleans, La., 1881 to 1883. He was again at the University of the South as professor of metaphysics, 1883-96. He was married June 29, 1871, to Esther Habersham, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Stephen and Charlotte (Barnwell) Elwell of South Carolina. In 1878 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of the South. He is the author of: *Infantry Tactics* (1862); *Artillery Division Drill* (1864); *Elements of Algebra* (1874) and *Mechanism and Personality* (1889). He died at Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1896.

SHOUP, George Laird, senator, was born at Kittanning, Pa., June 15, 1836; a descendant of German ancestors, who settled in Pennsylvania and served in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. He was educated in the public schools of Freeport and Slatelick, Pa., engaged in stock-farming near Galesburg, Ill., 1852-59; in mining and mercantile pursuits in Colorado, 1859-61; joined a company of Independent Scouts of Colorado volunteers in 1861; served in New Mexico and Colorado, 1862-63; rose to the rank of colonel, third Colorado cavalry, September, 1864; and was granted leave of absence for thirty days in 1864 to attend the state constitutional convention. He established stores at Virginia City, Mont., and at Salmon City, Ida., 1866. He frequently declined the position of territorial delegate in congress; was a representative in the 8th and 10th sessions of the territorial legislature and was delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880; a member of the Republican national committee, 1880-84, and again in 1888; U.S. commissioner for Idaho at the exposition at New Orleans, La., 1884-85; governor of Idaho Territory, 1889-90; the first governor of the state of Idaho from October, 1890, and a Republican U.S. senator from Dec. 29, 1890, to March 3, 1901. He was defeated for re-election in 1900 by Fred T. Dubois, Silver Republican, supported by Democrats and Populists.

SHOWALTER, Joseph Baltzell, representative, was born near Smithfield, Pa., Feb. 11, 1851; son of Levi and Elizabeth (Baltzell) Showalter; grandson of John and Sarah (Bowers) Showalter, and a descendant of Oodrich Showalter, of Germany, who landed in America, 1751, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., and Rockingham county, Va. He was educated in the public schools and at George's Creek academy; was married, March 25, 1879, to Ella M., daughter of David McKee; taught school for six years in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois; engaged in the oil business in Butler county, Pa., where he owned extensive petroleum and natural gas interests; studied in Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn; was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; practised medicine for several years at Chicora, Pa.; was a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, 1886-88, and was elected to the state senate, 1888-92, where he secured the passage of the medical examiners' bill and other important measures, one of which was his founding the home for the training in speech of deaf children under school age in Philadelphia, Pa., and was made a trustee in that institution at its organization. He was a Republican representative from the twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district in the 55th, 56th, and 57th congresses, 1897-1903,

and served on the committees on railways and canals, public buildings and grounds, and labor.

SHRADY, George Frederick, surgeon and editor, was born in New York city, Jan. 14, 1837; son of John and Margaret (Beinhauer) Shradly; grandson of John and Anna Barbara (Appley) Shradly, and of Frederick and Sophia (Ziess) Beinhauer. His paternal great-grandfather, from Baden-Baden, Germany, settled in New York city in 1735. His grandfathers both took part in the Revolutionary war, and his father served in the war of 1812. He attended private schools and the College of the City of New York, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia university), New York city, in 1858, and from the surgical division of the New York hospital, in 1859, commencing practice in New York city. He was married first, Dec. 19, 1860, to Mary, daughter of John and Catharine (Osterhoudt) Lewis, of New York city, who died in 1883; and he was married secondly, Dec. 19, 1888, to Hester Ellen, daughter of Martin and Lydia (Elmendorf) Cantine, of Ulster county, N.Y. Dr. Shradly served as acting assistant surgeon to the U. S. army, Central Park Hospital, New York city, and on the battlefield during the civil war; edited the *American Medical Times*, 1860-64, and was editorial founder of the *Medical Record*, and its editor-in-chief from 1866. He attended President Grant in his final illness as consulting surgeon; was consulting surgeon in the case of President Garfield in 1881, and also by cable in the case of Emperor Frederick, of Germany, in 1889. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Yale, in 1869. He was attending and consulting surgeon in several of the New York hospitals; a trustee of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, at Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; a fellow of the American and New York academies of medicine; secretary of the New York Pathological society, 1861-79, and its president in 1883-84; president of the Practitioners' Society of New York, 1886-87, and of the American Medical Editors' association, 1881, and a member of various national, state, and county societies. He is the author of: *Pine Ridge Papers in the Medical Record* (1879), and various papers on subjects relating to his profession, contributed to popular magazines and medical periodicals. He was largely instrumental in his editorial work in reconciling merely doctrinal differences in medical practice and was foremost in advocating freedom of consultations with members of the different legally recognized schools of medicine.

SHRADY, Henry Merwin, sculptor, was born in New York city, Oct. 24, 1871; son of Dr. George Frederick (q.v.) and Mary (Lewis) Shradly. He was graduated from Columbia university, A.B.,

1894, and at once opened a studio and engaged in sculpture in which he had long been interested. He was married, Nov. 18, 1896, to Harrie Eldridge, daughter of Henry Thomas and Julia Elmira Grant (Stewart) Moore of New York city. He soon won recognition, at first with small pieces chiefly in bronze, and later with more important works, including a mammoth bison exhibited at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., 1901. In 1901 he was awarded the contract to erect his Washington statue in Brooklyn, N. Y., an equestrian work costing \$50,000, and on Feb. 5, 1903, his design for the memorial to General Grant to be erected in Washington, D. C., made in competition with twenty-two other sculptors, was adopted by the committee. His designs for the monument represented Grant on horseback apparently reviewing troops, the equestrian statue cast in bronze surmounting a pedestal standing in the centre of a marble plaza, the latter being 26½ feet in length and 69 feet in depth. At either end of the marble platform, a subsidiary army group, also in bronze, is placed, and at each of the four corners, a lifesize bronze lion.

SHREVE, Henry Miller, inventor, was born in Burlington county, N. J., Oct. 21, 1785. He removed to western Pennsylvania with his parents, and in 1810 became captain of a freight vessel on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He served in the war of 1812-14, carrying supplies to Fort St. Philip, and under General Jackson at New Orleans, where he commanded the field piece that repulsed Sir John Keane's division. He was captain of the *Enterprise*, the first steam vessel to make the run through the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, from New Orleans, La., to Louisville, Ky., in 1815. He constructed the steamboat *Washington* in 1816, which was used for the first time in March, 1817, and he made it better fitted for practical use than the boat designed by Fulton, an improvement in the fire-box alone saving almost half the fuel. Mr. Fulton and the Livingstons brought infringement suits against Mr. Shreve, which were finally settled in his favor. He was U. S. superintendent of western river improvements, 1826-40, and succeeded in opening the Red River to navigation with the help of his snag boat *Heliopolis*, which he built in 1829. He also invented a steam marine battering-ram for harbor defence in 1829. He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1854.

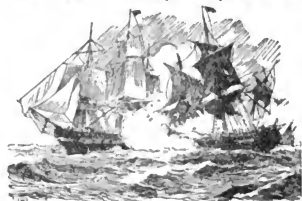
SHUBRICK, Edward Rutledge, naval officer, was born at Bull's Island, S. C., in 1794; son of Col. Thomas Shubrick, an officer in the Continental army, and brother of Capt. William Branford and Commanders John Templar and Irvine Shubrick (q. v.). He was warranted midshipman in the U. S. navy, Jan. 16, 1807; was attached to the *President* under Com. John Rod-

gers, 1812-15; was commissioned lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1813, and promoted commander, April 24, 1823. He commanded the *Vincennes* of the West India squadron, 1830-33; was promoted captain, Feb. 9, 1831, and commanded the *Columbia* of the Brazilian squadron, 1842-44. He died at sea, March 12, 1844.

SHUBRICK, Irvine, naval officer, was born on Bull's Island, S. C., in 1798; son of Col. Thomas Shubrick. He was warranted midshipman, May 12, 1814, and was with his brother, Lieut. John T. Shubrick (q. v.), on the *President*, when captured, Jan. 15, 1815, and carried to Bermuda a prisoner of war. In the Algerian war he was again with his brother in the *Guerrière*, but did not leave that vessel when his brother assumed command of the *Epervier* to carry the treaty to the United States. He was attached to the *Hornet* in the West Indies, 1821-23; was commissioned lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825; was executive officer of the *Potomac* on the Pacific station, 1831-34, and was commended for his bravery in leading the landing party, Feb. 6, 1832, in destroying the town of Quallah Battoo, Sumatra, to avenge the plundering of the American ship *Friendship* in 1831, by Malay pirates. He was promoted commander, Sept. 8, 1841, and commanded the *Saratoga* in the Brazil station, 1844-47, and was on shore duty as inspector at the U. S. navy yard, Philadelphia, 1848-49. His son, Passed Midshipman Thomas Branford Shubrick (1825-1847), of the U. S. S. *Mississippi*, lost his life while pointing a gun of the naval battery bombarding Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 25, 1847. Commander Shubrick died in Wilmington, Del., April 5, 1849.

SHUBRICK, John Templar, naval officer, was born on Bull's Island, S. C., Sept. 12, 1788; son of Col. Thomas Shubrick. He attended the private school of the Rev. Thomas Thacher at Dedham, Mass., and studied law in the office of Colonel Drayton in Charleston, 1804-06. He was warranted midshipman in the U. S. navy, June 20, 1806, and served in the *Chesapeake* on the Mediterranean station, 1806-08, witnessing the capture of the *Leopard*. He was attached to the *Argus*, 1808-09; served on board the *United States* and the *Viper* on the southern Atlantic coast in 1810, and the *Siren* in 1811, where he performed the duties of 1st lieutenant. He was commissioned lieutenant, May 20, 1812; was attached to the frigate *Constitution*, in her escape from the British squadron, July 17-20, 1812; commanded the guns on the quarter-deck in the capture of the *Guerrière*, and took a prominent part in the action and capture of the *Java*, Dec. 29, 1812. He was attached to the *Hornet* in January, 1813, where he served as 1st lieutenant, in the capture of the *Peacock*, Feb. 24, 1813; and transferred to the *United States*, under Commodore Decatur. He

was married in 1814 to Elizabeth Matilda Ludlow, of New York city. He was executive officer of the *President* when captured by the British



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frigate *Eudymion*, Jan. 15, 1815, and was imprisoned in Bermuda until the close of the war. He was presented with three silver medals by congress for the part he bore in the capture of the *Guerriere*, *Java* and *Peacock*, and with a sword and vote of thanks from the legislature of South Carolina. He sailed as 1st lieutenant of the *Guerriere* under Commodore Decatur of the Mediterranean squadron in 1815 in the Algerian war, and after the capture of the Algerine fleet, June 20, 1815, and the signing of a treaty of peace, he was at once detached and placed in command of the *Epervier*, with orders to bear a copy of the treaty to Washington, but the vessel never reached port, probably foundering at sea in July, 1815.

SHUBRICK, William Branford, naval officer, was born on Bull's Island, S.C., Oct. 31, 1790; son of Col. Thomas Shubrick. He attended Harvard college in 1805; was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, June 20, 1806, and was attached to the *Constellation* in the defence of Norfolk, Va., in 1812-13. He was commissioned lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1813; was attached to the frigate *Constitution* in 1813-15, and served as 3d lieutenant in the capture of the *Cyane* and *Lexant*, Feb. 23, 1815. He was given command of the *Lexant*, and evaded recapture by the British, for which service he was mentioned by congress in the vote of thanks extended to Commodore Stewart and his men, and afterward received a medal from that body and a vote of thanks and sword from the legislature of South Carolina. He cruised around the world in the *Washington*, 1815-18; was promoted commander, March 20, 1820; commanded the *Lexington* and *Natchez*, 1826-29; was promoted captain, Feb. 21, 1831; commanded the West India squadron, 1833-40; served as commander-in-chief of the naval force on the Pacific coast in the *Independence* during the Mexican war, and captured the ports of Mazatlan, Guaymas, La Paz and San Blas. He commanded a small fleet, with the *Princeton* as flagship, on the eastern coast in the

protection of United States fishermen in 1853; was chairman of the light-house board, 1854-59, and president of the navy regulation board in 1857. He commanded nineteen U.S. naval vessels on a voyage to Paraguay in 1858, and at Asuncion, Jan. 25, 1859, demanded apologies and a sum of money as reparation for the attack on the U.S. steamer *Water Witch*, which were obtained, Feb. 10, 1859. He received a sword from the Argentine government and the thanks of the president for his services. He was placed on the retired list, Dec. 31, 1861; was promoted rear-admiral on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and served as senior member of the advisory board and as chairman of the light-house board, 1860-70. He died in Washington, D.C., May 27, 1874.

SHUFELDT, Robert Wilson, naval officer, was born in Red Hook, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1822. He entered the naval service as a midshipman, 1839; made his first cruise on the frigate *Potomac*, attached to the Brazil station; was on board the brig *Bainbridge*, home squadron, as acting master; attended the naval school in Philadelphia, 1844-45, and was advanced to passed midshipman, 1845. He served as chief officer of the U.S. mail steamers *Atlantic* and *Georgia*, 1849-51; was commissioned master and lieutenant, 1853, and resigned from the navy that year. He commanded the *Black Warrior* and *Cahauba* in the merchant-marine service; was engaged in promoting a transit route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and in 1861 was in command of the *Quaker City*, plying between New York and Havana, when President Lincoln appointed him U.S. consul-general to Cuba, and he served in Havana, 1861-63. He was commissioned commander in the U.S. navy in 1862; commanded the *Comenauagh* of the South Atlantic squadron, 1863-64, and took part in the capture of Fort Morris and the attacks on Fort Wagner. He commanded the *Proteus* of the East Gulf squadron, 1864-65, and was senior naval officer in the attack on St. Mark's, Fla. He commanded the flagship *Hartford*, 1865-66, and the *Wachusett* on the Asiatic station, 1866-68. He was commissioned captain



1869, and commanded the *Miantonomah*, 1870; was connected with the Isthmus of Tehuantepec

and Nicaragua enterprises, 1870-71; with the department of equipment and recruiting of the navy, 1875-78, and was commissioned commander, 1876. In 1879-80 he was engaged in reinstating trade in Africa and the East Indies, and on the same voyage he represented the United States in the Liberian boundary discussion; also in securing safety to Americans in Korea, and in 1881, in Peking, China, he procured the treaty proclaiming Korea's independence. His next duties were in reorganizing the navy, in designing the first steel cruiser and in superintending the naval observatory. He was promoted rear-admiral, 1883, and was retired, Feb. 21, 1884. His son, Mason Abercrombie Shufeldt, a U.S. naval officer (born in New York city, 1853; died in Cape Town, February, 1893), spent most of his service in South Africa. Admiral Shufeldt died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 7, 1895.

SHULZE, John Andrew, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Tulpehocken, Berks county, Pa., July 19, 1775; son of the Rev. Christopher Emanuel and Eve Elizabeth (Muhlenberg) Schultze, and grandson of Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. His father, who was a native of Saxony, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., as a missionary of the German Lutheran church in 1765. He was educated in Lancaster, Pa., and under the Rev. Mr. Melsheimer in York county; completed a classical course in New York city, where he was fitted for the Lutheran ministry by his uncle Dr. Kunze. He was ordained in 1796, was pastor of various congregations in Berks county, Pa., 1796-1802, and engaged in business as a merchant in Myerstown, Pa., where he accumulated a considerable fortune. He represented Dauphin county in the state legislature, 1806-09, declined the office of surveyor-general of the state in 1813, and served as clerk in the sessions court of Lebanon county, 1813-20. He represented Lebanon county in the state legislature in 1821; was a state senator, 1822-23, and governor of Pennsylvania, 1823-29. He retired in 1830, and engaged in farming, was a delegate to the Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1839, and a vice-president of that body. He was an elector-at-large from Pennsylvania in 1841, voting for Harrison and Tyler. He removed to Lancaster, Pa., in 1846, where he died, Nov. 18, 1852.

SHUMWAY, Henry Cotton, portrait painter, was born in Middletown, Conn., July 4, 1807. He attended the public schools; served as a clerk in his father's office until his twenty-first birthday, and at an early age produced pencil sketches, mostly portraits, of considerable promise. He attended the antique and life classes of the National Academy of Design in New York city, 1828-29; and established himself as a painter of miniature portraits on ivory in New York city in

1830, making transient visits to Washington, Hartford, and other cities. About 1860 he engaged as a photographer in New York city, in addition to his miniature painting, in which he had gained a reputation that gave him the sum of \$300 for a portrait upon five-inch ivory. He was a member of the New York state militia for thirty-five years; and aided in organizing the 7th New York regiment in which he was captain twenty-eight years. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1831, and an Academician in 1832, and received a gold palette for the best miniature portrait in the art exhibition of the New York state fair in 1844. The subjects of his many portraits include: Henry Clay, Judge Storrs, Colonel Wadsworth, Daniel Webster, members of the Trumbull family, and a large head of Napoleon III., from life (1838). He died in New York city, May 6, 1884.

SHUNK, Francis Rawn, governor of Pennsylvania, was born at the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., Aug. 7, 1783; son of John and Elizabeth (Rawn) Shunk; grandson of Francis and great-grandson of Caspar Shunk, who immigrated from the palatinate of the Rhine, Germany, about 1715, and of Caspar Rawn, a native of the same palatinate. He was employed on his father's farm from early boyhood; was largely self-educated, attended a local school in the Trappe and taught school, 1803-12, at the same pursuing a course of study and working at home in the summer. He was clerk to Andrew Porter, surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, 1812-14; studied law under Thomas Elder of that city, and served in the defences of Baltimore, Md., in 1814. He was admitted to the bar in 1816; was an assistant and subsequently chief clerk of the state house of representatives, 1822-29; secretary of the board of canal commissioners of Pennsylvania; and secretary of state under Governor Porter, 1833-42. He practised law in Pittsburg, Pa., 1842-44, and was elected Democratic governor of Pennsylvania for two terms, serving from 1845 to July 9, 1848, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was married, Dec. 14, 1830, to Jane, daughter of William Findlay, governor of Pennsylvania, and Agnes Irwin, both of Franklin county, Pa. Their son, William Findlay Shunk, was chief engineer of the elevated roads, New York and Brooklyn, and author of: "A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves" (1854); "The Field Engineer" (1881), and their grandson, Capt. Francis Rawn Shunk, was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1887, and on July 5, 1898, was assigned to the battalion of engineers. Governor Shunk died in Harrisburg, Pa., July 30, 1848.



SHURTLIFF, Nathaniel Bradstreet, antiquarian, was born in Boston, Mass., June 29, 1810; son of Dr. Benjamin and Sally (Shaw) Shurtless; grandson of Benjamin and Abigail (Atwood) Shurtless, and a descendant of William Shurtless of Plymouth and Marshfield, Mass. He attended the Boston public schools, and the Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1831, A.M., 1834, and M.D., 1834. He was demonstrator at Harvard, 1835-36; subsequently settled in practice in Boston, succeeding to his father's extensive practice after the latter's death in 1847, and was married, July 18, 1836, to Sarah Eliza, daughter of Hiram Smith of Boston. He devoted much time to literary work; was appointed by the secretary of state to take charge of the printing of the "Massachusetts Colony Records" and the "New Plymouth Colony Records," serving, 1853-58, and was mayor of Boston, 1868-70. He was corresponding secretary of the New England Historic Genealogical society in 1850, and its vice-president, 1851-52; a member of the Massachusetts Historical society; American Philosophical society; American Antiquarian society; American Statistical association, and American Academy of Sciences, and an honorary member of the London Society of Antiquarians. He was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard, 1852-61 and 1863-69, and secretary of the board, 1854-74; and received the honorary degree A.M., from Brown and from the University of Illinois in 1834, and that of M.D. in 1843 from Shurtless college, Alton, Ill., named in honor of his father, a generous contributor to its support. He edited several numbers of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, and *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England*, with David Pulsifer (11 vols., 1855-61), and is the author of: *Epitome of Phrenology* (1835); *Perpetual Calendar for Old and New Style* (1848); *Passengers of the "Mayflower" in 1620* (1849); *Brief Notice of William Shurtless of Marshfield* (1850); *Genealogical Memoir of the Family of Elder Thomas Leavett of Boston* (1850); *Thunder and Lightning, and Deaths in Marshfield in 1658 and 1666* (1850); *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, 1628-1686* (5 vols., 1853-54); *Decimal System for Libraries* (1856), and *Memoir of the Inauguration of the Statue of Franklin* (1857). He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 17, 1874.

SHURTLIFF, Roswell Morse, artist, was born in Rindge, N.H., June 14, 1838; son of Dr. Ashael Dewey and Eliza (Morse) Shurtless; grandson of Ashael and Sarah (Dewey) Shurtless and of Isaac and Myriam (Spofford) Morse and a descendant of William Shurtless, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Plymouth, Mass., in 1628,

and of Anthony Morse, who immigrated to Massachusetts from England in 1635. His paternal grandfather served in the wars of 1812 and the Revolution. After his father's death in 1840, the family settled in Berlin, Mass., where he attended the common schools. He was graduated from Dartmouth college, B.S., 1857; served as clerk in an architect's office at Manchester, N.H., in 1857, and removed to Buffalo, N.Y., where he worked at lithography, 1858-59. He attended the evening classes of the Lowell Institute at Boston, Mass., and was employed during the day at drawing on wood by John Andrews, a prominent engraver. He studied at the National Academy of Design, New York city, 1859, and engaged as an illustrator of periodicals, 1860-61. He enlisted in the 99th New York volunteers, April 16, 1861; was promoted lieutenant and adjutant in his company, and was shot and taken prisoner, July 19, 1861, being the first officer in the Union army to meet that misfortune. He was confined in the hospitals and prisons of the Confederate States for eight months, when he was released on parole and resumed magazine illustrating and wood engraving. He was married, June 14, 1867, to Clara E., daughter of Joseph B. and Eleanor (Carrier) Halliday of Hartford, Conn.; opened a studio in New York city in 1870, and began to make oil paintings of animals, later devoting himself to landscape in both water-color and oil. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1881, an Academician in 1890, and a member of the Water Color society. His oil paintings include: *The Wolf at the Door* (1878); *A Race for Life*, in the Smith College Art gallery (1878); *On the Alert* (1879); *Autumn Gold* (1880); *Gleams of Sunshine* (1881); *A Song of Summer Woods* (1886); and *Silent Woods*, in the Metropolitan Art museum (1892); *Mid-Day in Mid-Summer* (1899); his water colors, *Harvest Time* (1881); *Basin Barbor, Lake Champlain* (1881); *The Morning Draught* (1881); and *A Mountain Pasture* (1882); *Forest Stream* (1886); *Mountain Mists* (1895); *Near the Au Sable Lake* (1896); and *Edge of the Woods* (1900).

SIBLEY, Henry Hastings, governor of Minnesota, was born in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 20, 1811; son of Judge Solomon (1769-1846) and Sarah Whipple (Sproat) Sibley; grandson of Reuben and Ruth (Sibley) Sibley, and of Col. Ebenezer and Catherine (Whipple) Sproat, and a descendant of John Sibley, who sailed from England in Winthrop's fleet in 1629, and settled in Salem, Mass. His father, a native of Sutton, Mass., removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1797, where he became prominent in the early history of the city and state. He studied law in his father's office; was employed in a mercantile house in Sault Sainte Marie in 1828, and was supply-purchasing

agent of the American Fur company at Mackinac, 1829-34, and in 1834 became a partner with headquarters at St. Peter's (Mendota), Minn., where he remained, 1834-62, removing in 1862 to St. Paul, Minn. He was married, May 2, 1843,



Henry H. Sibley

to Sarah Jane, daughter of General James and Mary (Hume) Steele; then living at Fort Snelling. He was elected a delegate from Wisconsin Territory to the 30th congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John H. Tweedy, serving in the 30th, 31st, and 32d congresses from Jan. 15, 1849, to March 4, 1853. He was influential in the 30th congress in having a part of Wisconsin and a tract west of the Mississippi laid off as the Territory of Minnesota. He represented Dakota county in the territorial legislature, January to March, 1855; was a member of the Democratic wing of the first Minnesota constitutional convention assembled July 13, 1857, the constitution as framed being adopted by the people, Oct. 13, 1857, and was elected the first governor of the state, serving from May 24, 1858, until Jan. 2, 1860. He was ordered by the supreme court to issue state bonds to railroads, after his refusal to issue them under direction of the legislature unless the railroads would give priority of lien on their property to the state, and he was also requested to market the bonds in New York, which he made an effort to do, but capitalists refused to buy them and they were subsequently repudiated by the state. He was appointed colonel of a regiment of volunteers sent up the Minnesota river to protect the exposed points from the Sioux Indians, and the massacre at Acton, Aug. 18, 1862, was followed by the repulse of the Indians at New Ulm, Aug. 19 and 25, the attack on Fort Ridgely, Aug. 20, the bloody affair at Brick Coolie, Sept. 1, and the battle of Wood Lake, Sept. 22, 1862, the last being the decisive battle and effecting the release of about 250 white settlers and the capture of 2,000 Indians of both sexes, of whom 321 were tried for capital crimes and 303 condemned to die. Of these, 38 were hanged at Mankato, Dec. 26, 1862. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 29, 1862, for "gallantry in the field"; established headquarters at St. Paul, and created a new military department, embracing Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, which he fortified with posts

and garrisons. He led a second successful expedition against the Sioux in Dakota in 1863, including the battle of Big Mound, July 24; Dead Buffalo Lake, July 26, and Stony Lake, July 28. He was employed in conducting measures for the defence of the western frontier, 1864-65, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1865, for efficient and meritorious services. He was relieved from the command of the district of Minnesota in August, 1866; was active in settling several Indian treaties, and upon re-entering business life in St. Paul, served as president of the chamber of commerce, and of several railroads, banks, and other large corporations. He became a member of the Minnesota Historical society, in 1849; of the Old Settlers' association of that state in 1838, and of the board of visitors to the U. S. Military academy, in 1867. He was also regent of the University of Minnesota, 1868-91; president of the board of Indian commissioners, 1875-76, and received the honorary degree LL.D. from the College of New Jersey, in 1888. He contributed to the collections of the Minnesota Historical society, to the *Spirit of the Times* and to *Turf, Field and Farm*. He died in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18, 1891.

SIBLEY, Henry Hopkins, soldier, was born in Nachitoches, La., May 25, 1816; grandson of Dr. John and Betsey (Hopkins) Sibley. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy, and promoted 2d lieutenant, 2d dragoons, July 1, 1838. He took part in the Florida war; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 8, 1840, and served in the expedition into the Everglades of Florida, Dec. 3-24, 1840. He was adjutant of 2d dragoons at regimental headquarters, 1841-42 and 1842-46, being stationed at Fort Jesup, La., and Fort Washita, Indian Territory; participated in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46, and was promoted captain, Feb. 16, 1847. He served through the Mexican war, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, skirmish of Medelin, battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and the capture of the city of Mexico, and was brevetted major, March 25, 1847, for Medelin. He was in garrison in Mississippi in 1848; on recruiting service, 1848-50; on frontier duty at Forts Graham and Croghan, Texas, 1850-53, and other Texan depots, 1853-55; engaged in quelling the Kansas disturbances, 1855-57; in the Utah expeditions, 1857-60; was in garrison at Forts Marcy and Defiance, New Mexico, in 1860, and in the same year engaged in the Navajo expedition. He was promoted major and transferred to the 1st dragoons, May 13, 1861, but resigned on that day to enter the Confederate service. As brigadier-general, he was placed in command of the Confederates in New Mexico, July 5, 1861, raised a brigade of 2,000 men in

Texas, with which he marched from Fort Bliss in January, 1862, and succeeded in forcing the national troops under Col. E. R. S. Coohey from Valverde, N.M., 21, 1862. He took possession of Albuquerque and Santa Fé, but was subsequently driven from Peralta and sought refuge in Fort Bliss in April, 1862. He completed his service in the Confederate army under Gen. Richard Taylor and Gen. E. K. Smith; served as a brigadier-general of artillery in the Egyptian army, 1869-74, where he was active in building coast and river defences, and on his return to the United States, lectured on the working classes of Egypt. He was the inventor of a tent constructed upon the plan of Indian wigwams, for which he received letters-patent, and for the use of which the army made a contract. The terms of the contract, however, were never fulfilled, owing to alleged disloyalty on the part of General Sibley, and his claims, unsettled at the time of his death, were unsuccessfully brought forward by his friends in February, 1889. He died at Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 23, 1886.

SIBLEY, Hiram, financier, was born in North Adams, Mass., Feb. 6, 1807; son of Benjamin Sibley, a millwright. He attended the public schools, became a shoemaker, and in 1823 removed to Lima, N.Y., where he followed his father's trade and subsequently that of a machinist and wool carder. He carried on factories for wool carding at Sparta and Mount Morris, N.Y., a machine shop at Mendon, N.Y., and in 1843 was elected sheriff of Monroe county. He established a bank at Rochester, N.Y., became interested financially in the development and introduction of the telegraph, with Ezra Cornell; was influential in securing an appropriation from congress for this object, and was an organizer and stockholder in the Atlantic Lake and Mississippi Valley Telegraph company in 1851, which was consolidated through his efforts with the Western Union, in 1854, and in the New York, Albany, and Buffalo company, which also joined the Western Union, of which he was president, 1851-68. He constructed and financed an overland line to San Francisco, in 1861, which was purchased by the Western Union Telegraph company in 1864; next planned a line to Russia through Alaska via Behring strait and Siberia with P. McD. Collins, and built as far as the Sheena river in Alaska, where he was opposed and delayed by the Russian American Fur Co., until the laying of the Atlantic Cable made his scheme impracticable, after an expenditure of \$3,000,000. He was one of the founders of the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana railroad of which he was managing director, and invested largely in various railroads and mines in Michigan, Illinois, and New York, in real estate,

and in the salt works at Saginaw, Mich. He established a nursery and seed business in Rochester in 1868, which was supplied by the Burr Oaks farm, Illinois, and the Howland Island farm, Cayuga county, N.Y. He amassed a fortune of a least \$48,000,000, from which he contributed generously to charitable and educational institutions; founded the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering at Cornell university; gave Sibley Hall to the University of Rochester, and built a church in his native town. He died in Rochester, N.Y., July 12, 1888.

SIBLEY, John Langdon, librarian, was born in Union, Maine, Dec. 29, 1804; son of Jonathan and Persis (Morse) Sibley; grandson of Jacob and Anna (George) Sibley and of Obadiah Morse, and a descendant of Richard Sibley of Salem, Mass. He was fitted for college at Phillips academy at Exeter, N.H.; was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1825, and S.T.B., 1828, and was assistant librarian in the Divinity school, 1825-26. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Stow, Mass., May 14, 1829, where he served as pastor of the First church, 1829-33, resigning in the latter year in order to give his entire attention to literary pursuits, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He was editor and publisher of the *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge* in 1837, which periodical was established by the Bewick company of Boston; editor of the Triennial and Quinquennial catalogues of Harvard college, 1839-85, and of the annual catalogues, 1850-70. In this capacity he made a special feature of the necrology and biography of graduates, first publishing the obituary dates in the triennial catalogue of 1845, and sketches of the graduates as complete as his personal research could make them in the catalogue of 1849. He was assistant librarian at Harvard, 1841-55; librarian, succeeding Dr. Thaddeus William Harris, 1856-77, and librarian emeritus, 1877-85. During his term of active service he added 123,000 volumes to a library of 41,000 volumes, and an equivalent number of pamphlets, and was influential in securing a permanent fund of \$170,000. He was married May 30, 1866, to Charlotte Augusta Langdon Cook, daughter of Samuel Cook, a Boston merchant. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the Massachusetts Historical society, to which he left his collection of biographical data of the graduates of Harvard, and between 1862-85 gave Phillips academy at Exeter gifts aggregating \$39,000, on the condition that the income should be devoted to aiding poor students, in recognition of the financial help which he had received during his attendance at that institution. His portrait hangs on the Chapel walls at Phillips, Exeter. He received the honorary degree

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A.M. from Bowdoin college in 1856. His publications include: *Index to the Writings of George Washington* (1837); *History of the Town of Union, Me.* (1851); *Index to the Works of John Adams* (1853); *Notices of the Triennial and Annual Catalogues of Harvard University, with a Reprint of the Catalogues of 1674, 1682, and 1700* (1865), and *Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University* (3 vols., 1873-85). He became blind soon after the issue of the first volume of this work, but after an operation was enabled to proceed. He left the bulk of his property, about \$150,000, for continuing the series. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 9, 1885.

SIBLEY, Joseph Crocker, representative, was born in Friendship, N.Y., Feb. 18, 1850. He attended the county schools until 1866, when the death of his father, a physician, obliged him to teach a country school in order to support himself. He studied medicine and removed to Chicago, but returned to New York and in connection with Charles Miller, his brother-in-law, engaged in the oil refining business at Franklin, Pa. Most of the lubricating oils used by the railroads in the country were developed by Miller and Sibley, who became very wealthy. Mr. Sibley was elected by the united Prohibition, Labor, and Democratic parties a representative from the twentieth Pennsylvania district to the 53d and 56th congresses, serving, 1893-95 and 1899-1901 and was re-elected from the twenty-seventh district as a Republican to the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901-05. In the Democratic national convention of 1896 he was candidate for Presidential nomination, and received a large vote for Vice-President.

SICARD, Montgomery, naval officer, was born in New York city, Sept. 30, 1836. He entered the navy from Buffalo as acting midshipman, Oct. 1, 1851; was advanced midshipman, April 15, 1855; was commissioned master, Nov. 4, 1858; promoted lieutenant, May 31, 1860; lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862; commander, March 2, 1870; captain, Aug. 7, 1881; commodore, July 10, 1894; rear-admiral, Aug. 6, 1897, and was retired, Sept. 30, 1898, but remained at the head of the board of promotion until 1899. He saw service on the *Potomac* and *Wabash* in the home and Mediterranean squadrons, 1855-59; on the



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Dacotah, China station, 1860-61; with Farragut as executive officer of the *Oceida* in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip; at the destruction of the Confederate flotilla; at the capture of the Chalmette batteries and of New Orleans, 1862. He was twice engaged in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries; in the engagement with the Confederate ram *Arkansas*, 1862; was executive officer of the *Ticonderoga* in pursuit of the *Florida* and other commerce destroyers; and commander the *Seneca* in both attacks on Fort Fisher, in the final capture of the fort, commanding the left wing of the 2d division in the land assault, Jan. 15, 1865. He was head of the department of gunnery and drawing at the Naval academy, 1865-67; was on the *Pensacola*, North Pacific station, 1868-69, and commander of the *Saginaw*, Pacific station, 1869-71. He was on ordnance duty at the navy yards, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1870-72, and Washington, D.C., 1872-77; commander of the *Scutara*, North Atlantic station, 1876-77; was on duty in Washington, 1877-79; in the Boston navy yard, 1880-81; chief of the bureau of ordnance, 1882-90; president of the steel inspection board, 1890-91; commander of the *Miantonomoh*, 1891-93; the Brooklyn, N.Y., navy yard, 1894-97; commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, April 20, 1897. He retired in 1899 on sick leave and on partial recovery was made chairman of the board of strategy in the war with Spain. He introduced the steel high-power rifle-cannon and established and directed the naval gun factory at Washington. He died at Westerville, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1900.

SICKLES, Daniel Edgar, soldier, was born in New York city, Oct. 20, 1825; son of George Garrett and Susan (Marsh) Sickles. He attended the University of the City of New York and engaged in business as a printer. He practised law in New York city, 1846-53; was a representative in the state legislature in 1847; major of the 12th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., in 1852; corporation attorney of New York, in 1853, and secretary of legation at London, Eng., 1853-55. He was state senator, 1856-57, and a representative from New York city in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857-61. He raised a brigade of U.S. volunteer infantry in New York and was commissioned colonel, June 20, 1861; brigadier-general, Sept. 3, 1861, and commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, 3d army corps, under Gen. Joseph Hooker, and took part in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill; the seven days' battle before Richmond; the Maryland campaign; and at Antietam. He succeeded Gen. Joseph Hooker in the command of the 2d division, 3d army corps, Army of the Potomac, and was attached to the centre grand division at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. He was promoted major-general

U.S.V., Nov. 29, 1862, and accepted March 29, 1863; commanded the 3d army corps, Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Joseph Hooker, in the Chancellorsville campaign and was cut off with his corps from communication with Gen. Hooker, but ordered a bayonet charge and got back into position on the right flank. He commanded the 3d army corps, Army of the Potomac, under Gen. George G. Meade in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863, where on July 2 his force of 10,000 men was overcome by a force of 15,000 under General Longstreet, his command was shattered, and he was wounded in the right leg, necessitating amputation. He was sent on a special mission to South America in 1865; was appointed colonel of 42d U.S. infantry, July 28, 1866; was brevetted brigadier-general, March 2, 1867, for services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., and major-general the same date for services at Gettysburg, Pa., and also received the congressional medal of honor for "most distinguished gallantry in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, displayed on the field, both before and after the loss of his leg, while serving as major-general of volunteers, commanding the 3d army corps." He commanded the military district of the Carolinas, 1865-67; refused the mission to Netherlands and was honorably mustered out of volunteer service, Jan. 1, 1869, and was retired from the regular army with the rank of major-general, April 14, 1869, for loss of limb. He was U.S. minister to Spain, 1869-73, chairman of the New York civil service commission, 1888-89; sheriff of New York in 1890; a Democratic representative from New York in the 53d and 54th congresses, 1893-97, and on Nov. 8, 1902, he was elected commander of the Medal of Honor Legion.

SIGEL, Franz, soldier, was born at Sinsheim, Baden, Germany, Nov. 24, 1834. He attended the



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classical school of Burchsal, and was graduated from the military academy of Karlsruhe in 1843. He participated in the revolutionary struggle in Baden in 1848, winning military distinction, and in 1849 he was exiled from Germany. He immigrated to America in 1852, settled in New York city, and for five years was engaged in engineering, surveying and school teaching. He removed to St. Louis in 1857, becoming an instructor in the German-American institute in that city, and

in 1860 was a director of the board of education. In April, 1861, he organized the 8d Missouri volunteer infantry and a battalion of artillery, and entered the St. Louis arsenal to aid in its defence. He participated in the affair at Camp Jackson, and then, commanding the 2d brigade of Missouri volunteers, marched to intercept Jackson, and engaged him at Carthage, July 5, 1861. He was outnumbered four to one, and after a sharp engagement made a skillful retreat. His next engagement was at Deep Springs, Mo., where he fought under General Lyon. At Wilson's Creek, on Aug. 10, 1861, he marched a portion of his brigade to the rear of the enemy's camp, and made a successful attack, driving the enemy into the woods, but when General Lyon's troops had been repulsed, the enemy brought up an overwhelming force and drove him back. He made a good retreat, until, deserted by his cavalry, he was surprised by some Texan rangers, and most of his troops were killed or captured. With a mere handful of men he marched to Springfield, where he was joined by Sturgis. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from May 17, 1861, and was given command of a division in Frémont's army. General Hunter made him commander of Springfield, and when Halleck assumed command Sigel was sent to Rolla, to prepare two divisions for active service in the field. In General Curtiss's advance Sigel commanded these two divisions, and at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, was second in command. While the battle was in progress he marched with two divisions around to Van Dorn's right flank and rear, thus compelling him to withdraw. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862, was transferred to the east, and on June 1 took command of the troops at Harper's Ferry and at Maryland Heights. He followed Jackson on his retreat to Winchester, and on June 25, 1862, was given command of the 1st corps, Army of Virginia, under General John Pope. He was engaged at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862, and then with his own corps, General Banks's, and a division of the ninth corps, he fought on the Rappahannock, and at daylight on August 29 attacked Jackson near Groveton. Sigel was reinforced by Hooker's and Kearney's divisions and waged a fierce battle, but Jackson, finding shelter behind a railroad embankment, stood his ground, and when Pope arrived in the afternoon he assumed general command, and Sigel remained with his corps through the rest of the battle. His corps was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, as the eleventh corps, and when Burnside divided his army into grand divisions, Sigel commanded the fourth, or reserve grand division, made up of the 11th and 12th corps, but was obliged by ill-health to

take a leave of absence, and in July, 1863, was assigned to the department of the Lehigh, and in February, 1864, to the department of West Virginia. He was defeated by General Breckinridge at New Market, Va., May 25, 1864, and being relieved by General Hunter, was given command of the reserve division on the Potomac, and with 5000 men held Early's army at Maryland Heights until Gen. Lew Wallace could assemble a force at Monocacy and until the 6th and 19th corps could reach Washington. The authorities were not satisfied with General Sigel's conduct, and he was relieved from his command. He went to Bethlehem, Pa., and later to Baltimore, Md., where he resigned his commission, May 4, 1865. He engaged in journalism, 1865-85; removed to New York city in 1867; was a member of the U.S. Santo Domingo commission in 1871; was collector of internal revenue, and later was registrar of the city and county of New York. He was equity clerk in the county clerk's office of New York city, 1885-86, and U.S. pension agent at New York, 1886-89. He died in New York city, Aug. 21, 1902.

SIGMUND, Frederick Lester, educator, was born in Shilmerville, Pa., Dec. 8, 1866; son of Albert Miller and Lydia (Leisenring) Sigmund; grandson of Frederick Christian and Elizabeth (Miller) Sigmund, and of Gideon and Louisa (Shindel) Leisenring, and a descendant of John Conrad Leisenring (born June 29, 1824, in Hildburg-Hansen, Saxony, Germany; died Aug. 14, 1781; buried in the cemetery of the Egypt Lutheran church, Lehigh county, Pa.). He was graduated from Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, A. B., 1886; A. M., 1889, and from the Theological seminary of the college, B. D. 1890, being ordained to the ministry of the Evangelical Lutheran church, Oct. 5, 1890. He was pastor at Camden, Ind., 1890-92, where he was married, April 19, 1892, to Ella V., daughter of Philip and ——— (Plank) Ray; pastor at Columbus, Ohio, 1892-94; Tiffin, Ohio, 1894-99, and Carthage, Ill., 1899-1900, and in September of the latter year became president and professor of mental and moral philosophy of Carthage college. He was secretary of the Miami Evangelical Lutheran synod, 1893-94, and of the board of trustees of Carthage college, 1899-1900.

SIGOURNEY, Lydia Huntley, author, was born at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 1, 1791; daughter of Ezekiel Huntley, who was of Scotch descent and a soldier in the Revolution. She was educated at Norwich and Hartford; taught school in Hartford for five years, and while there began to be known as an author. In 1819 she was married to Charles Sigourney, a man of literary and artistic tastes. In 1840 she visited Europe. She is the author of: *Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse*

(1815); *Traits of the Aborigines of America* (1822); *Sketch of Connecticut Forty Years Since* (1824); *Letters to Young Ladies* (1833); *Letters to Mothers* (1838); *Pocahontas* (1841); *Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands* (1842); *Scenes in My Native Land* (1844); *Voices of Flowers* (1845); *Weeping Willow* (1846); *Water-Drops* (1847); *Whisper to a Bride* (1849); *Letters to My Pupils* (1850); *Olive Leaves* (1851); *The Faded Hope* (1852); *Past Meridian* (1854); *Lucy Howard's Journal* (1857); *The Daily Counsellor* (1858); *Gleanings* (1860); and *The Man of Uz* (1862). She died at Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1865.

SIGSBEE, Charles Dwight, naval officer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1845; son of Nicholas and Agnes (Orr) Sigsbee. He attended the Albany academy; was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1863, and was appointed

acting ensign on the *Monongahela*, Oct. 1, 1863. He was transferred to the *Brooklyn* and took part in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864, and the bombardment of Fort Fisher. He served on the *Wyoming*, in the Asiatic squadron 1864-67; was commissioned master, May 10, 1866, and promoted lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867; lieutenant commander, March 12, 1868, and served on shore duty at the naval academy, 1869-71, and as navigator to the flag ships *Severn* and *Worcester*, of the north Atlantic squadron, 1871-73. He was married in November, 1870, to Eliza Rogers, daughter of Gen. Henry H. Lockwood. He commanded the steamer *Blake* in the U.S. coast survey, 1873-78, and invented many appliances, to simplify deep-sea exploration. He made a deep-sea exploration of the Gulf of Mexico, and was authorized by congress to accept the decoration of the Red Eagle, of Prussia, tendered him by the German Emperor for services rendered to the German navy in superintending the construction of a deep-sea machine of his own invention in 1882. A gold medal was given him by the International Fisheries exhibition at London. He was chief of the hydrographic office at Washington, D.C., 1878-82; was promoted commander, May 11, 1882, and was assigned to duty at the naval academy. He commanded the *Kearsarge* on the European station, 1885-86; was a member of the retiring board at the navy department; was superintendent of seamanship, naval tactics,



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and naval construction at the naval academy, and was chief hydrographer of the navy department, 1893-97. He was commissioned captain, March 21, 1897, and was given command of the battleship *Maine*, April 10, 1897. On Feb. 15, 1898, while anchored in Havana harbor, the *Maine* was blown up by a mine and 258 lives were lost. He took part in the war with Spain as commander with the auxiliary cruiser *St. Paul*, called the *Harvard*, and on May 21, 1898, he captured the Spanish collier *Restormel*, and cut off the coal supply for the Spanish fleet. He commanded the battleship *Texas*, 1898-1900; in 1900 was appointed chief officer of naval intelligence, and in May, 1903, he assumed command of the League Island navy yard, being succeeded as chief intelligence officer by Commander Seaton Schroeder (q.v.). He was a member of the naval construction board and of the naval general board, and is the author of: *Deep Sea Sounding and Dredging* (1880); *Personal Narrative of the Battleship "Maine"* (1899).

SIKES, William Wirt, author, was born in Watertown, N.Y., in 1836; son of Dr. William Eaton and Meroe Sikes. His health not permitting regular school attendance, he studied at home, learned the printer's trade in 1850, and was subsequently engaged in journalism. He wrote for several newspapers in Utica, N.Y., while filling a position as type-setter; was connected with the *Times* and *Evening Journal*, in Chicago, Ill., for several years, and became canal inspector for that state in 1860. He resumed newspaper work in New York city in 1867; published and edited *City and Country*, at Nyack, N.Y., 1868-70, and was married, Dec. 19, 1872, to Olive Logan (q.v.). He was the U.S. consul at Cardiff, Wales, 1876-83. He contributed verses and stories to leading American periodicals; figured prominently as an art critic, and was also a student of the social condition of the slums of Chicago, New York, and Paris, and subsequently of the same question in Wales. He is the author of: *A Book for the Winter Evening Fireside* (1858); *One Poor Girl: the Story of Thousands* (1869); *Rambles and Studies in Old South Wales* (1881); *British Goblins: Welsh Fairy Mythology* (1880); and *Studies of Assassination* (1881). He died in London, England, Aug. 19, 1883.

SILL, Edward Roland, poet and prose-writer, was born in Windsor, Conn., April 29, 1841; son of Dr. Theodore (M.D. Yale, 1831) and Elizabeth N. (Rowland) Sill; grandson of Dr. Elisha Noyes and Chloe (Alyn) Sill; and a descendant of John Sill, who emigrated from Lyme, England, to Cambridge, Mass., about 1637. Dr. Elisha Sill served in the Revolutionary war; was town clerk of Windsor, 1803-13, and a member of the general assembly, 1816-17 and 1824. Left an orphan in

1853, Edward R. Sill removed to the home of his uncle, Elisha Noyes Sill, Jr. (Yale, 1820), in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; was fitted for college at Phillips academy, Exeter, N.H., and graduated

from Yale, poet of his class, A.B., 1861. At the close of his college career, being in poor health, he made a voyage round Cape Horn to California, with his classmate, Sextus Shearer, and remained in California, variously employed, at one time in a post-office, and later in a bank, until 1866, when he returned east to enter the Harvard Divinity



E. R. Sill

school, where he studied theology less than a year. He was married, Feb. 7, 1867, to his cousin, Elizabeth Newberry, daughter of Elisha Noyes, Jr., and Fanny (Newberry) Sill of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; removed to Brooklyn, N.Y., where he taught in a boys' school and engaged in journalism, being temporarily connected as critic with the *New York Evening Mail*; taught school at Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, 1868-69, and was principal of the high school and superintendent of schools at Cuyahoga Falls, 1869-70. He taught Greek, Latin and rhetoric in the high schools at Oakland, Cal., 1871-74, and was professor of the English language and literature in the University of California, 1874-82, resigning in the latter year and again taking up his residence at Cuyahoga Falls. The rest of his life was devoted to literary pursuits. Many of his prose compositions appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, *The Century*, *The Overland Monthly*, the *Californian*, and the *Berkeley Quarterly*. His contribution to literature was fragmentary, but vital, and his claim to a permanent place in American poetry rests mainly upon the spontaneous and inspirational quality of his thought and the delicate finish of his style. He translated Rau's "Mozart" (1868), and is the author of: *Field Notes, The Hermitage and Later Poems* (1868); *The Venus of Milo and other Poems* (printed privately, 1883); *Poems* (1887); and *Hermione and other Poems* (1889). *The Prose of Edward Roland Sill; with an Introduction Comprising Some Familiar Letters* was published in 1900, and a memorial tribute by his friends in California contains material selected from his private correspondence. His portrait by Keith is in the library of the University of California. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1887.

SILL, John Mahelm Berry, educator, was born at Black Rock, N.Y., Nov. 23, 1831; son of Joseph and Electa (Berry) Sill; grandson of Giles and Lucy (Gould) Sill and of Col. John M. Berry, and a descendant of John Sill, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1637. He was graduated from the Michigan State Normal school, 1854, remaining there as professor of English language and literature, 1854-63. He was married, March 22, 1854, to Sally, daughter of Abram Lovett and Clarissa Gregg (Holly) Beaumont, of Jonesville, Mich. He was superintendent of the public schools of Detroit, 1863-65 and 1875-86; principal of the Detroit Female seminary, 1865-75; principal of the Michigan State Normal school, 1886-1893; president of the Michigan State Teachers' association, 1861-62, and regent of the University of Michigan, 1876-70. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Michigan, 1870, and the degree of Master of Pedagogics from the Michigan State Normal college, 1892. In 1890 he was admitted to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was consul-general and U.S. minister resident at Seoul, Korea, under President Cleveland, 1894-97. He is the author of: *Synthesis of the English Sentence* (1837), and *Practical Lessons in English* (1880). He died in Detroit, Mich., April 6, 1901.

SILL, Joshua Woodrow, soldier, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1831; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Woodrow) Sill; grandson of the Rev. Richard and Eunice (Lee) Sill, and a descendant of John Sill, who emigrated from England with his wife and children in 1637 and settled in Cambridge, Mass. Joshua was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the ordnance department, July 1, 1853; served as an assistant at Watervliet arsenal, New York, 1853-54, and was promoted 2d lieutenant, May 11, 1854. He was assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics in the U.S. Military academy, 1854-57; was promoted 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1856; served on special duty at the arsenal in Allegheny, Pa., 1857-58, and commanded the ordnance depot at Vancouver, Washington Territory, 1858-59. He was an assistant at the arsenal at Watervliet, N.Y., and Fort Monroe, Va., 1859-60, commanded the ordnance depot at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1860, and resigned from the service, Jan. 25, 1861. He was professor and mathematics and civil engineering in the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute at Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1861; served as assistant adjutant-general of the state of Ohio, April to July, 1861, and participated in the Western Virginia campaign, being engaged in the combat of Rich Mountain on July 11. He was appointed colonel of the 33d Ohio volunteers, Aug. 27, 1861,

engaged in the advance on Bowling Green, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., and in the operations in North Alabama he marched to Huntsville, Ala., took possession of the railroad from Decatur to Stephenson and captured valuable stores. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, July 16, 1862, and commanded a division of McCook's corps in the Army of the Ohio in the advance into Kentucky. He engaged Kirby Smith at Lawrenceburg, succeeded in joining his corps at Perryville on Oct. 11, three days after the battle and joined in the pursuit of General Bragg's army. He marched toward Nashville, Tenn., joined the Army of the Cumberland in command of the 1st (late 37th) brigade of Sheridan's 3d (late 11th) corps, and was killed in the battle of Stone's River, Tenn., while giving the order to charge, Dec. 31, 1862.

SILLIMAN, Augustus Ely, philanthropist, was born at Newport, R.I., April 11, 1807; son of Gold Selleck (1777-1808) and ——— (Ely) Silliman and grandson of Gold Selleck (q.v.) and Mary (Fish) Noyes Silliman. He became prominent as a New York banker; was one of the clearing house association committee, 1853-59, and president of the Merchants' bank of New York, 1857-68. He was president of the New York Mercantile Library association and bequeathed \$100,000 to Yale to found in memory of his mother a series of University lectures that should illustrate the "presence and wisdom of God as manifested in the natural and moral world." He is the author of: *A Gallop among American Scenes and Military Adventures* (1843) and translator of Fénelon's "Conversations with M. de Ramsai on the Truth of Religion" and his "Letters on Immortality of the Soul and Freedom of the Will" (1869). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., May 30, 1884.

SILLIMAN, Benjamin, scientist, was born in North Stratford, Conn., Aug. 8, 1779; son of Gold Selleck Silliman (q.v.) and Mary Fish (Noyes) Silliman. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1796, A.M., 1799; studied law with Simeon Baldwin, 1798-99; was a tutor at Yale, 1799-1802, and in 1803 was admitted to the bar, but in that year President Dwight, of Yale, proposed that he fit himself in chemistry and natural history and, as soon as he was prepared, that he accept a new chair at Yale. He studied chemistry with Prof. James Woodhouse at Philadelphia and in 1804 delivered his first lectures in chemistry. In 1805, he went abroad to study a year at Edinburgh and to buy books and apparatus. On his return, he studied the geology of New Haven, and in 1807 he examined the meteor that fell near Weston, Conn., making a chemical analysis of fragments, this report being the first scientific account of any American meteor. He delivered his first course of public lectures at New Haven in 1808, and in

1811, while experimenting with the oxy-hydric blow-pipe, he reduced many minerals that previously had been considered elements. He examined one hundred coal mines in the Wyoming Valley in 1830; in 1834 delivered lectures in Hartford, Conn., and Lowell, Mass., and later in all the large American cities, delivering the first Lowell Institute lecture in Boston, 1838. He was made professor emeritus at Yale in 1833, but for two years continued his lectures on geology. He was a vigorous opponent of slavery and a supporter of Lincoln's administration. He was the first president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and in 1863 was appointed by congress one of the corporate members of the National Academy of Sciences. He founded and for many years edited the *American Journal of Science*. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin in 1818 and that of LL.D. by Middlebury in 1826. He edited "Elements of Chemistry" by William Henry and "Introduction to Geology" by Robert Blakewell, and wrote *Journals of Travels in England, Holland and Scotland* (1810); *A Short Tour between Hartford and Quebec* (1820); *Elements of Chemistry in the Order of lectures given at Yale College* (1831); *Consistency of Discoveries of Modern Geology with the Sacred History of the Creation and the Deluge* (1867) and *Narrative of a visit to Europe in 1851* (1853). He was twice married: Sept. 17, 1809, to Harriet, daughter of Governor Jonathan Trumbull (q.v.), and in 1851 to Mrs. Sarah Isabella Webb, daughter of John McClellan of Woodstock, Conn. Harriet Trumbull bore him one son, Benjamin (q.v.), and three daughters, one of whom married Prof. Oliver P. Hubbard (q.v.), and another, Harriet Francis, married Prof. James D. Dana (q.v.). Professor Silliman died in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 24, 1864.

SILLIMAN, Benjamin, chemist and naturalist, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, 1816; son of Benjamin and Harriet (Trumbull) Silliman. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, remaining there as assistant in chemistry, 1837-46, as professor of applied chemistry, 1846-53, and as professor of chemistry, 1853-85. He built himself a private chemical laboratory in 1844, where he performed many valuable experiments, and it was at his request that the School of Applied Chemistry was founded in 1846. This was enlarged in 1847 into the Yale Scientific school. He delivered public lectures on agricultural chemistry, the first in the United States, in New Orleans, 1845-46. He was a member of the New Haven common council, 1845-49, and a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Natural History. In 1849-54, he held the chair of medical chemistry and toxicology in the University of Louisville, Ky. At first, his chief interest was

in the chemistry of minerals, but later he devoted himself to applied science. He made many donations to the Yale mineralogical collections and in 1843 secured the Baron Lederer collection for the college. He was secretary of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists; congress named him as an original member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, and at the World's Fair in New York, 1853, he had charge of the mineralogical and geological departments. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of South Carolina in 1849, and that of LL.D. from Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia in 1884. He was editor of the *American Journal of Science* (1845-1885) and with Charles R. Goodrich, he edited *World of Science, Art and Industry* (1853) and *Progress of Science and Mechanism* (1854). Besides about a hundred scientific papers published in periodicals, he wrote *First Principles of Chemistry* (1846); *Principles of Physics* (1858) and *American Contributions to Chemistry* (1775). He died in New Haven, Jan. 14, 1885.

SILLIMAN, Benjamin Douglas, lawyer, was born at Newport, R.I., Sept. 14, 1805; son of Gold Selleck (1777-1869), and ——— (Ely) Silliman. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1824, A.M., 1827; studied law with James Kent and his son William Kent, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar, practising in New York city and residing in Brooklyn. In 1838 he was elected to the assembly, in 1839 was a member of the Harrisburg convention that nominated Harrison and Tyler, and in 1843 was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for state house of representatives. He was a staunch supporter of Lincoln's administration and in 1865-66 was the first U.S. district attorney for the Eastern District of New York. He was a member of the commission to revise the state constitution and as chairman of one committee and member of several others he played an important part. He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the attorney-generalship of New York in 1873, and in 1876 was a member of the Republican national convention at Cincinnati which nominated Hayes and Wheeler. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia, 1873, and from Yale, 1874. He was president of the Brooklyn Club for more than twenty years, president of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island and president of the New England Society in the City of Brooklyn. He was a director of the Long Island Historical society, a trustee of Greenwood cemetery, a manager of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in New York, and a vice-president of the Bar Association of New York which he was instrumental in instituting in 1860 and of which William M. Everts was the first president, 1870-79. He died at his home in Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1801.

SILLIMAN, Gold Selleck, soldier, was born in Fairfield, Conn., May 7, 1732; son of Judge Ebenezer Silliman, and a descendant of Daniel Silliman, who immigrated from Holland and settled in Fairfield, Conn., about 1630. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1752, A.M., 1755, and was appointed attorney for the crown in Fairfield county. In 1775, he was colonel of a local cavalry regiment, became brigadier-general, and defended the southwest frontier of Connecticut from the ravages of the Tories from Westchester county, N.Y., supported by Howe in New York. He fought in the battles of Long Island and White Plains and on May 1, 1799, he was surprised and captured in his own house by a party of Tories, was paroled at Flat Bush until 1780 when he was exchanged. His second marriage was in 1775 to Mary (Fish) Noyes, daughter of Rev. Joseph (Harvard, A.B., 1728, A.M., 1731), and Rebecca (Peabody) Fish and widow of the Rev. John Noyes of New Haven. She bore him two sons, Gold Selleck (1777-1868) and Benjamin (q.v.). He died at Fairfield, Conn., July 21, 1790.

SILLIMAN, Justus Mitchell, mining engineer, was born at New Canaan, Conn., Jan. 25, 1842; son of Joseph and Martha (Mitchell) Silliman; grandson of Joseph and Martha (Leeds) Silliman and of Sherman and Hannah (Fitch) Mitchell, and a descendant of Daniel Silliman of Geneva, Switzerland, who settled in Fairfield, Conn., about 1630. He was educated at the New Canaan academy; served three years in the civil war in the Armies of the Potomac and of the South, and was wounded at Gettysburg. He taught in the Troy academy, Troy, N.Y., 1865-70; was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute with the degree of E.M., 1870, and was professor of mining engineering and graphics in Lafayette college, 1870-96. He was married June 29, 1876, to Harriet, daughter of Ezra and Esther (Dana) Boughton of Troy, N.Y. The American Association for the Advancement of Science published his examination of the Bessemer Flame with colored glasses, and with the spectroscope. He died in Easton, Pa., April 15, 1896.

SILLOWAY, Thomas William, architect, was born at Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 7, 1828; son of Thomas and Susan (Stone) Silloy; grandson of Daniel and Anna (Lunt) Silloy and of Robert and Mary (Harris) Stone, and a descendant of Daniel Mussiloway (1645-1714) who emigrated from Ireland and resided in Newbury, Mass., in 1665, and of William Stone, who lived in Ipswich, Mass., 1693. He attended the Brown High and the Latin school at Newburyport; studied architecture under Ammi B. Young in Boston, 1849-50, and established himself there as an architect in 1851. Among the principal public structures erected by him, are: the Capitol at Montpelier,

Vt., 1857-59; the Soldiers' Monument, Cambridge, Mass., designed by Cyrus and Darius Cobb (q.v.), 1870; Buchtel college, Akron, Ohio, 1872; Goddard academy, Barre, Vt., and the Jenks Memorial library, Conway, N.H., 1901-02. He also erected or remodelled over four hundred churches during his active business career and supervised the restoring of six of the principal churches in Charleston, S.C., after the earthquake of 1886. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church until 1846 when he became a Universalist and had charge of the Universalist church, Atkinson, N.H., 1854-60; colleague with the Rev. Sebastian Streeter, Boston, 1860-63; was ordained in 1863, and was pastor at Allston, Mass., 1864-67, and an occasional preacher during the next twenty years of his life. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1862. He was principal founder of the architectural department of Claflin university at Orangeburg, S.C. He prepared a revised edition of "Shaw's Civil Architecture" with George M. Harding (1852), and is the author of: *Theognis, a Lamp in the Cavern of Evil* (1856); *Text Book of Modern Carpentry* (1858); *Warming and Ventilation* (1860); *Atkinson Memorial* (sermons, 1861); *The Conference Methodist* (1863); *Cantica Sacra* (1865); *Service of the Church of the Redeemer*, Brighton, Mass. (1867); *Cathedral Towns of England, Ireland and Scotland*, with Lee L. Powers (1888), besides many biographical and historical articles, lectures, sermons, addresses, and notes on travel to the press; several dedication hymns, and short poems, among the latter being the *Duxbury Pilgrims*, and the *Country Cobbler*.

SILSBEE, Nathaniel, senator, was born in Essex county, Mass., in 1773; son of Nathaniel Silsbee, a Salem sea captain. He received his education at the local school, became a wealthy merchant in Salem, and was elected to each branch of the General Court of Massachusetts several times and for three years was president of the senate. He was a Democratic representative in the 15th and 16th congresses, 1817-21, refused to serve a third term; was a representative in the general court in 1821; state senator, 1823-26, and was elected U.S. senator in 1826, in place of James Lloyd, resigned, and was re-elected in 1829, serving 1829-35. He was a firm supporter of John Quincy Adams's administration. He died in Salem, Mass., July 1, 1850.

SIMKINS, Eldred, representative, was born at "the Cedar Fields," Edgefield district, S.C., Aug. 29, 1779; son of Capt. Arthur (1742-1809) and Margaret (Smith) Simkins. His father was a representative in the South Carolina legislature; a member of the provincial congress of South Carolina in 1775; an officer in the Continental

army; member of the general assembly of South Carolina, and of the state constitutional convention, and voted against the adoption of the Federal constitution. Eldred Simkins attended the academy at Wellington conducted by Dr. Waddell, and was prepared for the bar at the Litchfield, Conn., Law school, and by Chancellor De Saussure of South Carolina. He was admitted to the bar, May 7, 1805, and established himself in practice at Edgefield Court House in 1806. He was married in 1807 to Eliza Hannah, daughter of Benaja Smith, and granddaughter of Gen. Elijah Clarke of Georgia, and of their children, John was killed at Battery Wagner in 1863; Eliza married Gov. F. W. Pickens (q.v.); Susan Ann married Senator Andrew Pickens Butler (q.v.); and Maria Edgeworth married James E. Calhoun. He served repeatedly in the South Carolina legislature; was lieutenant-governor of the state, 1812-14, and was elected to the 15th congress, Feb. 9, 1818, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John C. Calhoun (q.v.). He was re-elected to the 16th congress, March 3, 1818, serving 1818-21, and declined re-election. He was a member of the general assembly in 1824, and in 1830 became a law partner with his son-in-law, F. W. Pickens. He died in Edgefield district, S.C., in 1832.

SIMMONS, Franklin, sculptor, was born in Webster, Maine, Jan. 11, 1839; son of Loring and Dorothy (Batchelder) Simmons; grandson of John and Sophia (Delano) Simmons, and of William and Martha (Parker) Batchelder; great grandson of Samuel Simmons of Rhode Island, a Revolutionary soldier who served at Valley Forge,



STATUE OF
ROGER WILLIAMS.

took part in some of the most important battles, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender; and a descendant from the Rev. Stephen Batchelder, a colonial settler in New Hampshire, and from Governor Winslow of Massachusetts. He attended Bates college, Lewiston, Me., did some portrait work in Maine, and spent 1865-66 in Washington, producing portraits of Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Farragut, Porter, Seaward, Meade, Thomas, and many others. In 1868 he established his studio in Rome, where he spent most of his time. He was married to Baroness von Jeinsen (born Slocum), of Providence.

R.I., on June 9, 1892. He was knighted by the King of Italy in 1898, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bates, 1867; Colby, 1885; and Bowdoin, 1888. His most notable works include statues of William King and Roger Williams in the National Capitol; G.A.R. monument of General Grant for the National Capitol; the equestrian monument of General Logan; the Longfellow and Soldiers' monuments for Portland, Maine; O. P. Morton for Indianapolis; and Governor Pierpont of Virginia, for Statuary Hall, U.S. Capitol.

SIMMONS, Furriford McLendel, senator, was born in Jones county, N.C., Jan. 20, 1834; son of F. G. and Mary M. (Jermain) Simmons; grandson of F. G. and Rebecca Simmons, and of McLendel and Mary Jermain. He was graduated at Trinity college, Durham, N.C., 1873, and was admitted to the bar, 1875. He was Democratic representative from the second district of North Carolina in the 50th congress, 1887-89; was collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of North Carolina, 1893-96, and was elected U.S. senator in 1901 for the term expiring March 3, 1907. He received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity college, 1901.

SIMMONS, George Frederick, abolitionist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1814. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, and at the Divinity school, 1838. He was ordained as a Unitarian minister in 1838, and preached in Mobile, Ala., until driven out by a mob in 1840, because of his anti-slavery sentiments. He was installed at a church in Waltham, Mass., in 1841, but resigned in 1843 in order to give more time to theological study, and read at the University of Berlin, 1843-45. Returning to the United States he was ordained pastor of a Unitarian church in Springfield, Mass., 1848, but was obliged to resign in 1851 for denouncing, in the pulpit, an assault made upon an anti-slavery agitator by a mob of Springfield men. He was pastor of a church at Albany, N.Y., 1854-55. He is the author of: *Who was Jesus Christ?* (1839); *Two Sermons on the Kind Treatment and Emancipation of Slaves* (1840); *A Letter to the So-Called Boston Churches* (1846); *The Trinity* (1849); *Public Spirit and Mobs* (1851); *Faith in Christ the Condition of Salvation* (1854). He died in Concord, Mass., Sept. 5, 1855.

SIMMONS, Henry Clay, educator, was born in Harford, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1845; son of Daniel Smith and Elizabeth (Brown) Simmons, and grandson of Noah and Charity (Edmister) Simmons. He was graduated from Beloit college, A.B., 1869, A.M., 1871, and from the Chicago Theological seminary in 1872. He was ordained, May 8, 1872, and was pastor of Congregational churches at Fond du Lac, Wis., 1872-74; Marshall, Minn., 1874-79, and Walnut Grove, 1879-82.

He was married, Aug. 11, 1874, to Sarah Peterson, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Ann (Peterson) Lange. He was superintendent of home missions in Dakota, 1886-99. He conceived the idea of establishing Fargo college at Fargo, N. D., and was its president, 1894-99. He received the degree D. D. in 1897 from Chicago Theological seminary. He died in Fargo, N. D., Dec. 20, 1899.

SIMMONS, James Fowler, senator, was born in Little Compton, R. I., Sept. 10, 1795; son of Davis Simmons. He spent his childhood on his father's farm, and attended Mr. Fowler's private school in Newport, removing in 1812 to Providence. He was subsequently employed in various manufacturing concerns in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and in 1823 built a mill and began manufacturing in Simmonsville. He was a representative of the town of Johnston in the general assembly, 1827-40, excepting the years 1830 and 1834, serving on a committee sent to Washington in the interests of manufacturing corporations, and also as chairman of a committee sent from Providence in the great financial crisis of 1837. He was U. S. senator from Rhode Island, 1841-47, and lost the next two elections through favoring the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr (q. v.) but won the election, 1857, resigning his seat in August, 1862, and his term was completed by Samuel G. Arnold of Middletown. He was married, first, Oct. 21, 1820, to Eliza, daughter of Judge Samuel Randall, of Johnston; and secondly, in 1835, to Sarah Scott, daughter of Simon Whipple. He died at Johnston, R. I., July 19, 1864.

SIMMONS, Thomas J., jurist, was born in Crawford county, Ga., June 25, 1837; son of Allan G. and Mary (Cleveland) Simmons; grandson of William and Mary Simmons, and of William and Rhoda (Archer) Cleveland. He attended the common schools; studied law; was admitted to the bar, 1857, and commenced practice in Macon, Ga. He served through the civil war in the Confederate army, attaining the rank of brigadier general, February, 1865, and participating in all the battles in which the Army of Northern Virginia was engaged except the battle of Gettysburg. He was a state senator, 1865, 1871, and 1876, officiating as president of that body, 1876; a member of the state constitutional convention of 1877, serving as chairman of the finance committee; was judge of the superior court of Georgia, 1878-97; associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, 1887-94, and in the latter year, was appointed chief justice. Judge Simmons was thrice married: first in November, 1857, to Renin, daughter of Thomas Nollis; she died in November, 1863; secondly in January, 1868, to Lucile Peck, daughter of Reuben Wright; she died in November 1882; thirdly, March 1889, to Mrs. N. R. Renfro, daughter of Thomas Lancaster.

SIMMS, Jephtha Root, historiographer, was born in Canterbury, Conn., Dec. 31, 1807; son of Joseph and Phebe (Fitch); grandson of John and Mary (Stephens) and great-grandson of John and — (Throop) Simms. His father was a hat manufacturer; his grandfather a tanner and shoemaker, and a soldier in the French and Indian war; and his great-grandfather, a native of the South of England, was an architect and builder, who immigrated to America about 1730. From the Fitches who intermarried with the native Indians his Anglo-Saxon was intermingled with the American Indian blood. He was educated at the academy at Plainfield, Conn., and in 1824 the family removed to Plainfield Centre, N. Y. He was married in 1833 to Catharine Lawyer of Schoharie, who died childless in 1898. He studied geology, lectured on the subject and gathered a collection of specimens which in 1869 became the property of the state of New York by purchase for \$5,000. He was an active and corresponding member of numerous historical organizations in America and Europe. He also devoted several years to historical research and prepared and published: *History of Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York* (1845); *The American Spy, Nathan Hale* (1846); *The Trappers of New York* (1850); *The Frontiersmen of New York*, (2 vols., 1882-83). He died in Fort Plain, N. Y., May 31, 1883.

SIMMS William Gilmore, author, was born in Charleston, S. C., April 17, 1806; son of William Gilmore and Harriet Ann Augusta (Singleton) Simms. His father had emigrated from Ireland shortly after the American Revolution, and his mother came from a well known Virginia family, that had moved to South Carolina previous to the Revolution. His mother died before the son was two years old, and his father, leaving him in the care of his maternal grandmother, went West to live. Young Simms was obliged to attend a very primary school, and while a mere boy was apprenticed to a druggist. He began writing verse at an early age, and conceiving a dislike for the medical profession, which he had intended to enter, he began the study of law. Upon the death of Col. C. C. Pinckney, Aug. 16, 1825, he wrote a poem in heroic couplet which attracted considerable attention. He was married, Oct.



19, 1826, to Anna Malcolm, daughter of Othnie J. Giles of Charleston, S.C. On April 17, 1827, he was admitted to the bar. Simms's chief interest was in literary matters, and he felt that the great need of the Southern states and especially of South Carolina, was a literary journal. He accordingly started a paper, *The Tablet or Southern Monthly Literary Gazette*, Sept. 6, 1828, but he was poorly equipped in both experience and means, and the paper was short-lived. On Jan. 1, 1830, in company with E. S. Duryea, a Charleston printer, Simms bought the *City Gazette*, which he edited and published until June 7, 1832. His wife died that same year, and Simms left Charleston, visiting Massachusetts and New York, the two literary oases of America, starting life-long friendships with Bryant and the other literati of the North. Simms returned to Charleston, but it impressed him as a "city of tombs" and in 1833 he removed to New Haven, Conn. The North was not congenial to Simms's peculiarly Southern nature, and in 1835 he returned South, settling in Barnwell, S.C. He was married to Chevilette, daughter of Nash Roush of Barnwell, who brought him as a dowry a large plantation and many negroes. He had been writing romances up to this time, but for the next eight years, he wrote practically none. He became editor-in-chief of the *Magnolia or Southern Monthly* in June, 1842, but after struggling along, the magazine was discontinued in June, 1843. In January, 1845, he started the *Southern and Western Monthly Magazine*, which in January, 1846, was absorbed by the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and in March, 1849, he was made editor of the *Southern Quarterly Review*. In the meantime he had been active in politics, and during the nullification excitement of 1833 sided with Jackson rather than Calhoun; but as he saw the abolition sentiment gaining ground in the North, he feared for the welfare of the South where prosperity was so largely dependent on slavery. He represented Barnwell county in the state legislature, 1844-46, and in 1846 lacked only one vote of being elected lieutenant-governor of his state. He was an active secessionist in 1860 and was closely identified with the leaders in his own state, one of his sons serving in the Confederate States army. In 1863 his wife died, and of the fourteen children that had been born to him, only six were living, and when, in 1865, he saw Columbia destroyed before the invading army and his house marauded, he, the most sanguine of all the Confederates, was forced to acknowledge the cause lost. Then it seemed to him that all pleasure had gone out of life, and though he accomplished some literary work after that time, it was done for much needed money and not for love of the task, and it lacks the

artistic beauty of his other works. He is the author of many poems, romances, biographies and histories, the most significant of which are the following: poetry: *Monody on General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney* (1825); *Lyrical and Other Poems* (1827); *The Vision of Cortes, Cain and Other Poems* (1829); *The Tri-Color* (1830); *Atlantis* (1832); *Southern Passages and Pictures* (1839); *Donna Florida* (1843); *Grouped Thoughts and Scattered Fancies* (1845); *Areytos* (1846); *Charleston and her Satirists* (1848); *Lays of the Palmetto* (1848); *Sabbath Lyrics* (1849); *The City of the Silent* (1850). Dramas: *Norman Maurice* (1851), *Michael Bonnum* (1852), and *Benedict Arnold* (1863). Romances: *Martin Faber* (1833); *The Book of My Lady* (1833); *Guy Rivers* (1834); *The Yemassee* (1835); *The Partisan* (1835); *Mellichampe* (1836); *Richard Hurdia* (1838); *Carl Werner* (1838); *Pelayo* (1838); *Damsel of Darien* (1839); *Border Beagles* (1840); *The Kinsman* (1841); *Confession* (1841); *Beauchampe* (1842); *The Prima Donna* (1844); *Castle Dismal* (1845); *Helen Halsey* (1845); *Count Julian* (1845); *Wigwam and Cabin* (1846); *Katherine Walton* (1851); *The Golden Christmas* (1852); *As Good as a Comedy* (1852); *The Sword and Distaff* (1852); *Vaseoncelos* (1854); *Southward Ho* (1854); *Charlemont* (1856); *Eutaw* (1856); *The Cassique of Kiouha* (1859); *Joselyn* (1867); *The Cub of the Panther* (1869); *Voltmeir* (1869). History and biography: *The History of South Carolina* (1840); *Life of Francis Marion* (1845); *Life of Captain John Smith* (1846); *The Life of Chevalier Bayard* (1847); *The Life of Nathanael Greene* (1849); *The Lily and the Totem, or the Huguenots in Florida* (1850); and *South Carolina in the Revolutionary War* (1853). In 1865 he published a pamphlet on the destruction of Columbia, S.C., which was in part republished in "The War between the States" by Alexander H. Stephens, vol. II. (1870). He was also a voluminous contributor to magazines. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. He died in Charleston, S.C., June 11, 1870.

SIMON, Joseph, U. S. senator, was born in Germany in 1851. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1852 and settled in Portland, Oregon, in 1857, where he attended the public schools and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He was city councilman, 1877-80; secretary of the Republican state central committee in 1878; chairman of the committee in 1880, 1884, and 1886 and a delegate to the Republican national convention held at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892, serving on the national committee for Oregon. He was state senator from Multnomah county, 1880-88, and 1894-98, and was chosen president of the senate at the sessions of 1889, 1891, 1895, 1897, and 1898. He was elected U. S. senator, Oct. 6, 1898, for the vacant term expiring March 3, 1903. He

served as chairman of the committee of irrigation and reclamation of arid lands and as a member of the committees on judiciary, pensions, public buildings and grounds, and revolutionary claims.

SIMONDS, Frederic William, geologist, was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 3, 1853; son of Andrew Waite and Ellen R. (Cox) Simonds; grandson of Warren and Lydia (Waite) Simonds, and of William and Rachel (Fuller) Cox. He was graduated from Cornell university, B.S., 1875, M.S., 1876; from Syracuse university, Ph.D., 1879; and was instructor in geology and palaeontology at Cornell, 1875-77. He was married, Aug. 21, 1877, to Norma A. Wood, of Syracuse, N.Y., and was professor of geology, zoölogy, and botany at the University of North Carolina, 1877-81; special agent of the 10th census in the department of mining statistics, 1880; at the San Jose, Cal., high school, as teacher of science, 1882-83, vice-principal, 1883-84, and principal, 1884-85; resident graduate, Ithaca, N.Y., 1886; lecturer on economic geology at Cornell university, 1887; professor of geology and biology at the University of Arkansas, 1887-90; assistant geologist of the Arkansas Geological survey, 1887-92; associate professor of geology in the University of Texas, 1890-95, and professor from 1895. He was a member of several scientific organizations and was president of the Texas Academy of Science, 1899-1900. He received the degree of D.Sc. from the University of Arkansas in 1893. His publications include: *The Geology of Ithaca, N. Y. and the Vicinity* (1877); *The Habitat of Rhododendron Cataebense* (1879); *The Discovery of Iron Implements in an Ancient Mine in North Carolina*; and *Mica Mining in North Carolina* (1881); *The Geology of Washington County, Arkansas* (Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Arkansas for 1888, V. 4); *The Geology of Benton County, Arkansas*, with T. C. Hopkins (Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Arkansas for 1891, V. 2); *A Record of the Geology of Texas for the Decade ending December 31, 1896*; *Ferdinand von Roemer, the Father of the Geology of Texas: His Life and Work* (1902); *The Minerals and Mineral Localities of Texas* (Bulletin of the University of Texas Mineral Survey for Dec. 1902).

SIMONDS, William Edgar, lawyer, was born at Canton, Conn., Nov. 25, 1841; son of John and Hypheua Simonds. He was graduated from the Connecticut State Normal school, New Britain, 1860; taught school, 1860-62; and Aug. 18, 1862, enlisted as a private in the 25th Connecticut volunteers, in which regiment he was advanced to the grade of sergeant major, and at the battle of Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863, was promoted 2d lieutenant and received a congressional medal

for gallantry. He was discharged with his regiment on Aug. 26, 1863; was graduated from Yale, LL.B., 1866, and practised patent law at Hartford. Elected to the lower house of Connecticut legislature, he served as a member and house chairman of the joint standing committee on railroads, 1883, and in 1885 as speaker of the house. He was a Republican representative from the first Connecticut district in the 51st congress, 1889-91, being defeated for re-election by a small majority. While in congress he secured the passage through the house after a vigorous fight of the international copyright bill, for which service the French government made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1898. He was U.S. commissioner of patents, 1891-93, being at the same time professor of the law of patents at Columbian University, Washington, D.C. He was lecturer on patent law at Yale, 1884-93, and received from Yale the honorary degree of M.A. in 1890. He is the author of: *Design Patents* (1874); *Digest of Patent Causes* (1888); *Digest of Patent Office Decisions* (1890); *A Summary of Patent Law*; and *Whither: A Study of Immortality* (1900). He died in Hartford, Conn., March 14, 1903.

SIMONTON, Charles Henry, jurist, was born in Charleston, S.C., July 11, 1829; son of Charles Strong and Elizabeth (Ross) Simonton; grandson of John and Margaret (Strong) Simonton, and of John and Margaret (Law) Ross (who came from Ireland in 1794); great grandson of Charles and Jeannette (Gaston) Strong, and a descendant of John Gaston who lived before the Revolution. John Simonton came to South Carolina from Pennsylvania in 1770. Charles H. graduated from South Carolina college, Columbia, S.C., A.B., 1849; taught school, 1850; was admitted to the bar in 1851, and began practice in Charleston, S.C. He was married, April 27, 1852, to Ella, daughter of Thomas W. and Caroline E. (Jame-son) Glover, of Orangeburg, S.C. He was a member of the state legislature, 1858-76, with the exception of the civil war and reconstruction periods, officiating as speaker, 1865-67. He served as captain of the Washington light infantry, C.S.A., and as colonel of the 25th South Carolina volunteers, being held as prisoner at Fort Delaware during the last six months of the war; was U.S. judge of the district of South Carolina, 1886-93, and in the latter year was appointed U.S. judge of the fourth circuit. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by South Carolina college, 1895, and that of D.C.L. by the University of the South, 1895. Judge Simonton is the author of: *Lectures on Jurisprudence and Practice in the U.S. Courts* (1896); *Digest of the Equity Decisions, State of S.C.* (1857), and *The Federal Courts, Organization, Jurisdiction and Procedure* (1898).

SIMPSON, Edward, naval officer, was born in New York city, March 3, 1824. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Feb. 11, 1840, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy in 1846. He served during the Mexican war on the steamer *Vixen*; was transferred to the U.S. coast survey, serving 1848-50; was acting master of the *Congress*, on the Brazil station, 1850-53; was assistant instructor in naval gunnery at the U.S. Naval academy, 1853-54, and was commissioned master, July 10, 1854; and lieutenant, April 18, 1855. He was attached to the sloop *Portsmouth*, of the East India squadron, 1856-58, and took part in the bombardment and capture of the Barrier forts in Canton river, China. He was instructor in naval gunnery and commandant of midshipmen at the U.S. Naval academy, 1858-63; was commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1863, and was given charge of the monitor *Passaic*, 1863-64, taking part in the attacks on Forts Wagner, Sumter and Moultrie. He was promoted commander, March 3, 1865, and was fleet captain of the gulf squadron, receiving the surrender of the Confederate fleet before Mobile; was promoted captain, Aug. 15, 1870; was detailed on a special mission to Europe, 1870-73; had charge of the Newport, R. I., torpedo station, 1873-75; was in charge of the naval station at New London, Conn., 1878-80, and of the League Island navy yard, 1880-84. He was promoted commodore, April 26, 1878, and rear-admiral, Feb. 9, 1884, and was retired from active duty by age limit, March 3, 1886. He was president of the U.S. Naval institute, 1886-88, and is the author of: *Ordnance and Naval Gunnery* (1862); *The Naval Mission to Europe* (2 vols., 1873); and *Report of the Gun Foundry Board* (1885). He died in Washington, Dec. 2, 1888.

SIMPSON, Jerry, representative, was born in New Brunswick, March 31, 1842; son of Joseph and Paulina Simpson. He attended the public schools in Oneida county, N.Y., whither his family moved, 1846. He became a sailor in 1856 and commanded many large vessels on the Great Lakes until 1879. He served for a time in the 12th Illinois infantry during the civil war; left the army on account of illness; was married, Oct. 12, 1870, to Jane, daughter of James and Mary Cape, of Porter county, Ind., and settled in Barber county, Kansas, 1878, where he took up the business of stock-raising on a ranch near Medicine Lodge. He was originally a Republican, then Greenback, and later, Populist; was twice defeated for the state legislature on an independent ticket and was one of the first to organize the People's party. He was the Populist representative from the 7th Kansas district to the 52nd, 53rd, and 55th congresses, but was defeated in the election for the 54th congress, serv-

ing, 1891-95 and 1897-99. In November, 1898, he was defeated for the 56th congress, by Chester H. Long.

SIMPSON, Marcus de Lafayette, soldier, was born in Esperance, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1824; son of William and Lydia (McKonkey) Simpson, grandson of John and Mary (Schenck) Simpson, and grandson of John McKonkey, who owned the ferry on the Delaware River, over which Washington's army crossed the night of Dec. 25-26, 1776. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1846, and for his service in the Mexican war was brevetted 1st lieutenant and captain, 1847. He was quarter-master and commissary at various points, 1848-61; chief commissary in the department of the Pacific, 1859-61; commissary-general's assistant, 1861-67, and was brevetted colonel, brigadier-general and major-general, March 13, 1863. He was chief commissary of subsistence of the division of the Pacific, 1867-73; of the division of the Atlantic, 1873-79, and of the division of the Missouri, 1879-88. He was retired with the rank of colonel in 1888. He was married, Sept. 29, 1892, to Clara B., daughter of William H. and Clara (Hyde) Barnum, of Chicago, Ill., and in 1903, was residing at Riverside, Ill.

SIMPSON, Matthew, M. E. bishop, was born in Cadiz, Ohio, June 29, 1811; son of James and Sarah (Tingley) Simpson. His father died in 1813, and he lived with his uncle, Matthew Simpson, until 1827. He attended Madison college, an academy at Uniontown, Pa., 1828-30; was a tutor there in 1830; studied medicine, 1830-33, and practiced, 1833-34, but abandoned it for the ministry, joining the Pittsburg conference of the M. E. church in 1834. He was a preacher in the St. Clairsville circuit, Ohio, 1834-35; at Pittsburg, Pa., 1835-37, and was vice-president and professor of natural science at Allegheny college, 1837-39. He was the first president of Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) university, 1839-48, and also served as professor of mental and moral philosophy, 1839-48, and professor of mathematics and natural science, 1839-40. He was a member of the general conference of the M. E. church, 1844-52, and was elected and consecrated bishop in 1852. He was a delegate to the World's Evangelical alliance held at Berlin, Germany, in 1857; travelled abroad till 1859, when he removed to Evanston, Ill., and became president of the Garrett Biblical Institute. He delivered a series of addresses before the students of the Yale theological department in 1879, and was president of the general conference in Philadelphia, in 1884. He is the author of: *A Hundred Years of Methodism* (1876); *Cyclopaedia of Methodism* (1878); *Lectures on Preaching* (1879), and *Sermons* (1885). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1884.

SIMPSON, William Dunlap, governor of South Carolina, was born in Laurens district, S.C., Oct 27, 1823; son of John W. and Elizabeth (Saterwhite) Simpson, and grandson of Col. John and Mary (Wells) Simpson, who immigrated from Belfast, Ireland. He attended the academy at Laurens, S.C., and was graduated from South Carolina college, in 1843. He attended the Harvard Law school for one term; was admitted to the bar in 1846, and practised



in Laurens. He was married in March, 1847, to Jane E., daughter of H. C. Young, of Laurens, S.C., and had eight children, five being sons. He was several times a representative in the state legislature and state senator, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army as aide-de-camp to Gen. M. L. Bonham. He became major of the 14th South Carolina regiment, and its lieutenant-colonel, and was a representative in the 1st and 2d Confederate congresses, 1862-65. He was elected a representative in the 41st U.S. congress, in 1868, but was refused admittance by the Republican house on the ground of being disqualified under the 14th constitutional amendment. He was lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, 1876-79; governor, as successor to Wade Hampton (q.v.), 1879-80, and was chief-justice of the state supreme court, 1890-90. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the South Carolina college. He died in Columbia, S.C., Dec. 27, 1890.

SIMS, Charles N., educator, was born in Union county, Ind., May 18, 1835; son of John and Irene (Allen) Sims; grandson of William and Mary Sims; and of Joseph and Mary Allen, and a descendant of William Sims of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier. On Aug. 12, 1858, he was married to Eliza A. Foster, of Warren county, Ind. He was graduated at the Indiana Asbury university, A.B., 1859, A.M., 1861, and at Ohio Wesleyan university, A.M., 1860. He was principal of the Thorntown academy, 1857-59, president of Valparaiso college, Ind., 1860-62; pastor of Methodist churches at Richmond, Ind., 1862-63; Wabash, Ind., 1864; Evansville, Ind., 1865-66, Meridan Street church, Indianapolis, Ind., 1867-69 and 1893-98; Baltimore, Md., 1870-72; Newark, N.J., 1873-75; Brooklyn, N.Y., 1876-80. In 1875 he declined the presidency of the Illinois Wesleyan university, Bloomington; was elected chancellor of Syracuse university, 1881, and became also pastor of the First Church at Syracuse, N.Y., in 1898. He was delegate to the Centennial Conference of Methodism in 1884, to the General Conference, 1884 and 1888, and was commissioner to the Onondaga Indians, 1884-85. Indiana Asbury university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in

1870, and that of LL.D. in 1883. He is the author of the *Temperance Problem* (1872); *Life of T. M. Eddy, D.D.* (1877), and *Itinerary Time Limit* (1879).

SIMS, Clifford Stanley, jurist, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., Feb. 17, 1839; son of John Clarke and Emiline Marion (Clark) Sims; grandson of John and Mary (Neale) Sims; descendant of Maj. John Ross, and of Surgeon Alexander Ross of the Continental army. He attended the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. He was acting paymaster in the U.S. navy, 1862-64, and in 1864 was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Arkansas union volunteers, but was taken prisoner before he assumed command. He was married in August, 1865, to Mary Josephine, daughter of Charles Steadman and Mary Caroline (Bowman) Abercrombie of Memphis, Tenn. He was a member of the Arkansas constitutional convention, 1867-68; was a representative in the legislature, 1868-69; judge-advocate general of the state in 1868, and U.S. consul at Ottawa, 1869-78. He was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad in financial and legal matters, 1878-94, and lived at Mount Holly, N.J. He was a judge of the New Jersey court of errors and appeals, 1894-96, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the state of New Jersey, being its president for many years until March 3, 1896. He is the author of: *Origin and Signification of Scottish Surnames* (1862); *The Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey* (1866); and *Noye's Maxims of the Laws of England* (1870). He died in Trenton, N.J., on his way to court, March 3, 1896.

SIMS, James Marion, physician, was born in Lancaster district, S.C., Jan. 25, 1813. He was graduated from South Carolina college in 1832, and from the Jefferson Medical college, Pa., in 1835. He established himself in practice in Montgomery, Ala., in 1836; was married, Dec. 21, 1836, to Eliza Theresa, daughter of Dr. Bartlett Jones of Lancaster, S.C., and in 1848 founded a private hospital in Montgomery. He removed to New York in 1833; founded the Woman's Hospital association, studied hospital construction in Europe, and on his return secured the adoption of the pavilion system. He was in Paris, on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, and commanded as surgeon-in-chief, a hospital corps composed of Englishmen and Americans. He was a member of the American Medical association, corresponding fellow of the Imperial Academy of Medicine at Brussels, president of the American Medical association, and a member of various other prominent medical societies at home and abroad. He received the order of Knight of the Legion of Honor from the French

government, the Order of Leopold from the King of the Belgians, and decorations from the governments of Spain, Portugal and Italy. The citizens of New York city erected a bronze statue to his memory in Bryant Park. He died in New York city, Nov. 13, 1883.

SIMS, Thetus Willrette, representative, was born in Wayne county, Tenn., April 25, 1852; son of George and Jane Sims. He was brought up on a farm, educated at Savannah college, Tenn., and was graduated from Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., LL.B., 1876. He was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Linden, Tenn. He married, Dec. 26, 1877, Nannie H. Kittrel, of Maury county, Tenn. He was superintendent of public instruction for Perry county, Tenn., 1883-84; was presidential elector on the Cleveland and Stevenson ticket, 1892, and Democratic representative from the eighth district of Tennessee in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1903. He served on the committees on war claims and the District of Columbia.

SIMS, Winfield Scott, inventor, was born in New York city, April 6, 1844. He was graduated from the high school in Newark, N.J., 1861, and served in the 87th New Jersey regiment, 1861-65. He afterward became interested in apparatus of an electric nature, and invented many devices in electro-magnets. He was constructor of an electric motor, in 1872, weight 45 pounds, battery 20 half-gallon Bunsen cells, capable of propelling at the rate of one mile in fifteen minutes a sixteen-foot boat holding six persons. His submarine torpedo boat propelled by an electric dynamo, its power generated on shore or on ship-board, was the first application of electricity for the propulsion and explosion of torpedoes. Ten of these boats were purchased for the U.S. government service, their speed rated at ten to eleven and a half miles an hour. He subsequently devised a boat with a 250-pound charge of dynamite, having a speed of eighteen miles an hour, and invented the Sims dynamite gun, used against the Spanish by the Cubans. Five of these guns, rigged on a swift tug, throw at least sixty projectiles at a torpedo boat while travelling a mile, the projectiles being sufficiently powerful to destroy the boat with a single shot. Previous to the war with Spain, 1898, Mr. Sims refused to sell his guns to the Spanish government.

SINCLAIR, William, soldier, was born in Ohio, Feb. 8, 1835. He was graduated at the U.S. Military academy in 1857, and was assigned to the 3rd artillery, being commissioned 2nd lieutenant, July 31, 1858. He performed garrison and frontier duty, 1858-61, taking part in suppressing John Brown's raid in Virginia in 1859; was promoted 1st lieutenant, April 30, 1861; and

in March, 1862, joined the Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Yorktown in April and May, 1862; was commissioned colonel U.S.V., June 27, and was given command of the 6th Pennsylvania reserves, 3rd brigade (Truman Seymour), 3rd division (George A. McCall), 5th corps under Gen. F. J. Porter. During the Seven Days' battle he was at White House, Va. He fought at the second Bull Run, the 3rd division (John F. Reynolds) being temporarily attached to McDonald's corps and was engaged at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and Antietam, Sept. 17, in the 1st brigade (Seymour), 3rd division (Meade), 1st corps under Gen. Joseph Hooker. At Fredericksburg Sinclair commanded Seymour's brigade; was severely wounded, and was on sick-leave, Dec. 13, 1862, to March 15, 1863. He commanded a brigade in the defences of Washington, D.C., for two months, and on June 6, 1863, resigned his volunteer commission to command a battery in the Vicksburg campaign. He joined his battery, July 4, 1863, the day that Pemberton surrendered; participated in the capture of Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863, and was acting assistant inspector-general, 13th corps, July 27 to Oct. 12, 1863. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel U.S.V., Oct. 12, 1863; was assistant inspector-general of the 13th corps, participating in the Red River expedition; and on July 22, 1864, was attached to the inspector-general's bureau at Washington. He resigned his volunteer commission, July 3, 1865, and on Sept. 30, was made quartermaster at the U.S. Military academy. He was promoted captain, 3d artillery, Dec. 11, 1865, major, 2d artillery, April 6, 1885, lieutenant-colonel, 5th artillery, June 6, 1896, and colonel, 7th artillery, March 8, 1908. He was retired, with rank of brigadier-general, Feb. 8, 1899.

SINGER, Isaac Merritt, inventor, was born in Oswego, N.Y., Oct. 27, 1811. He was a machinist and with a few improvements of his own devising, set up a sewing-machine factory in Boston. At that time the American patents for the point-eyed needle and travelling shuttle were held by Howe, who compelled Singer to withdraw. The latter removed to New York city, interested a lawyer and capitalist, named Clarke, and opened the factory of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Centre street. Singer was again enjoined by Howe but arranged a compromise under which he continued manufacturing by paying Howe a royalty for every needle and shuttle used. Subsequently he invented the self-adjusting feeder. The importance of this improvement was immediately recognized and Howe, in order to sell his machines, was forced to pay Singer an immense royalty for the use of the patent feeder. The Singer company met with great success. The

business was changed to a stock company, and a few shares were given to the head of each department, Singer and Clarke holding an equal number of the majority of all the shares. Disagreements followed and the control of the business was absorbed by Clarke and Mackenzie, the latter a former manager. Upon their demand that Mr. Singer invent a new family sewing-machine within a specified time, he severed his connection with the company and removed to Paris, where he lived for several years. He was married in 1865, in New York, to Isabella Eugenia Summer-ville, whom he had met in Paris. Of their children, Isabella Blanche married, in 1888, the Duc Decazes, and Wimmeretta married, first, Prince Louis Wilfred de Icoy-Montbelliard and secondly, Prince Edmond Melchior de Polignac, descendant of the Prime minister of Charles X. Isaac Singer's estate, estimated at \$30,000,000, was left to his widow and children. He died at his home in Torquay, England, July 23, 1875.

SINGLETON, Esther, author, born in Baltimore, Md., of Southern and English ancestry. In 1837 she removed to New York city. In that year she became connected with the editorial staff of Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography. Subsequently she wrote articles on music for "Scribner's Cyclopaedia of Music and Musicians" and for the "International Cyclopaedia." After 1891 she wrote many articles and literary and musical criticisms for the leading newspapers and reviews. She is the author of: *Turrets, Towers and Temples* (1898); *A Guide to the Opera* (1899); *Great Pictures* (1899); *The Wonders of Nature* (1900); *Paris* (1900); *Romantic Castles and Palaces* (1901); *Love in Literature and Art* (1901); *The Furniture of Our Forefathers* (2 vols., 1900-1901); *Famous Paintings* (1902); *London* (1902); *Social New York under the Georges, 1714-1776* (1902), and *French and English Furniture* (1903). She also translated from the French, Albert Lavignac's "Music Dramas of Richard Wagner" (1898), and "Musical Education" (1903).

SINGLETON, Otho R., representative, was born in Jessamine county, Ky., Oct. 14, 1814. He was graduated at St. Joseph college, Bardstow, Ky., and at the Lexington Law school, and began practice in Canton, Miss., in 1838. He was a member of the lower house of the state legislature for two years, and of the state senate for six years, and was a Democratic presidential elector, voting for Pierce and King in 1853. He was a Democratic representative in the 33d, 35th and 36th congresses, 1853-55, and 1857-61. He resigned his seat in congress, Jan. 12, 1861, with the Mississippi delegation, but his resignation was not accepted, and his seat was declared vacant, March 14, 1861. He was a representative from Mississippi in the 1st and 2d Confederate

States congresses, serving from Feb. 22, 1862, to the close of the government, meantime holding a position on General Lee's staff as aide-de-camp. He was again elected a representative from the fourth district of the reconstructed state of Mississippi to the U.S. congress, serving in the 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th congress, 1875-83, and from the fifth district (having removed from Canton to Forest), in the 48th and 49th congresses, 1883-87. He died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1889.

SITGREAVES, Charles, representative, was born in Easton, Pa., April 22, 1803; son of William Sitgreaves 3d (born in Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1772) and Ursula (Bullman) his wife; grandson of William Sitgreaves 2d (born Dec. 12, 1729) and Susanna (Deshon) his wife; great-grandson of William Sitgreaves 1st (born in England, Feb. 17, 1704). He received a liberal education; was admitted to the bar at Easton, Aug. 17, 1824, and began practice in Phillipsburg, N.J. He was married to Jane Louisa Depew (1803-1887). He was major commandant in the state militia, 1828-38; member of the state assembly, 1831-33, and of the council, 1834-35, being president of the latter, 1835. He was a trustee of Lafayette college, Pa., 1843-53, and received the honorary degree A.M. from the College of New Jersey in 1852. He was a member of the upper house of the state legislature, 1852-54; a trustee of the State Normal school, 1855-64; the first mayor of Phillipsburg, 1861, and a member of the 39th and 40th congresses, 1865-69. He was president of the Belvidere-Delaware railroad company, 1850-70, and the first president of the Phillipsburg bank, 1866-78. He died at Phillipsburg, N.J., March 16, 1878.

SITGREAVES, John, delegate, was born in New Berne, N.C., about 1740. He studied law and began its practice in his native town. He was appointed an officer in the regiment of minutemen of Dobbs county, under Col. Richard Caswell, who defeated the loyalists, under General McDonald, at Moore's Creek, Feb. 27, 1776, known as the "Lexington of the South" and for which Colonel Caswell gained promotion to the rank of major-general. He was also Governor Caswell's aide-de-camp at the battle of Camden, Aug. 16, 1780. He was a delegate from North Carolina to the Continental congress, 1784-85, being in attendance at Trenton, N.J., from Nov. 1 to Dec. 24, 1784, when the government was transferred to New York city. He was a member of the house of commons, 1786-89, and U.S. district judge for North Carolina, 1789-1802. He died at Halifax, N.C., March 4, 1802.

SITGREAVES, Samuel, representative, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1764; son of William (born 1729) and Susanna (Deshon) Sit-

SIVITER

greaves. He had a thorough education in Philadelphia and studied law under James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1783; was married Nov. 27, 1783, to Franconia Allibone of Philadelphia, and began the practice of his profession in Easton, 1786. He was a member of the state constitutional convention, 1789-90, and a representative in the 4th and 5th congresses, 1795-99, and U.S. commissioner to England under the Jay treaty, 1797-99. He was married a second time in Philadelphia, June 6, 1796, to Maria Angelina, daughter of Daniel Kemper, of New York city. He founded the Easton Library (now "Carnegie Library"), the Easton Bible Society, Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, was the first town clerk of Easton and its most eminent citizen. He defended Senator William Blount, accused of instigating the Creeks and Cherokees to aid the British in conquering Spanish territory in Florida, 1797, and John Fries, of Pennsylvania, prosecuted for treason, 1799. He returned to the practice of his profession at Easton in 1800. He was president of the Easton bank, 1815-27, and a trustee of Lafayette college, Pa., 1826-27. He died at Easton, Pa., April 4, 1827.

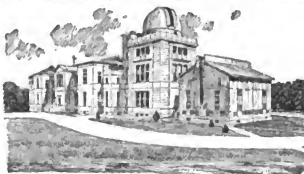
SIVITER, Anna Pierpont, author, was born in Fairmont, Va., April 14, 1859; daughter of Gov. Francis Harrison (q.v.) and Julia (Robertson) Pierpont, and granddaughter of Samuel and Dorcas (Platt) Robertson. She was married, June 21, 1886, to William Henry Siviter, editor of the *Chronicle Telegraph*, Pittsburg, Pa. For two years she edited all the Sunday-school publications of the Methodist Protestant church, and is the author of *Nehe, a tale of the Times of Artaxerxes* (1891), and of various contributions to prominent publications. She was residing in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1903.

SKERRETT, Joseph Salathiel, naval officer, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1833. He joined the U.S. navy as midshipman, Oct. 12, 1848; served on the razeed *Independence* on the Mediterranean; was advanced to passed midshipman, June 15, 1854; master, Sept. 15, 1855, and lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1855. He was ordered to the sloop *Saratoga* off the African coast, engaged in suppressing the slave trade; took part in the capture of the slaver *Nightingale* and in 1862 returned to the United States and was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862. He commanded the U.S. gunboat *Aroostook*, of the Western Gulf squadron, and on June 27, 1864, he attacked and demolished the Confederate fortifications at the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas. He was promoted commander, Jan. 9, 1867, and commanded the apprentice-ship *Portsmouth*, 1867-68. He was on duty at the naval academy,

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1868-72; commanded the *Macedonian* and *Saratoga*, 1868-72; the *Portsmouth*, on a surveying voyage in the Pacific, 1873-75; and in 1873 was in the harbor of Honolulu when the revolution was threatened, and succeeded in quelling the disturbance and placing King Kalakana on the throne. He was promoted captain, June 5, 1878; commanded the flagship *Richmond* of the Asiatic station, 1881-84; succeeded to the command of the Asiatic station in 1883; was in charge of the naval asylum, Philadelphia; was promoted commodore, Aug. 4, 1889; was commandant at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., 1889-90; commander of the Pacific station, 1892-93; and of the Asiatic station, 1893-94. He was promoted rear-admiral, April 16, 1894, and was retired, July 9, 1894. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 31, 1896.

SKINNER, Aaron Nichols, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 10, 1845; son of Benjamin Hill and Mercy (Burgess) Skinner; grandson of Benjamin Hill and Mary (Nichols) Skinner and of Ebenezer and Mercy (Hale) Burgess, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Skinner, who came from Chichester England, to Malden, Mass., as early as 1853; and in the eighth generation from Thomas Burgess who came from England to Salem, Mass., about 1630. He removed with his parents to Beloit, Wis., in 1862; attended the district schools, and Beloit college, Wis., 1865-67, taking a special course in astronomy at the University of Chicago, 1867-70, and acting at the same time as assistant in the Dearborn observatory. He was married, Feb. 9, 1874, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah and Sally (Walker) Gibbs, of Framingham, Mass. He was associated with the U.S. Naval observatory, Washington, D.C., as assis-



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tant astronomer, 1870-98; as astronomer in charge of the 9-inch transit circle, 1893-98, and from the latter year as professor of mathematics, U.S. navy, succeeding John R. Eastman (q.v.), retired. In 1894-95 Professor Skinner determined the places of 8689 stars in the zone 14° to 18° south declination as a contribution to the great *Star Catalogue* of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft* from 23° degrees south declination to the North

Pole; discovered four variable stars, and was chief of the U.S. Naval observatory expedition to the island of Sumatra to observe the total solar eclipse of May 17, 1901. He was made a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1891 of which he was elected a fellow, 1893, and also a member of the Astronomical and Astrophysical society of America and of the Astronomische Gesellschaft.

SKINNER, Charles Montgomery, author, was born in Victor, N.Y., March 15, 1832; son of Charles A. and Cornelia (Bartholomew) Skinner; grandson of Warren and Nancy (Farnworth) Skinner and of Oliver and Mary (Everett) Bartholomew, and a descendant of the Skinner and Bartholomew families that settled in New England about 1630. He removed to Cambridge, Mass., 1853, and to Hartford, Conn., 1866, attending the common schools of both places. He was married in 1876 to Ada, daughter of James and Harriet Blanchard, of Washington, D.C. In 1884 he became associated with the editorial staff of the *Daily Eagle*, Brooklyn, N.Y. He lectured on musical and geographical topics, and syndicated series of articles on labor conditions; the U.S. army; prison methods; and American communities. He is the author of: *Myths and Legends of Our Own Land* (1896); *Nature in a City Yard* (1897); *With Feet to the Earth* (1897); *Villon, the Vagabond* (1898), a drama played by his brother, Otis Skinner; *Myths and Legends Beyond Our Borders* (1898); *Do-nothing Days* (1899); *Myths and Legends of Our New Possessions* (1899), and *Flowers in the Pine* (1900).

SKINNER, Charles Rufus, educationist, was born at Union Square, Oswego county, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1814; son of Avery and Charlotte Prior (Stebbins) Skinner. His father, a native of New Hampshire, settled in Watertown, N.Y., in 1816, and in Oswego county in 1826. The son attended Clinton Liberal institute and was graduated from the Mexico academy, N.Y., 1866, meanwhile teaching in the schools which he attended. He was assistant postmaster at Watertown, 1866-67; in charge of the New York house of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, 1867-70; part owner, business manager and city editor of the *Watertown Daily Times*, 1870-74. He was married, Oct. 16, 1873, to Elizabeth Baldwin of Watertown, N.Y. He was a member of the board of education of Watertown, 1875-84, of the New York assembly, 1876-80, and a representative in the 47th and 48th congresses, 1881-85, where he was instrumental in securing the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, and was the author of the bill providing for the special delivery system. He was deputy state superintendent of public instruction, 1886-92; supervisor of teachers' institutes and training

classes, 1892-96, and state superintendent of public instruction from April 7, 1895. He was elected president of the National Educational association in 1896; was a life member of the New York State Press association, a trustee of St. Lawrence university, and of the Albany Home School for the Deaf. He received the degrees: A.M. from Hamilton, 1889, LL.D. from Colgate, 1895, and Litt.D. from Tufts, 1901. He is the author of: *Commercial Advantages of Watertown*, N.Y. (1876); *New York Question Book* (1890); *Arbor Day Manual* (1891); *Manual of Patriotism for the Schools of New York* (1900).

SKINNER, Henrietta Channing Dana, author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., youngest daughter of Richard Henry, Jr. (q.v.) and Sarah (Watson) Dana. She attended private schools in Boston and Paris; was a special student at Radcliffe college, Cambridge, for two years, 1886-87; and began to contribute articles to Scribner's and other magazines as early as 1878. She was married, June 25, 1892, to Henry Whipple Skinner of Detroit, Mich., where she subsequently made her home. She is the author of: *Espiritu Santo*, a novel (1899); *Heart and Soul*, a novel; (1901), and contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Catholic World*, and *Harper's Magazine*.

SKINNER, Otis Ainsworth, author, was born in Royalton, Vt., July 3, 1807. He joined the ministry of the Universalist society in 1826, and was pastor at Baltimore, 1831-36; Haverhill, 1836-37; Boston, 1836-46, and New York city, 1846-49. He returned to Boston in 1849, and in 1857 removed to Elgin, Ill. He was president of Lombard university, Galesburg, Ill., 1857-59; and pastor at Joliet, Ill., 1859-61. Lombard conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D., 1858. He edited the *Southeast Pioneer*, 1831-36; the *Gospel Sun*, 1836-37, and the *Universalist Miscellany*, 1844-49; and is the author of: *Universalism Illustrated and Defended* (1839); *Miller's Theory Exploded* (1840); *Letters on Revivals* (1842); *Prayer Book for Family Worship* (1843); *Letters on Moral Duties of Parents* (1844); *Lessons from the Death of the Young* (1844); *Reply to Hatfield* (1847); *Death of Daniel Webster* (1852). He died in Napierville, Ill., Sept. 18, 1861.

SKINNER, Richard, governor of Vermont, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 30, 1778; son of Gen. Timothy Skinner. He attended the Litchfield law school, practised law in Manchester, Vt., 1799; was state's attorney for Bennington county, 1800-12; a representative in the 13th congress, 1813-15; in the state legislature, 1816-18; speaker of the house, 1818; assistant judge of the supreme court, 1815-16, and declined the chief-justiceship in 1817. He was governor of the state, 1820-24, and chief justice of the state supreme court, 1825-29. He was president of the north-

eastern branch of the American Educational society and a member of the board of trustees of Middlebury college, 1817-33. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Middlebury in 1817. He died in Manchester, Vt., May 23, 1833.

SKINNER, Thomas Harvey, educator, was born at Harvey's Neck, Perquimans county, N.C., March 7, 1791; son of Joshua and Martha Ann (Blount) Skinner; and a descendant of Governors Harvey and Eden and from the English Elizabethan family of Blounts. His early education was received at Edenton academy, N.C., and he entered the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1807, graduating A.B., 1809, A.M. 1812. He studied law at Edenton and theology at Princeton under President Smith and was licensed to preach in December, 1812. He was co-pastor with Dr. Janeway in the Second church, Philadelphia, 1812-16; pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, 1816-23, forming the Arch Street church in 1823, and being its pastor until 1833, except for a few months in 1828 when he was called to Boston and tried the change. He was Bartlet professor of sacred rhetoric at Andover Theological seminary, 1833-35; was pastor of the Mercer Street church, New York city, 1835-48; and professor of sacred rhetoric, pastoral theology and church government at Union Theological seminary, 1848-71. He was married to Emily Montgomery. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1825, and that of LL.D. in 1855 by Williams college. He is the author of: *Religion of the Bible* (1839); *Aids to Preaching and Hearing* (1839); *Hints to Christians* (1841); *Vinet's Pastoral Theology* (1854); *Vinet's Homiletics* (1854); *Discussions in Theology* (1868); and *Thoughts on Evangelizing the World* (1870); besides many sermons, tracts and pamphlets. He died in New York city, Feb. 1, 1871.

SKINNER, Thomas Harvey, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1820; son of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Harvey (q.v.) and Emily (Montgomery) Skinner. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, A.B., 1840, A.M. 1843; attended Andover Theological seminary, 1842-43, and was graduated from the Union Theological seminary in 1843. He was ordained by the presbytery of Newark, Dec. 8, 1843, and was married in 1843 to Mary S., daughter of Benjamin Day. He was pastor at Paterson, N.J., 1843-46; New York city, 1846-56; Honesdale, Pa., 1856-59; Stapleton, N.Y., 1859-68; Fort Wayne, Ind., 1868-71, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1871-81. He was professor of theology at McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, Ill., 1881-90, and professor of divinity, 1890-92. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1867, and that of LL.D. by Washington and Jefferson college in

1891. He was a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1839-71; and bequeathed \$25,000 to Parsons college, Iowa. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4, 1892.

SLACK, Elijah, educator, was born in Lower Wakefield, Pa., Nov. 24, 1784. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1808; A.M., 1811; was principal at Trenton academy, N.J., 1808-12, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick, N.J., in 1811. He was vice president and professor of natural philosophy at the College of New Jersey, 1812-17; removed to Cincinnati in 1817; was superintendent of the Literary and Scientific institute there, 1817-19; and president of Cincinnati college, 1819-28. He removed to Brownsville, Tenn., where he conducted a high school, 1837-44, and returned to Cincinnati in 1844. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by Ohio Medical college and that of LL.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1863. He published: *Key to Chemical Nomenclature* (Cincinnati 1828); *Treatise on Electricity; Incompatibles and Poisons; Discourse on Agricultural Chemistry* (1831). He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1866.

SLADE, William, governor of Vermont, was born in Cornwall, Vt., May 9, 1786; son of Col. William Slade, a Revolutionary veteran and native of Washington, Conn. He was graduated at Middlebury college, A.B., 1807, A.M., 1810; was admitted to the bar, 1810; began practice in Middlebury, and was a presidential elector in 1813, voting for Madison. He established a book store at Middlebury and became interested in politics and in historical and literary studies. He established the *Columbian Patriot* which he edited, 1814-16, and in 1816 was elected secretary of state, holding the position, 1817-25, serving at the same time as judge of the Addison county court and subsequently as state's attorney. He was a clerk in the state department at Washington, 1823-29. In 1829, on Jackson's accession to the Presidency, he lost his office and resumed the practice of law in Middlebury. He was a representative from Vermont in the 22d-27th congresses, 1831-43; a reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Vermont, 1843-44; governor of Vermont, 1845-46, and secretary of the national board of popular education, up to the time of his death. He is the author of: *Slade's State Papers* (1823); *Laws of Vermont* (1825); *Speech on the Petition for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, Dec. 20, 1835*, which was suppressed by the house of representatives, and *Reports of the Supreme Court of Vermont* (1844) He died in Middlebury, Vt., Jan. 18, 1859.



SLAFTER, Edmund Farwell, author, was born at Norwich, Vt., May 30, 1816; son of Sylvester and Mary Armstrong (Johnson) Slafter; grandson of John and Elizabeth (Hovey) Slafter and of Calvin and Mary (Armstrong) Johnson, and a descendant of John Slafter the immigrant ancestor. He was a student of Theford academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1840; studied at Andover Theological seminary; was principal of the academy at Topsfield, Mass., 1841-42; was admitted to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1844 and advanced to the priesthood in 1845. He was rector of St. Peter's, Cambridge, Mass., 1844-46, and rector of St. John's, Jamaica Plains, 1846-53. In 1849 he was married to Mary Anne, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Brown) Hazen, of Boston, Mass. He was assistant minister of St. Paul's Boston, 1853-57, and a superintendent in the American Bible society, resident in Boston until 1877 when he resigned and devoted his time to historical work. He became a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a Fellow of the Royal Historical society of England, and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1890. He is the author of: *The Assassination Plot in New York in 1776* and *Memorial of John Slafter, with Genealogical Account of his Descendants* (1869); *The Charter of Norwich, Vermont, etc.* (1870); *Sir William Alexander and American Colonization* (1873); *The Copper Coinage of the Earl of Stirling, 1632* (1874); *Voyages of the Northmen to America* (1877); *Voyages of Samuel de Champlain* (1882); and *History and Causes of the Inconvent Latitudes as Recorded in the Journals of the Early Writers, Navigators and Explorers relating to the Atlantic Coast of North America, 1535-1740* (1882); *Memoir of John Cheekley* (1897); memoirs of Samuel de Champlain, Fitch Edward Oliver, M.D., Charles W. Tuttle, Rev. William S. Bartlet; *Remarks on the Life of Samuel Eliot, LL.D.*; *Remarks on Coat Armor*; *Annual Reports as Registrar of the Diocese of Massachusetts*, and many monographs on historical subjects.

SLATER, James Harvey, senator, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., Dec. 28, 1826. He was educated in the public schools, moved to California in 1849 and to Oregon Territory in 1850, where he entered the profession of the law in 1854. He was clerk of the district court for Benton county, 1853-56; member of the territorial assembly, 1857-58; representative in the first legislative assembly of Oregon, 1859; a presidential elector in 1868; the representative from Oregon in the 42d congress, 1871-73, and U.S. senator, 1879-85. He died at La Grande, Oreg., Jan. 28, 1899.

SLATER, John Fox, philanthropist, was born in Slaterville, R.I., March 4, 1815; son of John

(born in Belper, Derbyshire, England, Dec. 25-1776) and Ruth (Bucklin) Slater, and grandson of William Slater and of John Bucklin. He learned the cotton business under his father, an extensive manufacturer, being placed in charge of his father's mills in Jewett City, R.I., in 1831, and subsequently establishing a manufactory of his own in Norwich, Conn., in which he acquired great wealth. He was actively interested in educational advancement, contributing liberally to the establishment of the Norwich Free academy. In April, 1882, he established the Slater Fund of \$1,000,000 for the education of freedmen in the south, the producers of the cotton spun by machines introduced into America by his great uncle, Samuel Slater. His son, William Albert Slater, erected a building to the memory of his father for the Norwich Free academy at a cost of \$150,000. He died in Norwich, Conn., May 7, 1884.

SLATER, Samuel, manufacturer, was born at Holly House farm, near Belper, Derbyshire, England, June 9, 1768; fifth son of William and Elizabeth (Fox) Slater. His father, a landed proprietor, farmer and timber merchant, died when the son was fourteen years of age. In 1783 Samuel apprenticed himself for a term of six and one half years to Jedediah Strutt of New Mills, Duffield, cotton spinner, "to learn his art." Mr. Strutt was at that time building a large cotton factory at Milford and was a partner with Sir Richard Arkwright.

The mills contained the most improved machinery, and young Slater became not only a skilful machinist but gained a thorough knowledge of patent-rights and suits-at-law. His master also instilled in him habits of economy that were never forgotten. After serving his full time with Mr. Strutt he was employed by him in the oversight of the mill and in the erection of new works, which latter experience served him well in his subsequent career in America. He was first induced to make his home in the new world by reading the advertisement in a Philadelphia paper of a reward of £100 offered by a society for a machine to make cotton rollers. To avoid the risk of leaving England as a machinist, at that time prohibited by an act of Parliament, he told no one of his intention, and avoided carrying with him any plans, patterns, or written memoranda, excepting his indenture,



which he concealed, trusting his memory entirely as to the construction of the machinery in the Arkwright and Strutt mills. He left Derbyshire for London, Sept. 1, 1789, sailing for New York, Sept. 13, and reaching that port after a passage of sixty-six days. He engaged with the New York Manufacturing company, and finding no encouragement for the introduction of improved machinery in New York, he planned to go to Philadelphia, but was induced by Capt. Brown, of the New York and Providence packet line, to correspond with Moses Brown, of Providence, R.I., who was then attempting to operate a spinning-jenny, built by Daniel Anthony and others in 1787. This spinning frame, of thirty-two spindles, had been set up in an old fulling mill at Pawtucket, where Brown undertook to operate it by water power but found the machinery too loosely built. This early effort at spinning cotton with a Hargreaves jenny determined Moses Brown to obtain the services of young Slater, with the hope of securing the Arkwright spinner, then successfully operated in English cotton mills. He took him to Pawtucket and there showed him the machinery then in partial operation, which Slater condemned and offered to replace by new machinery with three cards, drawing and roving, and two spinning frames, one for twenty-four, and the other for forty-eight spindles, after the Arkwright patent, then unknown in America, and to put it in operation, making its success a condition of receiving any remuneration except one dollar per day. He did the work from memory and almost entirely with his own hands, and at the end of the year 1790 had it in successful operation. In 1793, Almy, Brown & Slater built a new factory, the first American mill entirely equipped with American built machinery, which they set in motion July 12, and the original seventy-two spindles taken from the old fulling mill, gradually increased as the demand for American spun cotton yarn called for a supply. His success induced capital to invest in cotton spinning, and in 1798 Mr. Slater, with Oziel Wilkinson, Timothy Green, and William Wilkinson, built a second mill on the east side of the Pawtucket river, the firm being Samuel Slater & Co. After this mill had been operated for some time, five or six of the hands left and erected for themselves a small mill, and by 1812 more than one hundred factories operating 80,000 spindles, had been started in different parts of the country, each drawing its knowledge of the business from Samuel Slater's mill in Pawtucket. He was the first in America to introduce Sunday-schools among the laborers in factories, and from Pawtucket they were introduced into Providence in 1815, by William Jenkins, a clerk with Mr. Slater. At first the

schools were designed for general instruction and subsequently biblical instruction was added by religious societies. In 1806 Mr. Slater was joined by his brother John, also an English cotton spinner, who had determined to make his home in America, and in 1807 they erected at North Smithfield, R.I., a cotton mill, which, under the supervision of John Slater, proved very profitable, and the village and mill became known as Slaterville. In 1812 he erected mills at "Oxford South Gore," (afterward East Webster) Mass., increasing their capacity each year, and in 1815-16 he added to the enterprise the manufacture of woolen cloth. He introduced the spinning of thread from cotton for domestic use in sewing in 1793. In 1811 he took into partnership Mr. Bela Tiffany, a former clerk, and Slater & Tiffany erected the first cotton mill built on the French river, which led to the establishment of woolen and cotton mills and the incorporation, in 1832, of the town of Webster and the village of East Webster, Mass. Mr. Slater took especial interest in the improvement of roads, and invested largely but not profitably in turnpike stock. In 1822, his attention being directed to the great capabilities of the Amoskeag falls on the Merrimac river, he purchased the property controlling the water-power and founded the manufacturing interests of Manchester, N.H. In the financial revulsion of 1829 he met with heavy pecuniary losses, but by making heroic sacrifices he passed the ordeal with unimpaired credit and added to his property the Providence Steam Mills and the mills at Wilkinsonville, in Sutton, Mass. He was married soon after arriving in America to Hannah, daughter of Oziel Wilkinson of Pawtucket. She died in 1812, leaving ten children. His second wife, who survived him, was Mrs. Esther Parkinson of Philadelphia. He died in East Webster, Mass., April 21, 1835.

SLAUGHTER, Gabriel, governor of Kentucky, was born in Virginia, in 1767. He moved to Kentucky in childhood, became a farmer, and was a representative from Mercer county in the Kentucky legislature, 1799-1800, and senator, 1801-08. He was colonel of a Kentucky regiment at the battle of New Orleans, and won a vote of thanks from the legislature for gallant conduct. General Jackson entertained a high opinion of him as a soldier and patriot. He was a man of determined firmness, and in that respect resembled Jackson. On one occasion, while acting as president of a court-martial the result of which was not in accordance with General Jackson's views, the court was ordered to reverse its proceedings, but Slaughter



SLAUGHTER

declined to comply, saying that he knew his duty and had performed it. He was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, 1808-12, and again in 1816, on the ticket with George Madison for governor. Madison died Oct. 14, 1816, and Slaughter was thereupon *ex officio* governor for the term of four years ending with 1819. He died in Mercer county, Ky., Sept. 19, 1830.

SLAUGHTER, Phillip, clergyman, was born in Springfield, Va., Oct. 26, 1808; son of Capt. Philip Slaughter, of the 11th Continental regiment, Army of the Revolution. He was the cousin of William Bank Slaughter, who organized the state of Wisconsin. Phillip was educated privately and at the academy at Winchester, Va.; studied law at the University of Virginia, 1825-28, and was admitted to the bar. He entered the Episcopal theological seminary, Alexandria, Va., 1833; was ordained deacon in Trinity church, Staunton, 1834, and priest in St. Paul's church, Alexandria, 1835. He was rector at Dettingen, Va.; of Christ church, Georgetown, D.C., 1836-40; of the parishes of Meade and Johns, 1840-43, and St. Paul's church, Petersburg, Va., 1843-48. On account of ill health he spent 1848-49 in foreign travel. In 1856 he erected a church on his own land in Culpeper county, and officiated there without remuneration until the Federal army destroyed it in 1862. He then preached in his own house, in camps and hospitals. In 1874 he received the degree of D.D. from William and Mary college. The church convention made him historiographer of the diocese of Virginia. He edited *The Virginia Colonizationist* (1850); *The Army and Navy Messenger*; *The Southern Churchman* (1865), and is the author of: *St. George's Parish History* (1847); *Man and Woman* (1860); *Life of Randolph Fairfax* (1862); *Life of Colonel Joshua Fry* (1880); *Historic Churches of Virginia* (1882); *Life of Hon. William Green* (1883); *Views from Cedar Mountains* (1884); *The Colonial Church of Virginia* (1885); *Christianity the Key to the Character and Career of Washington* (1885); and an *Address to the Minute-Men of Culpeper* (1887). He died in Culpeper county, Va., June 12, 1890.

SLAYDEN, James Luther, representative, was born in Graves county, Ky., June 1, 1853; son of Thomas A. and Letitia E. Slayden. He was educated in the public schools of Kentucky, and at the Washington and Lee university, Va., 1872-73. He became a cotton merchant, and was a representative in the legislature of Texas in 1892. He declined re-election, and served as a Democratic representative from the twelfth district of Texas in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1905.

SLEIGHT, Mary Breck, author, was born in New York city; daughter of Henry C. and Jane

SLEMMER

(Keese) Sleight, granddaughter of Henry and Mary (Remsen) Sleight; and of John D. and Catharine (Kip) Keese, and great-granddaughter of Maj. John Keese, an officer on Washington's staff and a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Her grandfather, Henry Sleight, attained the rank of colonel in the Continental army. On her mother's side she comes of Quaker ancestry—the Bownes of Flushing and the Keeses of Keesville—and the family was connected by marriage with the families of Washington Irving and J. Fenimore Cooper. Her father, Henry C. Sleight, a soldier in the war of 1812 was a New York publisher; founder of the first daily newspaper west of Albany—the *Rochester Daily Advertiser*. His publishing house in New York city was burned in the great fire of 1835. In 1844 he removed with his family to Geneseo, Ill., and Miss Sleight was educated in the Geneseo seminary. After 1875 she made her home in Sag Harbor, L.I., N.Y. She is the author of: *Prairie Days* (1879); *Osego Chronicles* (1879); *Pulpit and Easel* (1885); *House at Crage* (1886); *Flag on the Mill* (1887); *The Knights of Sandy Hollow* (1890); *An Island Heroine* (1898).

SLEMMER, Adam Jacoby, soldier, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1828. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, in 1850; was assigned to the 1st U.S. artillery; served in the Seminole Indian war, 1850-51; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1851, and served on frontier and garrison duty, 1851-54. He was promoted 1st lieutenant April 30, 1854; was assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the U.S. Military academy, 1855-56; assistant professor of mathematics, 1856-59; served in garrison with the 1st artillery, Capt. Abner Doubleday, at Fort Moultrie, S.C., 1859-60;



and was transferred to Barrancas Barracks, Fla., 1860-61, where he commanded Company G, 1st U.S. artillery, the only Federal force to protect the U.S. forts and navy yard in Pensacola Bay in January, 1861, and on Jan. 10, 1861, he removed his command from Fort Barrancas to Fort Pickens, which he refused to surrender to the

state authorities of Florida and Alabama. He was reinforced and ordered with his company to report at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and was promoted major of 16th infantry, May 14, 1861. He was engaged in organizing and recruiting his regiment at Chicago, Ill., July-Aug. 1861; was acting inspector-general of the department of the Ohio, August-November, 1861, and took part in the expedition from Parkersburg to Roane Court House, Va., in September, 1861. He was engaged in Buell's operations in Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, taking part in the siege of Corinth, the movement to Louisville, Ky., and in the advance to the relief of Nashville. He was promoted brigadier-general U. S. volunteers Nov. 29, 1862, and commanded a regiment in the Army of the Cumberland, in the Tennessee campaign. He was severely wounded at Stone's river, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 31, 1862, for gallant services at that battle. He was on sick leave of absence, March-July, 1863; and was president of the board of examination of sick and wounded officers, at Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, 1863-65. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of 4th infantry, Feb. 8, 1864; and was brevetted colonel, and brigadier-general U. S. A. March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion. He was on garrison duty at Fort Schuyler, and at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y., 1865-66; was mustered out of volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865, and was a member of the board of examiners of candidates for promotion in the army, 1866. He died at Fort Laramie, Kan., Oct. 7, 1868.

SLICER, Thomas Rogers, clergyman, was born in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1847; son of the Rev. Henry and Elizabeth (Coleman) Slicer; grandson of Andrew and Elizabeth Slicer and of George and Susau (LePage) Roberts. He attended the Baltimore City college, Baltimore, Md.; and was a Methodist minister in Maryland, Colorado, and New York, 1867-76. He was married, April 5, 1871, to Adeline, daughter of Theodore C. and Adeline Herbert, at Beverly, N. J. In 1881 he entered the Unitarian ministry and was pastor at Providence, R. I., 1881-90, at Buffalo, N. Y., 1890-97, and of the Church of All Souls, New York city, from 1897. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1872. He is the author of: *Doctrines of the Unity of God in the First Three Centuries* (1893); *The Great Affirmations of Religion* (1900); *The Power and Promise of Liberal Faith* (1900); *One World at a Time* (1902); *Shelley—An Appreciation* (1903).

SLICHTER, Charles Sumner, mathematician and engineer, was born in St. Paul, Minn., April 16, 1864; son of Jacob Baldwin and Catherine (Huber) Slichter; grandson of John and Eliza-

beth (Bechtel) Slichter and of John and Fannie Huber. He was graduated from Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., A. B., 1885, M. S., 1887; and was at the University of Wisconsin, as instructor in mathematics, 1886-89; assistant professor of mathematics, 1889-92, and professor of applied mathematics from 1892. He was married, Dec. 23, 1890, to Mary Louise, daughter of John A. and Maria McKinnon Byrne of Madison, Wis. He served as commissioner and secretary to the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History survey, 1900-03, and was president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1900-03. He carried on special investigations on the motions of ground waters for the Hydrographic division of the U. S. geological survey from 1894; and on the reorganization of the hydrographic work in 1902, was made consulting engineer. With C. A. Van Velzer, he is the joint author of: *Advanced Algebra* (Parts I and II., 1888); *Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables* (1891); *School Algebra* (1892); *University Algebra* (1892); *Manual of Four Place Logarithms* (1892); and author of: *Harmonic Curves of Three Frequencies* (1898); *Note of the Pressure within the Earth* (1898); *Theoretical Investigations of the Motions of Ground Waters* (1899); *The Mechanics of Slow Motions* (1900); *Logarithmic Tables for Rapid Computation* (1901); *A New Method of Determining the Velocities of Underground Waters* (1902); *The Motions of Underground Waters* (1902); *Recent Criticism of American Scholarship* (1903); and numerous shorter contributions to technical and scientific papers.

SLIDELL, John, statesman, was born in New York city, in 1793. He was graduated from Columbia college in 1810, studied law in New York city and practised in New Orleans, La., 1810-35. He was the unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 21st congress in 1828; was U. S. district attorney for Louisiana, 1829-33, and was defeated for the U. S. senatorship in 1834. He was U. S. minister to Mexico in 1841; and a States' rights Democratic representative in the 28th and 29th congresses, 1843-45, resigning in 1845, having been appointed U. S. minister to Mexico to adjust the difficulties arising from the annexation of Texas to the Union. He was refused recognition by the Mexican government, and returned Jan. 26, 1847. He was again defeated for U. S. senator in 1849; was appointed U. S. minister to Central America in 1853; was elected U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Pierre Soulé, to accept the mission to France, and took his seat Dec. 5, 1853. He was re-elected in 1855, for the term ending March 3, 1861, and retired from the U. S. senate, Feb. 4, 1861, to become Confederate States commissioner

to France. While *en voyage* he was taken from the British mail steamer *Trent*, Nov. 8, 1861, by Capt. Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., in command of the *San Jacinto*, and brought to the United States and imprisoned in Fort Warren, Boston harbor. He was released by order of the President, when the demand for reclamation was made by the British government; sailed for France Jan. 1, 1862, and although his plea for the recognition of the Confederate States by France was ineffectual, he began negotiations for a loan of \$15,000,000, pledging the cotton crop of the southern states as security. He continued to reside in France until 1865, when he settled in London, Eng., where he died, July 29, 1871.

SLOAN, Samuel, capitalist, was born in Lisburn, county Down, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1817; son of William and Elizabeth (Simpson) Sloan; and grandson of William Sloan and of William and Margaret (Johnston) Simpson of Belfast, Ireland. He attended the Columbia College grammar school; obtained employment as a clerk in 1831, and later engaged as a merchant. He was married, April 8, 1844, to Margaret, daughter of Peter Zabriskie and Maria (Van Vechten) Elmendorf of Somerville and New Brunswick, N.J. He was a resident of Brooklyn, N.Y., from 1844 to 1861, was a supervisor of Kings county, N.Y., 1850-51, and Republican state senator, 1858-59. In Dec., 1854, he removed to New York. He entered the railway service as a director of the Hudson River railroad, and in 1855 he became its president, holding the office till 1865. During his presidency of the Hudson River railroad, he served as president of about sixteen small roads. He was commissioner for the Trunk lines, 1865-67, and a director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, 1864-65, and its president, 1867-99. In 1897 he gave \$5,000 to Rutgers college, and a like sum to Columbia college and other institutions.

SLOANE, James Renwick Wilson, educator, was born in Topsham, Vt., May 29, 1823; son of the Rev. William and Mary (McNeice) Sloane, and a descendant of William Sloane, who came from Ayr, Scotland, about 1800. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college in 1847; was president of Richmond college, Ohio, 1848-50, and of Geneva college, Ohio, 1851-56. He was licensed by the Reformed Presbytery of the Lakes, Oct. 21, 1852, and ordained by the same, Jan. 13, 1855; was graduated from the Reformed Presbyterian Theological seminary at Northwood, Ohio, in 1853; was pastor at Rushsylvania, Ohio, 1854-56; of the Third Reformed church in New York city, 1856-68, and was professor of systematic theology and homiletics in the Reformed Presbyterian Theological seminary at Allegheny city, Pa., 1868-86, accepting also the pastoral charge of the First Reformed Pres-

byterian church of that city. He was married first, October, 1849, to Margaret Anna Wylie, daughter of the Rev. James and Mary (Trumbull) Milligan of Ryegate, Vt.; secondly, in June, 1857, to Margaret Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Donald Campbell and Jane (Stevenson) McLaren of Geneva, N.Y.; and thirdly, in January, 1865, to Frances Beard, daughter of William and Mary Matilda (Conn) Swanwick of Swanwick, Ill. He received the degree of D.D from Westminster college in 1869. He died in Allegheny city, Pa., March 6, 1886.

SLOANE, John, representative, was born at York, Pa., in 1779. He removed to Ohio while it was still a territory; was a representative from Jefferson county in the 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th general assemblies, 1803-06 and 1807-08, and speaker, 1805 and 1806; colonel of militia in the war of 1812; receiver of public moneys at Canton, Ohio, 1808-16, and at Wooster, 1816-19, and was a representative from the sixth district of Ohio in the 16th and 17th and from the twelfth district in the 18th-20th congresses, serving, 1819-29. He was clerk of the court of common pleas for seven years; secretary of state, 1841-44, and treasurer of the United States from Nov. 27, 1850, to April 1, 1853. He died at Wooster, Ohio, May 15, 1856.

SLOANE, William Milligan, historian, was born in Richmond, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1850; son of James Renwick Wilson Sloane (q.v.), and Margaret Anna Wylie (Milligan) Sloane. His first American maternal ancestor, James Milligan, immigrated in 1796.

He was graduated from Columbia college, A.B., 1868; A.M., 1871; taught in Newell school, Pittsburg, Pa., 1868-72; and studied in Berlin and Leipzig, 1873-76, while he was private secretary, 1873-75, to George Bancroft, U.S. minister to Berlin, helping him with Vol. 10 of his "History of the United States." He

was married, Dec. 27, 1877, to Mary Espey, daughter of Francis and Mary (Anderson) Johnston of Philadelphia, Pa. He was an assistant secretary of the legation, 1876; assistant professor of Latin at the College of New Jersey, 1877-83; and professor of history and political science there, 1883-96. In 1888 he was offered the Latin professorship at Columbia, but declined and occupied the Seth Low chair of history there, 1896-99. He was an officer in the French Academy and a member of



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several clubs in the United States. He received the degree Ph.D. from Leipzig in 1876; that of L.H.D. from Columbia in 1887, and that of A.M. from Princeton in 1896. He edited the *New Princeton Review*, 1885-88, contributed to the magazines, and is the author of: *Life and Work of J. R. W. Sloane* (1888); *The French War and the Revolution* (1890); *The Life of James McCosh* (1892); *Napoleon Bonaparte* (4 vols. 1895-97); *The French Revolution and Religious Reform* (1902).

SLOAT, John Drake, naval officer, was born in New York city, in 1780. He was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, Feb. 12, 1800, was honorably discharged, May 21, 1801, and returned to civil life. He served on the U.S. frigate *United States* as sailing master, 1812-15, taking part in the capture of the British frigate *Macedonian*, Oct. 25, 1812. He was commissioned lieutenant, July 24, 1813, and was on leave of absence, 1815-17. He took part in the capture of the pirate brig *Palmyra* by the schooner *Grampus* in 1823, and succeeded to the command of the *Grampus* in 1824, destroying the pirate town of Foxhardo, Porto Rico, and capturing the pirate chief Colfrequinas in 1825. He was promoted master-commandant, March 21, 1826; and captain, Feb. 9, 1837; commanded the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., 1840-44; the Pacific squadron, 1844-46, during which time he gave protection to the early settlers of California, who upon the advice of Frémont, had proclaimed a republic, June 14, 1846, and Sloat occupied Monterey, July 7, 1846, and raised the United States flag. Upon the outbreak of the war with Mexico, he was relieved by Com. Robert F. Stockton. He was in command of the Norfolk navy yard, 1847-51; and was superintendent in charge of the construction of the Stevens battery, 1851-55. He was retired, Dec. 21, 1861; was promoted commodore on the retired list, July 16, 1862, and rear-admiral, July 25, 1866. A memorial window to Admiral Sloat, Commodore Stockton and Admiral Farragut was placed in St. Peter's chapel, Mare Island navy yard, California, in 1903. He died in New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1867.

SLOCUM, Arthur Gaylord, educator, was born in Steuben, N.Y., Oct. 10, 1847; son of Henry and Sally R. Slocum. He was prepared for college at Whitestown, N.Y., seminary; graduated from the University of Rochester in 1874, and was principal of private schools, 1874-76. He was married in July, 1875, to Mary M. Calvert, of Cortland, N.Y.; was superintendent of schools and principal of Free Academy, Corning, N.Y., 1876-92, and in 1892 was elected president of Kalamazoo college. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1892.

SLOCUM, Henry Warner, soldier, was born in Delhi, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1827. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1853 and was promoted 2d lieutenant, 1st artillery; served in the Seminole Indian war in Florida, 1852-53, and in garrison at Fort Moultrie, 1853-56. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1855, and resigned this commission, Oct. 31, 1856. He practised law in Syracuse, N.Y., 1856-61; was a member of the state assembly in 1859 and was instructor of artillery to the New York militia with the rank of colonel, 1859-61. On May 21, 1861, he was commissioned colonel, 27th N.Y. volunteers, and served in the 1st brigade, 2d division, under General McDowell at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he was wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., Aug. 9, 1861, and took part in the defenses of Washington, D.C., 1861-62. He commanded the 1st division, 6th army corps, Army of the Potomac, under General George B. McClellan, in the seven days' battles, June 25-July 1, 1862, and was ordered in reserve at Savage's Station, and on June 29, 1862, was ordered across White Oak Swamp to relieve Keyes's corps, holding the ground from the swamp to the Charles City road. He was promoted major-general, July 4, 1862; commanded the 1st division, 6th army corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign, and the 12th army corps, Army of the Potomac, under Hooker in the Chancellorsville campaign, and under Meade at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, where he commanded the right wing of the army during a part of the battle, and by modifying the orders received from headquarters saved the army from a disastrous rout at Culp's Hill. He took part in the pursuit of the Confederate forces into Virginia, commanded the district of Vicksburg, April-August, 1864, and the 20th army corps, Army of the Cumberland (formerly Hooker's), in the Atlanta campaign, August-September, 1864. When Sherman re-organized his army, April 1, 1865, he commanded the 14th and 20th army corps into the left wing, which he constituted a distinct army, under the title of the Army of Georgia, and assigned General Slocum to the command. Slocum served in Sherman's march to the sea, and in the campaign of the Carolinas, November-December, 1864, being present at the surrender of Savannah, Dec. 21, 1864, and at the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Durham Station, N.C., April 26, 1865, after which he marched his army to Washington, where it passed in review before the President and was disbanded. He resigned his commission in the volunteer army, Sept. 28, 1865, and resumed his law practice in Brooklyn, N.Y. He refused the appointment of colonel in the U.S. army, in 1866; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for

secretary of state of New York, in 1865, was presidential elector from New York in 1868; was a Democratic representative from Brooklyn, N.Y., in the 41st and 42d congresses, 1869-73, and was elected the Democratic representative at large from New York state to the 48th congress by a majority of 109,702 over Howard Carroll, his Republican opponent, and served, 1883-85. He was president of the Brooklyn city board of public works, 1876-84, and a member of the East River Bridge commission. He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 14, 1894.

SLOCUM, William Frederick, educator, was born at Grafton, Mass., July 29, 1851; son of William Frederick and Margaret Tinker Slocum; grandson of Oliver E. and Polly Slocum, and of Edward and Laura Tinker, and a descendant of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts. He was graduated from Amherst, A.B. in 1874 and from Andover Theological seminary, B.D. in 1878. He studied in Germany, 1874-75; was ordained Aug. 27, 1878; was married, July 29, 1880, to Mary Goodale Montgomery, daughter of William and Sarah (Temple) Montgomery of Wakefield, Mass., and was pastor of the Congregational churches in Amesbury, Mass., 1878-83, and of the 1st church in Baltimore, Md., 1883-88. He was president and professor of psychology and historical philosophy in Colorado college, 1888. He received the degree LL.D. from Amherst college, 1893, and from the Nebraska university, 1894. He is the author of numerous articles on sociological and philosophical subjects.

SLUTER, George (Ludwig), clergyman and author, was born in Rodenberg, Hesse Cassel, Germany, May 5, 1837; son of Frederick Ludwig and Eleonor Dorothy (Krafts) Sluter. His mother was born at Wunstorf, Germany, in 1805, and died in St. Louis, Mo., July 2, 1849. Her family owned and occupied the ancient barony of Bothmer. His father was born in Osnabrück, Germany, Oct. 17, 1791, and died in New Orleans, La., Oct. 12, 1866. The Sluters are descended from an old family of jurists in Westphalia. In June, 1847, Mr. Sluter's parents settled in St. Louis, Mo. He was graduated from Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., in 1860; from the Princeton Theological seminary in 1863; was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick, 1863, and became pastor at Rensselaer, 1863-65, and St. Louis, Mo., 1865-70, Duluth, Minn., 1870-71; Shelbyville, Ind., 1871-81, and Arlington, N.J., 1881-94. He was secretary of home missions of the southern synod of Missouri, 1866-70, and during the same years, associate-editor of the *Missouri Presbyterian*, and New York correspondent for the *Cincinnati Herald and Presbyterian*, 1880-90. He was secretary of the Presbyterian Ministers' association of New York and vicinity, 1886-1901.

He was married at Booneville, Mo., March 30, 1870, to Sallie A., daughter of Dr. William F. Collum, of Jeffersonville, Ind. She died July 2, 1873. He was married again at Shelbyville, Ind., Oct. 2, 1877, to Mary, daughter of James G. Reid of Morristown, Ind. She died June 17, 1894. He is the author of: *Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb* (1868); *Life and Character of Joseph Hamilton* (1872); *The Value of Religious Literature* (1873); *Memorial of Mrs. Jane Major* (1874); *Centennial History of Shelby County* (1876); *History of Our Beloved Church* (1876); *A Eulogy of Masonry* (1878); *Historical and Critical Investigations of the Acta Pilati* (1879); *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Shelby County, Indiana* (1880); *The Religion of Politics* (1880); *Life of Emperor Tiberius* (1881); *Family Religion* (1883); *Walking with God* (1884); *The Six Water Pots, or a Eulogy of Home* (1897).

SMALL, Albion Woodbury, educator, was born at Buckfield, Maine, May 11, 1854; son of Albion Keith Parris and Thankful (Woodbury) Small and grandson of David and Mary (Adams) Small. He was graduated at the Portland high school, 1872; at Colby university, 1876, and at the Newton Theological institution, 1879. He studied history and philosophy at the University of Berlin, 1879-80, and at the University of Leipzig, 1880-81. In 1881, while at Leipzig, he was apprised of his election as professor of history at Colby university. He was married, June 20, 1881, to Valeria, daughter of Valentine and Lina (Stoffregen) von Massow of Berlin. He was professor of history and political economy at Colby, 1881-88; reader in history at Johns Hopkins university, 1888-89; president of Colby university,

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and in addition to his executive duties, occupied the Babcock chair of intellectual and moral philosophy, 1889-92, and in 1892 was made head of the department of sociology in the University of Chicago. In 1881 he became a member of the Maine Historical society; in 1889 received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins university. In 1895 he became the first editor of the *American Journal of Sociology*. In 1903 he was appointed one of the vice-presidents, and one of the organizing committee of three, of the World's Congress

of Arts and Sciences of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. He is the author, in collaboration with George E. Vincent, of *Introduction to the Study of Society* (1894). His other publications are monographs, the most important of which are catalogued in the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago.

SMALL, John Bryan, A.M.E.Z. bishop, was born in St. Joseph's parish, Barbadoes, B.W.I., March 14, 1845; son of John Bryan and Kitty Small. He was graduated at St. John Lodge, and at Codrington college, Barbadoes, A.B., S.T.B.,



and A.M. He visited the west coast of Africa, 1862-65, held a government clerkship in Belize, Honduras, 1866, and subsequently entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist church. In 1871, while visiting the United States, he joined the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church. He was married, Oct. 23, 1873, to Mary J. Blair of

Norwalk, Conn., an ordained minister of the A.M.E.Z. church. He served a number of charges in the New England, North Carolina, and Philadelphia and Baltimore conferences, and in 1896 was elected bishop of the last named. The foreign mission work of his church was put under his supervision, and occupied a great deal of his time and attention. He received from Livingston college, N.C., the honorary degree of D.D. in 1887. Bishop Small is author of: *Practical and Exegetical Pulpitery*; *The Human Heart Illustrated*; *Code on Discipline of the A.M.E. Zion Church*; and *Predestination, Its Scriptural Import*.

SMALL, John Humphrey, representative, was born in Washington, N.C., Aug. 29, 1858; son of John Humphrey and Sally (Sanderson) Small. He attended Trinity college, N.C., but left in 1876 to teach school until 1880. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and was reading clerk of the state senate, and superintendent of schools in Beaufort county that year. He was solicitor of the inferior court of Beaufort county, 1882-85; proprietor and editor of the *Washington* (N.C.) *Gazette*, 1883-86; attorney of the board of commissioners of Beaufort county, 1888-96; member of the city council, 1887-90, and for one year during that period, was mayor of Washington. He was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the first congressional district in

1888, and of Beaufort county, 1889-1898; and was a Democratic presidential elector from the first congressional district of North Carolina in 1897. He was married in 1890 to Isabella C., daughter of Rufus W. and Mary L. (Perry) Wharton, of Washington, N.C. He was chairman of the public school committee for several years and represented the first district of North Carolina in the 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1899-1905.

SMALLEY, George Washburn, journalist, was born in Franklin, Suffolk county, Mass., June 2, 1833; son of the Rev. E. and Louisa (Washburn) Smalley. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856; studied law under George F. Hoar, at Worcester, Mass., 1853-54, and at the Harvard Law school, 1854-55. He practised law in Boston, 1856-61; and accompanied the Federal army under General Frémont, as a correspondent to the *New York Tribune*. He served as aide to Gen. Joseph Hooker at the battle of Antietam, and in 1863 became a member of the editorial staff of the *Tribune*. He was married in 1862 to Phoebe Gamant, adopted daughter of Wendell Phillips of Boston, Mass. He was in Europe during the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866; and organized the London branch of the *New York Tribune*, in 1867. He was in charge of the European correspondence of the *Tribune*, 1867-95; and was special U.S. commissioner at the Paris exposition of 1878; and became American correspondent of the *London Times* in July, 1895. He is the author of *London Letters* (1890); *Studies of Men* (1895).

SMALLS, Robert, representative, was born in Beaufort, S.C., April 5, 1839; son of Robert and Lydia Smalls. He was a slave until May, 1862, when he procured his freedom, began the rigger's trade in Charleston, and soon drifted into a seafaring life, sailing about the coasts of South Carolina and Florida and acquiring a knowledge of the various inlets and harbors which he used to the advantage of the Federal army and navy in 1862-65. In 1861 he entered service on the Confederate steamboat *Planter* of Charleston Harbor, and May 13, 1862, while the officers were absent in the city, Smalls, in charge of the crew of eight colored men, ran the vessel down the bay and delivered her to the Federal authorities. He was pilot of the U.S. monitor *Keokuk* in the famous attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1863, when she was struck by Confederate balls 96 times, 19 shots passing through her; she sank next morning off Light House inlet. Smalls, with her commander, Ryan, after a narrow escape, was taken aboard the *Ironsides*. He was pilot of the U.S. navy until July, 1863, when General Gilmore took charge of the department of the south and Smalls was taken into the quartermaster's department and made pilot in charge of Light

House and Stone inlets. On Dec. 1, 1863, when the steamer *Planter*, Captain Nickerson, loaded with supplies for the troops on Morris Island, was coming through Folly Island creek the Confederates from Secessionville opened fire upon her. Captain Nickerson deserted his post, and Smalls, who was on board as pilot, taking her through the creek, assumed command and carried her safely out of reach of the guns. For this act he was promoted to the rank of captain by order of General Gilmore, who had witnessed the attack from Morris Island, and placed in command of the *Planter*, which was used as a supply boat along the coast until September, 1866, when she was taken to Baltimore, put out of commission and sold. He was a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1869 and 1895; a member of the South Carolina house of representatives, 1869-70; of the state senate, 1870-75, and a Republican representative from South Carolina in the 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th and 49th congresses, 1875-79 and 1881-87. He was a Republican delegate to several Republican national conventions; was in the South Carolina state militia, 1865-77, rising from lieutenant-colonel to major-general, and he organized, 1879, and was captain of the Beaufort light infantry. He was appointed collector of the port of Beaufort in 1889 by President Harrison, in 1898 by President McKinley, and in 1902 by President Roosevelt.

SMALLWOOD, William, governor of Maryland, was born in Kent county, Md., in 1732; son of Bayne and Priscilla (Heberd) Smallwood. He studied in Kendale and at Eton, England, and on his return to America took part in the French and Indian war. He was appointed colonel and given command of the Maryland battalion and joined Lord Stirling's brigade, taking part in the battle of Brooklyn Heights, Aug. 20, 1776. He was stationed at Fort Putnam; defeated a detachment of the British below Fort Washington; and took part in the battle of White Plains, where he was wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general Oct. 23, 1776, and commanded the first brigade, Maryland line, at Staten Island, N.Y.; took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and during the following winter was stationed at Wilmington, Del., where he captured a British brig, loaded with provisions. He commanded his brigade at Monmouth, Scotch Plains and Camden; was appointed major-general in September, 1780, and succeeded Baron DeKalb to the command of a division. He was elected a delegate to the Continental congress, but did not serve, having been elected to succeed William Paca as governor of the state in November, 1785. He retired to Prince George county, Md., in 1788. On July 4, 1898, a monument was dedi-

cated to his memory at Smallwood Place, Charles county, Md., by the Maryland Society. Sons of the American Revolution. He died in Prince George county, Md., Feb. 14, 1792.

SMEDLEY, William Thomas, artist, was born at Chester county, Pa., March 6, 1858; son of Peter and Amy A. Smedley; grandson of Peter and Sarah Smedley, and a descendant of George Smedley, who came from Derbyshire, England, in 1682, and settled in Chester county, Pa. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. He entered a newspaper office in 1873, subsequently studied engraving in Philadelphia and art in the Academy of Fine Arts there. He went to New York in 1880 and later to Paris, where he studied with Jean Paul Laurens. In 1880 he opened a studio in New York city and became an illustrator for standard American periodicals. In 1882 he was engaged by the publishers of "Picturesque Canada" to travel through Canada and the northwest and make illustrations for a work published under the auspices of the Marquis of Lorne. He took a trip around the world in 1886. He was married in 1892 to May Rutter, daughter of Edward P. and Emily (Rutter) Darling, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. He exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1888, and was a member of the Society of American Artists, of the American Water-color society, and an associate of the National Academy of Design. He became especially well known as an illustrator of books and magazine stories. His paintings include: *An Indiscreet Question*; *A Thanksgiving Dinner*; *A Summer Occupation*, and portraits.

SMELTZER, Josiah Pearce, educator, was born in Carroll county, Md., Sept. 10, 1819; son of George and Sarah (Pearce) Smeltzer, and grandson of Michael and Mary Ann (Hoyer) Smeltzer, and of Josiah and Elizabeth (Stevens) Pearce. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college in 1846 and from the Gettysburg Theological seminary, in 1848, and was pastor at Harper's Ferry and Salem, Va., 1848-61; professor of theology at Newbury college, S.C., 1861-65; president, 1861-77, and president of Walhalla, S.C., Female college, 1877-85. He was twice married, first Oct. 22, 1848, to Harriet A. Buffington, and secondly June 17, 1851, to Annie E. Eichelberger of Harper's Ferry. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Erskine college, S.C. He died in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 31, 1887.

SMILEY, Albert Keith, educator, was born in Vassalborough, Maine, March 17, 1828; son of Daniel and Phoebe (Howland) Smiley; of Scotch descent on father's side and Puritan on mother's. He was graduated from Haverford college, A.B., 1849, and was married, July 8, 1857, to Eliza Phelps Cornell, daughter of Richard and Mary Annette Cornell. He was an instructor at Hav-

erford, 1849-53, and with his twin brother, Alfred H., he established an English and classical academy in Philadelphia, where he remained for four years. He was principal of the Oak Grove seminary, Vassalborough, Maine, 1858-60; and was superintendent and principal of Friends School, Providence, R.I., 1860-79. He received the degree A.M., from Haverford in 1859, and the honorary degree, A.M., from Brown university in 1877. In 1870 he established a summer resort at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., where, from 1883, he held each autumn a conference of prominent friends of the Indian, entertaining for four days two or three hundred persons as his private guests. Also from 1895 he held each spring a similar conference for the promotion of international arbitration. He was made a member of the board of Indian commissioners in 1879, and was chairman of a commission of three, appointed in 1890, under a law of congress, to select reservations for the Mission Indians of Southern California. In 1898 he presented to the city of Redlands, Cal., a library building and adjoining park costing \$60,000. Also, in conjunction with his twin brother in the same town, he developed an estate called Canyon Crest Park, comprising two hundred acres, and commanding fine mountain and valley views, which was thrown open freely to the public. He was made a member of the board of trustees of Brown university in 1875, and was a member of the board of trustees of Bryn Mawr college, Pa., from its foundation, and president of the board of trustees of the New York State Normal school, at New Paltz, N.Y., from its foundation.

SMILEY, Elmer Ellsworth, educator, was born in Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 6, 1862; son of Alpheus and Rosetta (Kathan) Smiley; grandson of William and Ovanda (Botsford) Smiley and of John B. and Sarepta (Walker) Kathan and a descendant of Deacon William Smiley, of Scotch-Irish descent who settled at Jaffrey, N.H., 1740. He was graduated from Syracuse (N.Y.) university A.B., 1885, and from the Yale Divinity school, D.B., in 1890; was principal of Union school, East Bloomfield, N.Y., 1885-87, and graduate student at Yale, 1890-91. He was married, June 17, 1891, to Edith Constance, daughter of Abram and Samantha (Venton) House, of Lysander, N.Y. He was pastor of Pilgrim church, Vancouver, Wash., 1891-94; of the First Congregational church, Cheyenne, Wyo., 1894-98; chaplain of the Wyoming state legislature, 1896-97, and was elected president of the University of Wyoming, 1898. He received the degree of D.D., from Syracuse university in 1899, and an honorary degree, A.M., from Yale in 1901.

SMILLIE, John, representative, was born in Ireland in 1742. He settled in Lancaster county,

Pa., in 1760. During the Revolution he held both civil and military positions; and subsequently he was a representative in the state legislature, and a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 3d, 6th and 12th congresses, 1793-95 and 1799-1813. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1813.

SMILLIE, George Henry, landscape artist, was born in New York city, Dec. 29, 1840; son of James and Catharine (Van Valkenburgh) Smillie; grandson of David and Elizabeth (Cumming) Smillie and of Lambert L. and Mary (Paterson) Van Valkenburgh. James Smillie was born in Edinburgh, and Catharine Van Valkenburg was born in Greene Co., N.Y., and was of Dutch descent. After serving a short time in a mercantile establishment he began the study of drawing under his father, and afterward entered the studio of James M. Hart, landscape painter. On the merits of his *Sunny-Brook Farm*, he was elected associate of the National Academy of Design in 1864. In 1871 he visited the Yosemite Valley, bringing back many sketches, but he produced few pictures from that locality. From Adirondack studies he painted *A Lake in the Woods*, which was well received in New York, and afterward exhibited in Memorial Hall of the Centennial Exhibition, 1876. He visited Florida in the winter of 1874, and from that region drew the subject of *A Florida Lagoon*. *A Goat Pasture*, exhibited in 1879, marked the adoption of a broader and stronger method. He was married, in June, 1881, to Nellie Sheldon, daughter of Samuel J. and Helen M. (Sheldon) Jacobs, of New York, a member of the American Water Color society, and they had three sons. In 1881 he painted *Hard Fare and The Way to the Beach*, and in 1882 *On the Merrimac River*, which was purchased by the president of the Bank of England, and for which Mr. Smillie was elected an Academician of the National Academy of Design. In 1883 he painted *At Marblehead Neck and Autumn near the Sea*; purchased by Sir Henry Irving, the actor. In 1884 he visited Europe for study and observation. Here he painted a number of studies and sketches, few of which were made into pictures, his preference being for American subjects possessing thoroughly American characteristics. He also painted *Light and Shadow Along Shore*, property of the Union League club of Philadelphia; *Morning, Maine Coast*; *On the Merrimac River*, property of the Boston Art club, and *Massachusetts Coast*, purchased by George I. Seney, and *Summer Morning on Long Island*, bought by R. H. Halsted; *Autumn on the Massachusetts Coast* and also *Long Island Farm Scene*, both owned by the Corcoran Art Gallery. He was an early member of the American Water Color society, for many

years took a leading part in its exhibitions and was its treasurer and on its board of control for several years. In 1885 he received a prize from the American Art association for a large water color, *September on the New England Coast*. He was recording secretary of the National Academy of Design for ten years, retiring in 1902. In 1898 he visited Northern Italy, bringing back many sketches from the Italian Lakes, a number of which formed subjects for his late pictures.

SMILLIE, James, landscape engraver, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 23, 1807. The son of a silversmith, he was apprenticed to James Johnston, general engraver in Edinburgh, 1819, but before the expiration of a year Johnston died. For a short time after that event he was under the instruction of Edward Mitchell, another engraver of Edinburgh. In 1821 his father emigrated with his family to Quebec, and there established himself as a manufacturing jeweller, his son James doing the engraving of all kinds required, and making ambitious efforts to do pictorial engraving. In 1827 Lord Dalhousie, at that time governor-general of Canada, became interested in him, and gave him free passage on a government ship from Quebec to Portsmouth, England. From officers of the English regiments stationed in Quebec he had letters of introduction to eminent engravers in London. He found, on presenting these letters, that the fees required for instruction were far in excess of his slender means. He then went to Edinburgh, and for five months was under instruction from Andrew Wilson, an engraver of moderate ability. He returned to Quebec in 1828, visited New York in 1829, and settled there permanently in 1830. In that year he engraved "Convent Gate, Palestrina, near Rome" after a painting by Robert W. Weir, which at once secured for him favorable notice. He engraved a series of views in New York city, after drawings by Charles Burton (1830-32) and a number of plates for the New York *Mirror* (1832-36). He was identified very early with the special work of engraving "dies," or vignette pictures, for bank notes. In 1832 he married Catharine, daughter of Lambert and Mary (Patterson) Van Valkenburgh. He had four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, James D. (q.v.), under his tuition became a skillful engraver. His son George H. made a reputation as a landscape painter. His best known engravings are: *Garden of Eden*, Thomas Cole (1831); *Departure of the Israelites from Egypt*, David Roberts (1845); *Dream of Arcadia*, Thomas Cole (1850); *Dover Plains*, A. B. Durand (1851); *American Harvesting*, J. F. Cropsey (1851); *Mount Washington*, John F. Kensett (1851); *Voyage of Life*, Thomas Cole, four plates, *Infancy, Youth,*

Manhood and Old Age (1853-55); *Nutting*, William Hart (1857); *Shady Nook*, J. W. Casilear (1858); *Sunny Hours*, A. D. Shattuck (1858); *Maternal Affection*, A. F. Tait (1859); *Reminiscence of the Catskills*, John F. Kensett (1859); *Fog on Loon Lake*, James M. Hart (1859) and *The Rocky Mountains*, after A. Bierstadt (1863). The last named plate (17 x 28) was his crowning work, and is the most important landscape engraving that has been executed in this country. In May, 1901, a unique collection of proofs from his work, numbering nearly 400 plates and bank note "dies," represented by more than 550 prints, was presented to the Print Department of the New York public library, by his son, James D. Smillie. He died in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1885.

SMILLIE, James David, artist, was born in New York city, Jan. 16, 1833; son of James (q.v.) and Catharine (Van Valkenburgh) Smillie. He was educated at private schools, at the academic department of the University of the City of New York and at the schools of the National Academy of Design. He studied steel engraving with his father; traveled abroad; in 1864 took up landscape painting in oil and water-color, and in that year first exhibited at the National Academy of Design. He was elected an associate in 1865, and an academician in 1876, and was its treasurer, 1894-99. He was one of the founders of the American Water-Color society in 1866, its treasurer, 1866-73 and its president, 1873-78. With Leroy M. Yale, he organized the New York Etching club in 1878; was its secretary-treasurer, 1878-79, and president, 1880-83. In 1882 he was elected an "Original Fellow" of the Painter-Etcher society of London, England. He organized and was given charge of the department of free-hand etching in the schools of the National Academy of Design, under the Baldwin fund. Before he abandoned engraving he had done much "die work" for the bank note companies and for the U.S. government, also book illustrations, notably for an edition of Cooper's novels, after designs by F. O. C. Darley. Later, after abandoning the conventional forms of engraving, he made many "reproductive etchings" after paintings by Winslow Homer (*A Voice from the Cliff*); Eastman Johnson (*A Glass with the Squire*); F.



A. Bridgman (*A Lady of Cairo Visiting*); Daniel Huntington (*The Goldsmith's Daughter*); Alma Tadema (*Reading Homer*); and others. He became expert in the different methods of artistic engraving and executed for the Smithsonian Institution and for Pratt Institute examples of mezzotint, aqua-tint, dry-point, soft-ground, and free-hand etching. He etched a number of portraits, Junius Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan, Levi P. Morton, D. Jacobi, and others. He wrote and illustrated an article on the "Yosemite" in "Picturesque America." His water-colors include: *The Track of the Torrent* (1869); *A Scrub Race*, Cal. (1876); *Old Cedars, Coast of Maine* (1880); *Etratat, Coast of France* (1887) and *The Passing Herd* (1888). His oil paintings include: *The Lifting of the Clouds, White Mountains* (1868); *Dark Against Day's Golden Death, Catskills* (1870); *Evening Among the Sierras, Cal.* (1876); *The Adirondacks and Up the Hill* (1879); *The Cliffs of Normandy* (1885); *A Normandy Barnyard* (1899), and *The River's Source* (1902). He was married, May, 1881, to Anna C. Cook, daughter of Edward and Catharine (Ireland) Cook of New York, who died January, 1895, leaving two sons.

SMILLIE, Nellie Sheldon Jacobs, artist, was born in New York city, Sept. 14, 1854; daughter of Samuel J. and Helen S. (Sheldon) Jacobs; granddaughter of Wilson and Maria (Aborn) Jacobs and of Nicholas and Harriet (Sweetser) Sheldon, and a descendant of the Gibbs family of England on the paternal side, and a direct descendant of Roger Williams on the maternal side. She studied under Joseph O. Eaton and James D. Smillie (q. v.), and was elected a member of the American Water Color society. In 1881 she was married to George Henry Smillie (q. v.). Her paintings include: *Grandmother's Old Love Letters* (1881); *When the Dew is on the Grass* (1884); *The Family Choir, Forgotten Strain*, and *Priscilla*.

SMITH, Alexander Coke, educator, was born in Sunter county, S. C., Sept. 16, 1849; son of the Rev. W. H. and Isabella (McLeod) Smith. He was graduated at Wofford college, Spartanburg, A. B., 1872, A. M., 1874, and was a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, 1873-86, and after 1892. He was married, Dec. 22, 1875, to Kate Kinard of Newberry, S. C. He was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Wofford college, 1886-90; and professor of practical theology, Vanderbilt university, Tenn., 1870-92. He was a delegate to the Ecumenical conference, Washington, D. C., 1891; fraternal delegate to Toronto, Canada, 1898; delegate to London, England, 1901, and is the author of: "The Teacher's Meeting," column in *Sunday School Magazine*, Nashville, Tenn.

SMITH, Andrew Jackson, soldier, was born in Bucks county, Pa., April 28, 1815. He was

graduated from the U. S. Military academy as 2d lieutenant, 1st dragoons in 1838; and served in garrison and frontier duty, 1838-47. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 4, 1845, and captain, Feb. 16, 1847, and served in the war with Mexico, 1847-48. He was on frontier duty in operations against hostile Indians, 1848-61; was promoted major, May 13, 1861, and assigned to the 1st cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861. He was commissioned colonel, 2d California cavalry volunteers, Oct. 2, 1861; was chief of cavalry, department of the Missouri, February-March, 1862; was promoted brigadier-general, U. S. V., March 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth, April-May, 1862; commanded the troops at Covington, Ky., September-October, 1862, and commanded a division in the movements through Kentucky, October-November, 1862. He took part in the expedition to the Yazoo River, in December, 1862, and commanded the 1st division, 13th army corps, Sherman's army, in the assault on Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 27, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863. He commanded the 10th division, 13th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, in the Vicksburg campaign, May 1-July 4, 1863; commanded the 16th and 17th army corps, detached from the Army of the Tennessee in the Red River campaign under Banks, March 17-May 21, 1864; was brevetted colonel, April 10, 1864, for services at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La.; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 5th cavalry, May 9, 1864, and commissioned major-general, U. S. V., May 13, 1864. He was ordered to take part in the defenses of St. Louis, Mo., where he repulsed Price's attack on the city, and then marched across the state of Illinois to reinforce Thomas at Nashville, Tenn., and commanded a detachment, Army of the Tennessee, in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15-16, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. A., March 13, 1865, for services at Tupelo Court House, Miss., where he defeated General Forrest, July 14, 1864, and major-general the same date for services at Nashville, Tenn. He commanded the 16th army corps in the Mobile campaign, March-April, 1865; commanded the district of Montgomery, Ala., August-October, 1865, and the district of Western Louisiana, 1865-66. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866; was on leave of absence, June-September, 1866; was promoted colonel, 7th cavalry, July 28, 1866, and commanded the district of Upper Arkansas, November, 1866-September, 1867. He resigned, May 6, 1869; was appointed postmaster of St. Louis, Mo., in 1869; was commissioned colonel of cavalry, Jan. 5, 1889, and was retired from active service Jan. 22, 1889. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30, 1897.

SMITH, Archibald Cary, naval architect, was born in New York city, Sept. 4, 1837; son of the

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Rev. Dr. Edward Dunlap and Jane Blair (Carey) Smith; grandson of Edward and Esther (Maskell) Smith and of Wilson and Virginia (Randolph) Cary who were married from the house of Thomas Jefferson. He was educated at the university grammar school, New York city, and learned the boat-building trade under Robert Fish. He was married, Oct. 14, 1864, to Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Armstrong) Wilson of New Jersey. He studied marine painting with Maurice F. H. de Haas, 1863-71, when he designed the yacht *Vindex* for Robert Center of New York, and decided from that time to devote himself to yacht design and alteration. He was lecturer on naval architecture at the Seawanhaka Yacht club of New York in 1878, and measurer of the New York Yacht club ten years. He built the *Comet* in 1860 and designed the *Mischief*, America's cup defender against the Canadian *Atlanta* in the New York races of Nov. 9 and 10, 1881; the *Priscilla* which raced the *Puritan*, Sept. 14 and 16, 1885, and many other schooners, sloops and yawls; and the steam-boats *Richard Peck*, *City of Lowell* and *Chester W. Chapin*. He also designed the *Yampa* (now *Iduna*) owned by the German Empress, and the *Meteor 3rd*, owned by the German Emperor.

SMITH, Asa Dodge, educator, was born in Mt. Vernon, N.H., Sept. 21, 1804; son of Dr. Rogers and Sally (Dodge) Smith. His father, the son of English immigrants, was a native of Massachusetts, removed with his parents to Mt. Vernon, N.H., where he studied and practised medicine; removed to Greenhurst, N.Y., in 1812, and to Weston, Vt., in 1814, where he died in 1845. Asa Dodge Smith was graduated at Dartmouth in 1830, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1834; serving, 1830-31, as principal of Limerick academy, Maine. He served as pastor of the 14th Street Presbyterian church, New York city, 1830-63, and was lecturer on pastoral theology in Union Theological seminary, 1843-44. He was elected the seventh president of Dartmouth college in 1863, and served until his death. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Williams in 1849, and that of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1864. He is the author of: *Letters to a Young Student* (1832); *Memoir of Mrs. Louisa Adams Leavitt* (1843); *Discourse on the Life and Character of Rev. Charles Hall* (1854); *The Private Character* (1857); *Home Missions and Slavery* (1857); *Christian Stewardship* (1863); inauguration address (1863); *Benevolence Our Life Work*, a baccalaureate discourse (1865). He died at Hanover, N.H., Aug. 16, 1877.

SMITH, Augustus William, educator, was born in Newport, N.Y., May 12, 1802. He was graduated at Hamilton college in 1825; was a

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teacher in the Oneida Conference seminary, Cazenovia, N.Y., 1825-30; professor of mathematics and astronomy at Wesleyan university, Mid-



dletown, Conn., 1831-57, and its president, 1852-57, the subscriptions entered during his administration for the support of the university amounting to \$100,000. He was professor of natural philosophy in the U.S. Naval academy, 1859-66, and was commissioned by the government to visit Labrador in 1860, to report the annual eclipse of the sun. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton college in 1850. He is the author of: *An Elementary Treatise on Mechanics, Embracing the Theory of Statics and Dynamics and its Application to Solids and Fluids* (1849). He died at Annapolis, Md., March 22, 1866.

SMITH, Benjamin, governor of North Carolina, was born in Brunswick county, N.C., in 1750. He was aide-de-camp to General Washington in 1776; took part in the retreat from Long Island; in the defence of South Carolina under Moultrie and in the fortification of South Carolina against the British. He was fifteen times a member of the state senate from Brunswick county; major-general of militia, 1794-1810; leader of the Brunswick militia volunteers at the time of the threatened war with France in 1796, and governor of the state, 1810-12. He was the first benefactor of the University of North Carolina, giving toward its endowment warrants for 20,000 acres of land in Tennessee in 1789. Smith Hall was erected in 1852, in his memory. The capital of his county was named Smithville, and an island at the mouth of the Cape Fear river was named after him. He was a charter trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1789-1824, and president of the board of trustees, 1810-11. He died in Smithville, N.C., Feb. 10, 1829.

SMITH, Benjamin Bosworth, first bishop of Kentucky, and 27th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Bristol, R.I., June 13, 1794. He was graduated from Brown university in 1816, studied theology and was admitted to the diaconate in St. Michael's church, Bristol, R.I., April 23, 1817, and advanced to the priest-

hood in St. Michael's church, Marblehead, Mass., June 24, 1818, by Bishop Griswold. He was rector of St. Michael's, Marblehead, 1818-20; of St. George's, Accomack, Va., 1820-22; of Zion church, Charlestown, Va., 1822-23; of St. Stephens, Middlebury, Vt., 1823-28; of Grace church mission, Philadelphia, 1828-32; and of Christ church, Lexington, Ky., 1832-37. He was state superintendent of public education in Kentucky; was elected the first bishop of Kentucky, and was consecrated at St. Paul's chapel, New York city, Oct. 31, 1832, by Bishops White, Brownell and H. U. Onderdonk, and in 1868 succeeded Bishop Hopkins, deceased, as presiding bishop. On Jan. 27, 1875, Thomas Underwood Dudley (q.v.), became his assistant. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Middlebury college in 1825; that of D.D. by Geneva (Hobart) college in 1832, and that of LL.D. by Griswold college in 1870, and by Brown university in 1872. He edited the *Episcopal Register of Vermont*, 1823-28, and the *Episcopal Recorder of Philadelphia*, 1828-32; and is the author of: *Five Charges to the Clergy*, *Saturday Evening*, and *Apostolic Succession* (1877). He died in New York city, May 31, 1884.

SMITH, Benjamin Eli, editor, was born in Beirut, Syria, Feb. 7, 1857; son of the Rev. Eli (q.v.) and Hetty Simpkins (Butler) Smith. He was graduated from Amherst, A.B., 1877, A.M., 1881; was Walker instructor in mathematics, in Amherst, 1878-80, and was instructor in psychology and ethics, in Johns Hopkins university, 1881-82. In 1903 he received the degree of L.H.D. from Amherst. He was married, Oct. 13, 1888, to Cora Shelton Chessman, daughter of George W. and Margaret Shelton, of Derby, Conn. He was the managing editor of the *Century Dictionary*, 1889-91, and its editor after the death of Professor W. D. Whitney, in 1894; editor of the *Century Cyclopaedia of Names*, 1894, and of the *Century Atlas*, 1897. Dr. Smith translated Schwegler's "History of Philosophy" (1879); Cicero's "De Amicitia" (1897), and edited Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac" (1898); *Selections from Marcus Aurelius* (1899); *Selections from Epictetus* (1900); *Odes of Horace* (1901); *Lincoln: Passages from his Speeches and Letters* (1901); and *Selections from the Thoughts of Pascal* (1902).

SMITH, Caleb Blood, cabinet officer, was born in Boston, Mass., April 16, 1808. His parents removed to Ohio, in 1814. He was a student of the University of Cincinnati, 1824, and Miami university, 1825-26, but did not graduate. He practised law at Connersville, Ind., 1828-48; established and edited *The Indiana Sentinel*, in 1832; was a representative in the state legislature, 1833-36; being speaker of the House, in 1836; a member of the board of fund commissioners, 1847-48; Whig

Presidential elector in 1841, and Republican elector, 1857; representative from the fifth Indiana district in the 28th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1843-49, and a commissioner to investigate the claims of American citizens against Mexico, 1849-50. He practised law in Cincinnati, 1850-58, and in Indianapolis, 1858-61; was president of the Republican national convention of 1860; member of the peace congress in Washington, Feb. 4, 1861; secretary of the interior, in President Lincoln's cabinet, March 5, 1861, until December, 1862, when



he resigned to accept the position of U.S. district judge for the district of Indiana. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 7, 1864.

SMITH, Carlos Green, educator, was born near Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 18, 1813; son of James and Elizabeth (Green) Smith, and grandson of Robert and Hannah (Andrews) Smith. His father and mother were Virginians, residing in Mecklenburg county, but were temporarily in Georgia when Carlos G. was born. He was graduated from the University of Nashville, Tenn.; was tutor in the university for two years; taught mathematics and classics in a high school at Nashville; attended the medical college at Louisville until 1842, when he was elected professor of ancient languages at La Grange college, 1842-46. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1847 but did not practice, joining Prof. Henry Tutwiler in the conduct of a school at Greene Springs, Ala., 1847-51. He was married, Sept. 18, 1850, to Martha, daughter of Pascal Paoli and Elizabeth (Strudwick) Ashe, both of whom resided in Alabama, but who came from North Carolina. He was president of Greens academy, Huntsville, Ala., 1851-59; and established Mountain House, a school for boys, near Courtland, Ala., in 1859. The war broke up the school and in 1865 he returned to Huntsville, and taught a classical school there till 1874. He was president of the University of Alabama, 1874-78; was president of the Female seminary at Livingston, Ala., in 1878 and removed to Palatka, Fla. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. He died at Palatka, Fla., Oct. 14, 1892.

SMITH, Charles Emory, cabinet officer, was born in Mansfield, Conn., Feb. 18, 1842; son of Emory Boutelle and Arvilla Topliiff (Royce)

Smith; grandson of Joel and Abigail (Dewall) Smith, and of James and Clarissa (Topliff) Royce. He removed with his parents to Albany, N. Y., in 1849; attended the Albany academy, and was graduated from Union college, in 1851.



Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith

He was appointed aide-de-camp to General Rathbone in 1861, and was engaged in recruiting duty till 1863, when he became a professor in Albany academy. He was married in June, 1863, to Ella, daughter of Christopher T. and Bertha (Bradt) Huntly, of Albany, N. Y. He was editor of the *Albany Express*, 1865-70, and of the *Albany Journal*, 1870-80; was chairman of the committee on resolutions at the Republican state conventions, 1874-80, and president of the convention of 1879, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1876. He removed to Philadelphia, and became editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, in 1880; was U. S. minister to Russia by appointment of President Harrison, 1890-92, and in April, 1898, was appointed U. S. postmaster-general in the cabinet of President McKinley, to succeed James A. Gary, which office he resigned Jan. 15, 1902, and returned to his editorial duties in Philadelphia. He was elected president of the State Press association, in 1874; a trustee of Union college, in 1881, and regent of the University of the State of New York, in 1879. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Union college, in 1889, by Lafayette, in 1890, by Knox, in 1900, and by Wesleyan, in 1901. He is the author of numerous papers on the public service, and on governmental policy, contributed to the current magazines.

SMITH, Charles Ferguson, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1807; son of Dr. Samuel Blair and — (Ferguson) Smith, and grandson of the Rev. John Blair Smith (q. v.) and of Col. Ebenezer Ferguson, of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the U. S. Military academy, as brevet 2d lieutenant of 2d artillery, July 1, 1825, and was promoted 2d lieutenant the same date. He served in garrison in Delaware and Georgia, 1825-29; was assistant instructor in infantry tactics, at the U. S. Military academy, 1829-31; adjutant, 1831-38, and commandant of cadets and instructor in infantry tactics, 1838-42. He was promoted captain, July 7, 1832; took part in the war with Mexico, and was brevetted

major, May 9, 1846, for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 23, 1846, for Monterey, and colonel, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras and Churubusco. He was present at the storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847, and at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847. He commanded the police guard of the city of Mexico, 1847-48; was in garrison at Fort Marion, Fla., in 1849; and was a member of a board of officers to devise "a complete system of instruction for siege, garrison, sea coast and mountain artillery." He was president of the board of claims for supplies, etc., furnished by Colonel Frémont to California volunteers in 1846, 1852-55; was promoted major, 1st artillery, Nov. 25, 1854, and lieutenant-colonel, 10th infantry, March 3, 1855, and served in garrison and frontier duty, 1855-61. He was in command of the Department of Washington, April 10-28, 1861; was superintendent of general recruiting service at Fort Columbus, N. Y., April-August, 1861; was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, Aug. 31, 1861; and was given command of Paducah, and the Kentucky shore of the Mississippi river, 1861-62. He was promoted colonel, 3d infantry, Sept. 9, 1861; commanded the 2d division in the land operations against Fort Henry, Feb. 4-6, 1862, and marched up the left bank of the river against Fort Heiman. In the assault and capture of Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862, he commanded the 2d division, Grant's army, and led the assault on the outworks, capturing the Confederate rifle pits, and planting his colors on the breastworks. By order of Halleck on March 4, 1862, he temporarily relieved Grant, leading an expedition up the Tennessee River to operate on the enemy's railroad communications, and when on March 13, Grant was restored he was the first to congratulate him. He had been Grant's commandant at West Point and appreciating the position of his former pupil who had refrained from exercising his authority, Smith begged to be treated like the other division commanders. He was promoted major-general, U. S. V., March 21, 1862. General Grant arrived March 17th, and selected that point as the rendezvous for the two armies. Smith's division was held in reserve at the battle of Shiloh, and as he was ill at Savannah, the command devolved on Gen. W. H. L. Wallace (q. v.), who was mortally wounded on the first day. General Smith died at Savannah, Tenn., April 25, 1862.

SMITH, Charles Forster, philologist, was born in Abbeville county, S. C., June 30, 1852; son of the Rev. James F. and Julianna (Forster) Smith; grandson of John and Jane (Franklin) Smith and of Alexis Mador and Elizabeth (Rodgers) Forster, and a descendant of John Smith of Culpeper, who died in 1776; and of

Thomas Mador Forster, M.D., who came to America, about 1740-50. He was graduated from Wofford college, South Carolina, A.B., 1872; continuing his studies at Harvard, 1874, and at Leipzig and Berlin universities, 1874-75. He was professor of the classics and German at Wofford college, 1875-79; and again a student at Leipzig, 1879-81, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in the latter year. He was married Aug. 21, 1879, to Anna Leland, daughter of Warren and Mary (Sydnor) Duprè, of Abingdon, Virginia, who died in 1893. He was assistant professor of ancient languages in Williams college, 1881-82; professor of modern languages in Vanderbilt university, 1882-83, and professor of Greek, 1883-94, and in the latter year was made professor of Greek and classical philology and head of the Greek department in the University of Wisconsin. While at Vanderbilt university, he took an active and prominent part in the movement to foster and improve the schools preparatory to college and university. He was a member of the Greek Conference (1892) appointed by the committee of ten, and in 1895 of the committee of twelve of the American Philological association, the object of both committees being to outline a course of study in Greek preparatory to college. In 1895 he was made chairman of the committee on graduate studies, head of the graduate school in the University of Wisconsin, and editor of the literary series of the *Bulletins* of the university. He was elected president of the American Philological association for the year, 1902-03. He edited "Thucydides" (VII, 1896; III, 1894); Xenophon's "Anabasis" (1903); and the terms derived directly from the Greek in the Standard Dictionary; translated Hertzberg's "Geschichte der Griechen in Altertum" (1902); and is the author of *Plutarch's Artaxerxes* (Doctor's dissertation, Leipzig, 1881); and many important contributions on literary and philological subjects to the leading periodicals and to the *Transactions and Proceedings* of learned societies.

SMITH, Charles Henry, soldier, was born in Hollis, Maine, Nov. 1, 1827; son of Aaron and Sally (Gile) Smith. He was graduated from Colby university, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859, and was principal of the high school at Eastport, Maine, 1856-60. On Oct. 19, 1861, he joined the Federal army as captain of the 1st Maine cavalry; was promoted major, Feb. 16, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, March 1, 1863, and colonel, June 18, 1863. He commanded his troop at Gettysburg and Shepardstown and in the Rapidan campaign; commanded the rear guard of the army across the Rapidan, and took part in Sheridan's campaign, May-June, 1864. He was married July 28, 1864, to Mary Richards Livermore of Eastport, Maine. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864, for

gallant services at St. Mary's church, where he was wounded; commanded the 3d brigade, Gregg's division, 1864-65; was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for services, and commanded a sub-district of the Appomattox, May-July, 1865. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service Aug. 11, 1865; and settled in Machias, Maine, where he was admitted to the bar and practised law. He was a member of the state senate in 1866, and on July 28, 1866, he was commissioned colonel of the 28th U.S. infantry; and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, March 2, 1867, for services at Sailors Creek and during the war. He was transferred to the 19th infantry March 15, 1869; was stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, and retired Nov. 1, 1891.

SMITH, Charles Henry, "Bill Arp," author, was born in Lawrenceville, Ga., June 15, 1828; son of Asahel Reid and Caroline Ann (Maguire) Smith; grandson of Jonathan Reid and Sally (Noyes) Smith of Massachusetts, and of Francis and Emily (Barrett) Maguire, and a descendant of James Maguire, son of Sir Francis Maguire of Dublin, Ireland, who engaged in the Emmet rebellion and fled to the United States, settling in Charleston, S.C., in 1802. Jonathan Reid's father was killed in the battle of Lexington, Mass. Charles Henry Smith was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1848; and was married, in 1849, to Octavia, daughter of Judge Nathan L. and Mary (Holt) Hutchins, of Lawrenceville, Ga. He practised law in Rome, Ga., 1849-76. He served in the Confederate army, 1861-65, becoming major on the staff of General G. T. Anderson, 3d Georgia brigade, and in 1865 he settled in Cartersville, Ga., and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was state senator, 1866-68 and mayor of Rome, Ga., 1868-69. In 1861 he began to contribute a series of humorous weekly letters under the signature of "Bill Arp" to the *Atlanta Constitution* and the *Louisville Home Farm*. He is the author of: *Bill Arp's Letters* (1868); *The Farm and Fireside* (1882); the *Bill Arp Scrap Book* (1886); *A Side Show of the Southern Side of the War*; *Fireside Sketches* (1890); *Georgia as a Colony and State, 1733-1893* (1890); and *The Uncivil War from 1861 to Date*.

SMITH, Clement Lawrence, educator, was born in Upper Darby, Pa., April 13, 1844; son of Dr. George (1804-1882) and Mary (Lewis) Smith; grandson of Benjamin Hayes Smith, who was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, 1801-04; and of Abraham and Rebecca (Lawrence) Lewis. He graduated from Haverford college, Pa., A.B., 1860, A.M., 1863, and from Harvard, A.B., 1863. He was librarian and assistant professor of classics and mathematics at Haverford, 1853-65; studied classical philology at Göttingen, 1865-66; traveled

in England, Italy and Greece, 1866-67; studied at home, 1867-69; and was professor of Greek and German at Swarthmore college, Pa., 1869-70. He was married, Aug. 25, 1879, to Emma Gertrude, daughter of John H. and Henrietta (Peale) Griscom of New York city. He was tutor in Latin at Harvard, 1870-73; assistant professor, 1873-83; and was made professor of Latin in 1883, serving as dean of Harvard college, 1882-91; dean of the Harvard faculty of arts and sciences, 1898-1902; and director of the American Classical School at Rome, Italy, 1897-98. He was a member of the school committee of Cambridge, 1882-83; and president of the American Philological association, 1898-99. He received the degree LL.D. from Haverford in 1888. He was co-editor with Prof. Tracy Peck of Yale, of a college series of Latin authors by various editors (12 vols. in 1903).

SMITH, Daniel, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., in 1749. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Tennessee; served as major-general of militia; was appointed by President Washington secretary of the Southwest Territory, June 8, 1790, recommissioned Dec. 10, 1794; was a member of the Tennessee constitutional convention, 1796, and was appointed U.S. senator from Tennessee to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew Jackson in 1798, serving from Dec. 3, 1798, to March 3, 1799. He was elected in 1805 as successor to William Cooke, and served from Dec. 2, 1805, to March 3, 1809. He is the author of a *Geography of the State of Tennessee; With Map* (1799). He died in Sumner county, Tenn., June 16, 1818.

SMITH, David Eugene, educator, was born in Cortland, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1860; son of the Hon. Abram P. and Mary Elizabeth (Bronson) Smith; grandson of Nathan and Lucy (Mallery) Smith and of Horace and Polly (Ball) Bronson, and a descendant of Ensign Henry Smith (born in Germany in 1748), Dr. Japheth Hunt, Major Samuel Mallery, Stephen Olmsted and Samuel Dunham, all soldiers in the Revolutionary army. He was graduated from Syracuse university, Ph.B. (valedictory honors), 1881, Ph.M., 1884; Ph.D., 1887; studied law at Cortland, N.Y., 1881-83, and practised there, 1883-84. He was teacher of mathematics in the State Normal school at Cortland, 1884-91; professor of mathematics in the State Normal college at Ypsilanti, Mich., 1891-98; principal of the State Normal school at Brockport, N.Y., 1898-1901, and in 1901 was made professor of mathematics in Columbia university, N.Y., on the Teachers' College and pure science faculties. He was married, Jan. 19, 1887, to Fanny, daughter of Charles Culver and Sarah Ann (Stickels) Taylor of Cortland, N.Y. The honorary degree of master of pedagogy was conferred upon him by the State Normal college of

Michigan in 1896. Professor Smith delivered courses of lectures on the history and teaching of mathematics at the Harvard Summer school in 1900, 1902, 1903. He became mathematical editor of the *New International Encyclopaedia*, editor of the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, librarian and member of the publication committee of the same society, and member of the Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung. He is the author of: *History of Modern Mathematics* (1896); *Teaching of Elementary Mathematics* (1900), and joint author, with W. W. Beman, of *Plane and Solid Geometry* (1895); *Translation of Klein's 'Famous Problems of Geometry'* (1897); *Higher Arithmetic* (1898); *New Plane and Solid Geometry* (1899); *New Plane Geometry* (1899); *New Solid Geometry* (1900); *Elements of Algebra* (1900); *Translation of Fink's 'History of Mathematics'* (1900); *Geometric Paper Folding* (1901); *Academic Algebra* (1902).

SMITH, David Highbaugh, representative, was born near Hammonville, Ky., Dec. 19, 1834; son of Jerome and Catherine Smith. He was educated at Horse Cave, Leitchfield, and Hartford colleges, Kentucky; began the practice of law in 1876; was superintendent of common schools of Larue county, 1878, and county attorney, 1878-81. He represented the county in the general assembly, 1881-83, and the thirteenth senatorial district in the state senate, 1885-94; being president *pro tempore* of the senate, 1891-94. He was a Democratic representative from the fourth district of Kentucky, in the 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th congresses, 1897-1905.

SMITH, Delazon, senator, was born in New Berlin, N.Y., in 1816. He was graduated from Oberlin collegiate institute, Ohio, in 1837, and was admitted to the bar, but became a journalist and edited the *True Jeffersonian* in Rochester, N.Y., and the *Western Empire* in Dayton, Ohio. He was special U.S. commissioner to Quito, Ecuador, S.A., in 1842-45; removed to Iowa Territory, in 1846; entered the Methodist ministry, and removed to Oregon Territory, 1852, where he edited the *Oregon Democrat*, 1853-60. He was a representative in the territorial legislature of Oregon, 1854-56; a member of the convention that framed the constitution for the state in 1857, and was elected to the U.S. senate by the Democratic legislature of Oregon, drawing the short term, and serving from Feb. 4, to March 3, 1859. He died in Portland, Oregon, Nov. 17, 1860.

SMITH, Edgar Moncena, educator, was born at Livermore, Maine, Aug. 4, 1845; son of Charles and Mary (Walker) Smith. He was graduated from Wesleyan university, Conn., A.B., 1871, A.M., 1874; preached in Bristol, R.I., 1871-72; joined the Providence conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1872, and was stationed at

Bristol, R.I. He tutored in mathematics at Wesleyan university, 1873-74; and was married, Dec. 23, 1874, to Marguerite Maria, daughter of Henry and Irene (Nichols) Hauschild. He was pastor of Trinity church, Providence, R.I., 1874-76, and of the First Church, Newport, 1877-79; traveled in Europe in 1880, and was stationed at West Eaton, N.Y., in 1881-82. He was president of the Wesleyan seminary and Female college, Kent Hill, Maine, 1883-93; principal of Montpelier seminary, Vt., 1893-98, and in 1898 was elected president of Illinois Wesleyan university. He was a member of the General Missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was appointed a member of the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1900. He received the degree D.D. from Wesleyan university, in 1885.

SMITH, Edmund Kirby, soldier, was born in St. Augustine, Fla., May 16, 1824; son of Joseph Lee and Frances Marvin (Kirby) Smith, and grandson of Elnathan Smith, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and of Ephraim Kirby. His

father was a major of infantry during the war of 1812; attained the rank of colonel, in 1818; and was judge of the superior court of Florida, 1823-37. The son was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and promoted brevet 2d lieutenant, 5th infantry, July 1, 1845, and served throughout the war with Mexico. He was promoted 2d lieutenant,



ant, 7th infantry, Aug. 22, 1846; was brevetted 1st lieutenant, April 18, 1847, for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and brevetted captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras. He was assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, 1849-52; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 9, 1851, and captain, 2nd cavalry, March 3, 1855, serving on frontier duty, 1853-61. He was promoted major, Jan. 31, 1861, and resigned from the U.S. army, April 6, 1851, to join the Confederate army, in which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. He was promoted brigadier-general, June 17, 1861; commanded the 4th brigade, Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, and was severely wounded while leading a charge, the command devolving on Colonel Elzey. He was promoted major-general, Oct. 11, 1861, and assumed com-

mand of the department of East Tennessee, with headquarters at Charleston, S.C., March 8, 1862. As a means of converting the majority of the people to the southern cause, he recommended the arrest and incarceration in southern prisons of the leading citizens not in arms. He commanded the advance of Bragg's army in the Kentucky campaign; defeated Gen. William Nelson, at Mt. Zion church, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862, and was promoted lieutenant-general, Oct. 9, 1862. He succeeded Gen. T. H. Holmes in the command of the department of the Trans-Mississippi, which comprised all the Confederate forces west of the Mississippi, March 17, 1863, and commanded the Confederate army, composed of the district of west Louisiana, and a detachment of Price's army in the Red River campaign, in April, 1864. He surrendered his army at Baton Rouge, La., in May, 1865, being the last of the Confederate troops to lay down their arms. He was president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company, 1866-68; chancellor of the University of Nashville, 1870-75, and professor of mathematics in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., 1875-93. He died in Sewanee, March 28, 1893.

SMITH, (Edmund) Munroe, educator, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 8, 1854; son of Dr. Horatio Southgate and Susan Dwight (Munroe) Smith; grandson of Henry and Arizene (Southgate) Smith of Portland, Maine, and of Edmund and Sophia (Sewall) Munroe of Boston, Mass.; a nephew of the Rev. Henry Boynton Smith, and a descendant of John Smith, who was living at Voluntown (now Sterling), Conn., early in the eighteenth century, and was a representative in the Connecticut legislature. He was graduated from Amherst, A.B., 1874, A.M., 1879; from Columbia, LL.B., 1877, and from Göttingen, J.U.D., 1880. He was lecturer on Roman law and instructor in history at Columbia college, 1880-83, adjunct-professor of history, 1883-91, and in 1891 was made professor of Roman law and comparative jurisprudence. He was married, April 17, 1890, to Gertrude, daughter of Henry Shippen and Emma (Evans) Huidekoper of Philadelphia, Pa. He was one of the editors of the *Political Science Quarterly*, from its establishment (managing editor, 1886-93); and published *Bismarck and German Unity* (1898), and "Selections from Cicero" in "The World's Great Books" (1899), and contributions to various reviews and encyclopedias.

SMITH, Edward Curtis, governor of Vermont, was born in St. Albans, Vt., January, 1854; son of John Gregory (q.v.) and Ann Eliza (Bainerd) Smith. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1875, and from Columbia Law school, LL.B., 1877; and practised law in St. Albans. He was married to a daughter of Henry R. James of

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Ogdensburg, N. Y.; the author of several amateur comedies and short stories; regent of the Bellevue chapter of the D. A. R., and a charter member of the Society of Colonial Dames of Ver-



mont. Mr. Smith served as third vice-president of the Central Vermont railroad, and upon his father's death in the latter year succeeded him as president of the road. He was a member of the state legislature, 1860, and governor of Vermont, 1898-1900. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Norwich university in 1901.

SMITH, Edwin, geodesist, was born in New York city, April 13, 1851; son of Edwin and Adelia Olivia (McIntyre) Smith; grandson of George B. and — (Vermilye) Smith and of John and Lucy Maria (Eaton) McIntyre. He attended the public schools and the College of the City of New York, 1868-69; applied himself to the study of astronomy and geodesy, 1869-70, and in the latter year entered the service of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey. He was married, Nov. 17, 1885, to Lucy Scott, daughter of William Caywood and Cornelia Augusta (Calmes) Black, of New Orleans, La. He was made an assistant of the survey, 1874, and was astronomer in charge of the transit of Venus expedition at Chatham Islands, South Pacific, Dec. 8, 1874, and also at Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 8, 1882, where he also determined the force of gravity, as well as at Sydney, New South Wales, Singapore, Tokio, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C., with the three Kater pendulums belonging to the Royal Society of England, used in the Great Indian survey. He was in charge of the instrument division of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, 1879-94, during which time he also carried on observations for variation of latitudes at Rockville, Md., under the auspices of the International Geodetic association. He was with the left coast and geodetic survey, 1895, and with the New York state land survey, 1896-97; in the latter year was again appointed assistant of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey and established an International geodetic association latitude observatory at Gaithersburg, Md., where he made observations for variations of latitude, October, 1899-January, 1901. After 1901, he engaged on the geodetic, magnetic and astronomical work of the survey, and in 1903 had charge of the determination of longitude across the Pacific ocean over the new cable of the Commercial Cable Company, which work completed the circuit of the world. He was made a member of the Philosophical society of Washington, D. C., and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of

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Science, and is the author of several papers published as appendices to the *Reports* of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey.

SMITH, Eli, missionary, was born in Northfield, Conn., Sept. 13, 1801. He was graduated at Yale, A. B., 1821, A. M., 1824, and at Andover Theological seminary in 1826; was ordained at Springfield, Mass., May 10, 1826, and was missionary to Malta and superintendent of the printing house of the A. B. C. F. M., 1826-28; missionary at Beirut, Syria, 1829-57, traveling through Greece in 1829, and in Armenia, Georgia and Persia, 1830-31, establishing with Dr. H. G. O. Dwight, Armenian and Nestorian missions under the auspices of the American board. He was married in 1833, to Sarah Lanman, daughter of Jabez Huntington of Norwich, Conn.; settled to regular missionary work in Beirut the same year; and with Dr. Edward Robinson (q. v.), made extensive explorations in Palestine in 1838, and again in 1852. He went to Leipzig in 1839, and had a new and improved font of Arabic type cast under his direction, and used it in printing his translation of the Bible into Arabic in which he had been assisted by his wife, who also taught a school for native girls in Beirut and who died in Boojah, near Smyrna, Asia, Sept. 30, 1836. The work of translating the Bible was completed by Dr. C. V. Van Dyck, and it was published in New York, 1866-67. Dr. Smith received the honorary degree of D. D. from Williams college in 1830. He was co-author with Dr. H. G. O. Dwight of *Missionary Researches in Armenia* (2 vols., 1833). He died in Beirut, Syria, Jan. 11, 1857.

SMITH, Elizabeth Oakes (Princk), author, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, Aug. 12, 1806. She began to write verses when a mere child. She was married early in life to Saba Smith (q. v.) whom she assisted in his work as editor of the *Eastern Argus, Family Recorder* and *Portland Daily Courier*. She was editor of the *Magnolia*, an annual published in Boston, 1839-42. In 1842 she removed with her husband and family from Portland to Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y., where she continued her literary work up to the time of her husband's death in 1868, when she removed to New York city. She was the first woman public lecturer and one of the first women preachers in America, having charge of an independent congregation at Canastota, N. Y. Her first book, *Riches Without Wings* (1838), attracted little attention. Her first literary success was a collection of poems, *The Sinless Child* (1841). The title poem had been originally contributed to the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and Charles Fenno Hoffman (q. v.) wrote of it: "We are half disposed to cry 'Eureka!' and declare that the American poem has been produced by our fair countrywoman." Edgar Allan Poe in 1846 placed

Mrs. Smith in the front rank among the poets of this country. Her books following these two were: *Stories for Children* (1847); *The Roman Tribute; a Tragedy in Five Acts* (1850); *Woman and her Needs* (1851); *Hints on Dress and Beauty* (1853); *Old New York, or, Jacob Leisler, a Tragedy* (1853); *Bertha and Lily, or, the Parsonage at Beach Glen* (1854); *The Newsboy* (1855); *Bald Eagle or the Last of the Ramapoughs* (1867), and *Reminiscences of Noted Men and Women* (unpublished). She died at the home of her son in Hollywood, N.C., Nov. 15, 1893.

SMITH, Erminnie Adelle (Platt), geologist and ethnologist, was born in Marcellus, N.Y., April 26, 1836. She was educated at Miss Willard's seminary, Troy, N.Y., and in 1855 was married to Simeon H. Smith of Jersey City, N.J. She resumed the study of geology commenced in her girlhood days, and accumulated one of the largest private collections of specimens in the United States, which at her death came into the possession of her three sons. She spent four years with her sons in Germany where she continued her studies of science and language and was graduated at the School of Mines, Freiburg, Saxony. After her return to Jersey City she lectured for benevolent objects before parlor audiences, on scientific and other subjects, and this led to her founding the Æsthetic society of Jersey City of which she was president, 1879-86, and a frequent lecturer at the monthly receptions. She engaged in ethnological work for the Smithsonian Institution in 1878 and obtained and classified over 15,000 words of the Iroquois dialects, visiting for the purpose the remnants of the Tuscarora found in Canada. During the two summers she spent among the Indians she won their affection and was adopted into the tribe and named Ká-tei-tei-stá-kwast (beautiful flower). She was a member of the Sorosis and Meridian women's clubs and of the Historical society of New York, and of the London Scientific society, and was made a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. She was made a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian society of Philadelphia and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being secretary of the section of geology and geography of the latter society in 1885. She prepared an Iroquois-English dictionary, published after her death, and a volume of her poems and essays was published by the Æsthetic society in 1883. She died in Jersey City, N.J., June 9, 1886.

SMITH, Eugene Allen, geologist, was born in Autauga county, Ala., Oct. 27, 1841; son of Samuel Parrish and Adelaide Julia (Allyn) Smith; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Scott) Smith and of Richard and Julia (Phelps) Allyn, and a descendant of William Phelps, born in

Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, 1599, who came to America, 1630; and of Matthew Allyn, born in Brampton, England, 1604, who came to America, 1632. He was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1862; was instructor in mathematics there, 1863-65; studied at the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, 1865-66, and in 1868 received the degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg university. He was married July 10, 1872, to Jennie Henry, daughter of Dr. Landon Cabell Garland (q.v.). He was assistant state geologist of Mississippi, 1868-71, and in 1873 became state geologist of Alabama. He was made professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Alabama in 1871, and in 1874 became professor of chemistry, geology and natural history. He was honorary commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878; was special agent on cotton culture, Tenth Census, 1880; was a member of the American committee of the international geological congress, 1884-89; secretary of the section of geology and geography of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1884; a member of the council of the Geological society of America, 1892-95, and a member of the jury of awards at the Atlanta exposition in 1895 and at the Nashville exposition, 1897. He is the author of numerous papers and reports.

SMITH, Francis Henney, soldier, was born in Norfolk, Va., Oct. 18, 1812; son of Francis Henney and Anne (Marsden) Smith; grandson of James and Mary (Calvert) Marsden, and great-grandson of Cornelius and Mary (Saunders) Calvert, who were married in Princess Anne county, Va., July 29, 1719. His father, Francis Henney Smith, was born in England and was a commission merchant in Norfolk, Va. Francis H. Smith, Jr., was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and assigned to the 1st artillery July 1, 1833; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1833; was assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the Military academy, 1834-35, and served on ordnance duty until May 1, 1836, when he resigned his commission. He was married June 9, 1835, at West Point, N.Y., to Sara, daughter of Dr. Thomas (U.S.A.) and Anna (Truxtun) Henderson of Dumfries, Va. He was professor of mathematics at Hampden-Sidney college, 1837-39, and superintendent (with rank of colonel) and professor of mathematics at Virginia Military institute, Lexington, Va., 1839-50. He was president of the board of visitors at the U.S. Military academy in 1856. In 1861 he was made colonel of a regiment of Virginia volunteers stationed at Norfolk, and in 1864 with his corps of cadets he aided in the defence of Richmond and later opposed General Hunter before Lynchburg. In 1865 he rebuilt the military institute and continued as its superintendent until Jan. 1, 1890.

He received the degree of A. M. from Hampden-Sidney in 1838 and that of LL.D. from William and Mary in 1878 and is the author of: *Best Methods of Conducting Common Schools* (1849); *College Reform* (1850), and several mathematical books. He died in Lexington, Va., March 21, 1890.

SMITH, Francis Hopkinson, artist, author and engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 23, 1838; son of Francis Hopkinson and Susan (Teackle) Smith; grandson of Isaac and Maria (Hopkinson) Smith of Virginia, and of Thomas



Upshur and Susan Teackle, and great-grandson of Francis Hopkinson, the signer (q. v.). His first ancestor in America, Sir George Yeardley, was governor of Virginia, 1618-21 and 1626-27. His father's business reverses forced him to abandon his hope for a college education and earn his own support. For some time he was assistant super-

intendent of the Calvert Iron Company of Baltimore. He removed to New York in 1863 and became a constructing engineer and contractor. Among his many important engineering achievements are: the ice-breaker of the screw pile lighthouse, at Bridgeport, Conn.; sections of the breakwaters at Stonington, Block Island and Port Jefferson; the foundation of the Penfield Reef light; the Race Rock light off New London harbor, 1871-77; the sea-wall at Governor's Island, N. Y., 1882-83; and at Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y., 1888-89; the Cold Spring harbor light, 1889-90; the Rockland Lake light, 1892, and the foundation for the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, New York harbor, 1884-85. He was married, April 26, 1866, to Josephine, daughter of William and Harriet (Bishop) Van Deventer of Astoria, L. I., N. Y. He devoted much of his leisure to art, winning a leading place among American water-colorists and also executing many notable black and white sketches. As he was about to issue a series of his water-color sketches in book form (about 1884), at the suggestion of his publishers he wrote brief descriptive notes to accompany each. This led to his literary work upon which his reputation chiefly rests. He was elected a member of the American Water-Color society, 1870, serving as its treasurer, 1873-78; an associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1890; a member of the Authors club, 1893; of the American Art society, Philadelphia,

and of the Institute of Arts and Letters. He received for his paintings a gold medal from the Philadelphia Art club, and from the American Art society; a silver medal from the Charleston, S. C., exposition, and a bronze medal from the Pan-American exposition. His water colors, many of them Venetian subjects, include the following: *Under the Towers* (1882); *On the Lagoon* (1883); *San Trovaso* (1885); *A Venetian Day* (1890); *In the Glow of the Afternoon* (1891). He also executed black and white sketches and illustrations for "Venice of To-day," "Sir Launfal," "Longfellow's Poems," Holmes's "Last Leaf," and other illustrated books. Among his books of travel illustrated by his own sketches are: *Well-Worn Roads of Spain, Holland and Italy; Travelled by a Painter in Search of the Picturesque* (1886); *A White Umbrella in Mexico* (1889); *Gondola Days* (1897), and *Venice of To-day* (1897). He also wrote: *Old Lines in Black and White* (1885); *A Book of the Tile Club* (1890); *American Illustrators* (1892). He is also the author of several novels: *Colonel Carter of Cartersville* (1891); *A Day at Laguerre's and Other Days* (1892); *A Gentleman Vagabond and Some Others* (1895); *Tom Grogan* (1896); *Caleb West, Master Diver* (1898); *The Other Fellow* (1899); *The Fortunes of Oliver Horn* (1902); *The Under-Dog* (1903), and *Colonel Carter's Christmas* (1903), besides many contributions to the leading magazines.

SMITH, George, philanthropist, was born probably in New York city. His parents (Connolly) being in humble circumstances, he was adopted by James and Percie Smith. He prepared for college and was graduated from Harvard, A. B., 1853. On returning to the home of his foster-parents in St. Louis, he was disowned, and became a miner in the Southwest; wandered to New York, where he was employed in banks, and removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in stock speculation. On the death of his foster-father, he returned to the home of his foster-mother, after over fifteen years' absence, and assumed the relations existing before his leaving home, and on her death, Mrs. Smith left him the bulk of her husband's vast estate. The blood relations unsuccessfully contested the will and George Smith, who never married, continued in possession up to the time of his death. The Harvard club of St. Louis, in conformity with the directions left by the deceased, acted as pallbearers at his funeral, which was conducted with musical but no religious ceremony. He left to Harvard university, \$450,000, the bulk of his estate, to be used in the erection of three dormitories. The only condition attached was that one of the dormitories should be named for him, and that the oil and crayon portraits of his foster-parents be hung in Memorial Hall of Harvard.

He also left \$500 to the Smith Library in Franklin, N.H., founded by his foster-father, and \$1000 to the Bellefontaine cemetery, the interest to be used to keep his burial lot perpetually in order. He died in St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1902.

SMITH, George Washington, representative, was born in Putnam county, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1846. He was brought up on a farm, learned the blacksmith trade; was graduated from McKendree college, A.B., 1868, and from the University of Illinois, LL.B., 1870, and practised law in Murphysboro, Ill., 1870-89. He was a Republican presidential elector in 1881, and a representative from the twentieth Illinois district in the 51st, 52d and 53d congresses, 1889-95, and from the twenty-second district in the 54th-58th congresses, 1889-1905, serving on the committee on post offices and post roads, and as chairman of the committee on private land claims.

SMITH, George William, governor of Virginia, was born in Virginia in 1763; son of Meriwether (q.v.) and Alice (Lee) Smith. He was married, Feb. 7, 1793, to Sarah Adams of Richmond. He was a representative from Essex to the house of delegates in 1794, but soon removed to Richmond to practise law, and represented Richmond in the house of delegates, 1802-08. In 1807, he became a member of the privy council, and when, on Dec. 11, 1811, Gov. James



Monroe resigned to become Madison's secretary of state, Smith, being senior member, became chief executive of the state. Three weeks later, with many others, he was killed in the Richmond theatre fire. The disaster was recognized as national and the congress of the United States, by a special act, wore mourning for thirty days. The bodies of the victims were buried under the portico of the Monumental church, which marks the site of the theatre. He died in Richmond, Dec. 25, 1811.

SMITH, George Williamson, educator, was born in Catskill, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1836; son of George and Catherine (Williamson) Smith. He attended the schools of Rochester, N.Y., and was graduated from Hobart college, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860; and was principal of an academy at Bladensburg, Md., 1858-59. He was married, Oct. 19, 1859, to Susanna, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Hall) Duvall of Bladensburg. He established and conducted a classical school at Washington, D.C., 1860-61; and was clerk in the U.S. navy department, 1861-64. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hull and Bishop Pinckney (q.v.); was ordained deacon in the P.E. church in 1860, and priest in 1864, and served as assistant in several churches in Washington. He was commissioned chaplain in the U.S. navy in 1864,

and was ordered on the blockade off Fort Fisher; was acting professor of mathematics in the Naval academy at Newport, R.I., 1864-65; chaplain at the Naval academy at Annapolis, Md., 1865-68, and chaplain on the U.S. flag-ship *Franklin*, European squadron, 1868-71. He was rector at Jamaica, L.I., and at Brooklyn, N.Y., 1872-83, and was chosen president and professor of metaphysics at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1883. He twice declined elections as bishop; as missionary bishop of Shanghai, China, in 1883; as bishop of Eastern Maryland in 1885, and as assistant bishop of Ohio in 1888. The honorary degree of D.D. was given him by Hobart in 1880, by Columbia in 1887, and by Yale in 1902, and that of LL.D. by Trinity in 1887, and by Williams in 1893. He is the author of occasional papers and pamphlets.

SMITH, Gerrit, musician, was born in Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 11, 1859; son of Gerrit H. Smith; grand-nephew of Gerrit Smith, philanthropist (q.v.), and great-grandson of Col. William Fitzhugh and of Col. James Livingston (q.v.). He studied music in Geneva, N.Y.; was graduated from Hobart college, A.B., 1876, A.M., 1879; studied music and architecture at Stuttgart, Germany, and under Samuel P. Warren, New York city; was organist at St. Paul's cathedral, Buffalo, N.Y.; continued his studies in Berlin, 1880-81, and on his return played in a number of cities. He was organist at St. Peter's church, Albany, N.Y., until 1885, and from the latter date of the Old South church, New York city, where he introduced the custom of an annual series of free organ recitals. He also became lecturer on sacred music in Union Theological seminary in 1890, and made many appearances abroad as a concert organist. Mr. Smith founded the Manuscript Society of Composers, officiating as its president; was president of the New York State Music Teachers' association; director of the Composers' club; honorary president and warden of the American Guild of Organists. His compositions include: *King David*, a cantata; *Te Deum*, anthems, carols, piano pieces and several songs.

SMITH, Gerrit, philanthropist, was born in Utica, N.Y., March 6, 1797; son of Peter (1768-1837) and Elizabeth (Livingston) Smith. His father was associated with John Jacob Astor in the fur trade and became a large owner of real estate in Oneida, Chenango and Madison counties. Gerrit was graduated from Hamilton college in 1818 and engaged in the care of his father's estate. He was twice married, first to Wealthy Ann, daughter of President Azel Backus, D.D., of Hamilton college, and secondly in 1822 to Ann C., daughter of William Fitzhugh of Geneva, N.Y. He was a representative in the 33d congress, 1853-54, as an independent candidate, but resigned

after serving one session, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He was greatly opposed to the institution of slavery, and contributed largely to the cause of anti-slavery. He gave large sums of money to enable free-soilers to settle in Kansas, and presented John Brown with a farm in Essex county in order that he might instruct the colored settlers in the colony that he had established in northern New York. He organized the "Anti-Dramshop" party in 1842 and established the first temperance hotel in the country. He refused nomination for President and for governor of the state, but in 1858 was a nominee for governor on a platform of abolition and prohibition. He gave largely to educational and charitable objects. After the war, with Horace Greeley and Cornelius Vanderbilt, he signed the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. He is the author of: *Speeches in Congress* (1855); *Sermons and Speeches* (1861); *The Religion of Reason* (1864); *Speeches and Letters* (1865); *The Theologies* (1866); *Nature the Base of a Free Theology* (1867), and *Correspondence with Albert Barnes*. He died in New York city, Dec. 28, 1874.

SMITH, Giles Alexander, soldier, was born in Jefferson county, N.Y., Sept. 29, 1829. He engaged in the dry goods business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Bloomington, Ill., until 1861, when he joined the Federal army as captain in the 8th Missouri volunteers. He took part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth; was promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel in 1862, and commanded his regiment at the first assault on Vicksburg, Miss.; was wounded at the storming of Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863, and in August, 1863, was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers "for gallant conduct in the field." He commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, 15th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, in the Chattanooga campaign and was given charge of the midnight boat expedition to the south bank of the Chickamauga. On Nov. 21, with 116 boats and 30 men, he made the attack near the mouth of the South Chickamauga, surprising and capturing the guards, thus paving the way for the crossing of Grant's army, and the capture of Lookout Mountain. He commanded his brigade in the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, he carried the hill held by Gen. Leonidas Polk, in the face of a heavy fire. He commanded the 4th division, 17th army corps, Sherman's army, in the campaign of the Carolinas and the "march to the sea," and was transferred to the 25th army corps; was promoted major-general of volunteers in 1865; declined a colonelcy of cavalry, U.S. army, and resigned his commission in the volunteer service in 1866. He removed to Bloomington, Ill.; was the unsuccessful candidate for representative in the 41st

congress in 1868, and was second assistant postmaster-general, 1869-72. He died in Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 8, 1876.

SMITH, Green Clay, representative, was born in Richmond, Ky., July 2, 1832; son of John Speed and Eliza Lewis (Clay) Smith, and grandson of Gen. Green Clay. His father (1792-1854) was a Democratic representative in the 17th congress, 1821-23; secretary to the U.S. delegation that attended the South American congress at Tacubaya; and district attorney for Kentucky, 1828-32. Green Clay Smith served as a private in the war with Mexico for one year; was graduated from Transylvania university in 1850 and from the law school at Lexington, Ky., in 1853, and practised in partnership with his father. He was married to Lena, daughter of James K. Duke of Scott county, Ky. He was school commissioner, 1853-57; removing to Covington, Ky., in 1858; a representative in the state legislature in 1860, and in 1861 enlisted in the Federal army as a private. He was advanced to the rank of colonel, 4th Kentucky cavalry, in February, 1862; took part in the engagement at Lebanon, Tenn., where he was wounded, and he was promoted brigadier-general of U.S. volunteers, June 11, 1862, resigning his commission Dec. 1, 1863. He was a representative from Kentucky in the 38th and 39th congresses, 1863-66, and was governor of Montana Territory, 1866-69. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallantry in the field. In 1869 he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and served as pastor at Frankfort, Ky., 1869-90, and of the Metropolitan Baptist church, Washington, D.C., 1890-95. He was moderator of the general association of Baptists in Kentucky, 1879-81. He died in Washington, D.C., June 29, 1895.

SMITH, Gustavus Woodson, soldier, was born in Scott county, Ky., Jan. 1, 1822. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, in 1842; served as assistant engineer in the construction of Ft. Trumbull, and Battery Griswold, in New London Harbor, Conn., 1842-44; was assistant professor of engineering, at the U.S. Military academy, 1844-46; was promoted 2d lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1845, and commanded the company of Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers during the war with Mexico. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant, April 18, 1847, for Cerro Gordo, and captain, Aug. 20, 1847, for Contreras, Mexico. He took part in the battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847; was engaged in constructing battery, Chapultepec, and in the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847. He was principal assistant professor of engineering at the U.S. Military academy, 1849-54; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1853, and resigned his commission, Dec. 18, 1854. He superintended the extension of the U.S.

Treasury building at Washington, D.C., in 1855; the repairs of the branch mint and the construction of the Marine Hospital, New Orleans, 1855-56; was engineer of the Trenton Iron works, N.J., 1856-57; deputy street commissioner of



Austurus W. Smith

New York city, April—November, 1858, and chief of street department, 1858-61. He was a member of the board of revision of the programme of instruction at the U.S. Military academy, in 1860, and on the outbreak of the civil war, he joined the Confederate army; was appointed brigadier-general from Kentucky, and commanded the 4th brigade, Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was promoted major-general in September, 1861; was assigned to the command of the 2d division, Army of the Potomac, Oct. 22, 1861; of the 2d corps, Army of Northern Virginia, March 14, 1862, and of the reserve, Army of Northern Virginia, April 18, 1862. He commanded the left wing of the Confederate army, at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31—June 1, 1862, and succeeded General J. E. Johnston in the command of the Army of Northern Virginia, when the latter was wounded. He was assigned to the command of a division in the Army of Northern Virginia, Aug. 10, 1862, and of the department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, Sept. 19, 1862. He was acting secretary of war of the Confederate States government, Nov. 17-20, 1862, succeeding George W. Randolph, and was placed in command at Goldsborough, N.C., Dec. 13, 1862. He commanded the 1st division of Georgia militia, July 22-28, 1864; was posted on General Cheatham's right in the battle of Atlanta; was stationed at Macon, Ga., where he resisted Sherman's advance, fighting the battle of Griswolds-ville, and was badly defeated by Charles R. Wood's division. He surrendered at Macon, Ga., April 20, 1865, and was held as prisoner of war. He removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1866; was superintendent of the Southwest Iron works, 1866-69; was insurance commissioner for Kentucky, 1870-76, and removed to New York city, in 1876. He is the author of: *Notes on Life Insurance: Confederate War Papers* (1884); and *the Battle of Seven Pines* (1891). He died in New York city, June 23, 1896.

SMITH, Hamilton Lamphere, scientist, was born in New London, Conn., Nov. 5, 1818; son of Anson and Amy Crocker (Beckwith) Smith; grandson of Joseph and Sally (Smith) Smith, and of Jason and Elizabeth (Crocker) Beckwith, and a descendant of the Rev. Nehemiah Smith, born in England, 1605, and admitted as freeman, Plymouth, Mass., 1637. He attended Union school, New London, until 1834, and was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1839, A.M., 1842. He was married, in 1847, to Julia, daughter of Roderick and Harriet (Kilbourne) Buttolph of Cleveland, Ohio. He was professor of astronomy and natural philosophy at Kenyon college, 1849-67, and at Hobart college, 1877-1900; was twice president of the American Microscopical society, honorary member of Boston Lyceum of Natural History, of New York Lyceum of Natural History, member of Cleveland Academy of Arts and Sciences, of New York Microscopical society, honorary fellow of the Royal Microscopical society, and honorary member of the Belgian and Edinburgh Microscopical societies. He received the degrees LL.D., Trinity, 1871, L.H.D., Hobart, 1868, and S.D., Hobart, 1900. He edited *Annals of Science*, 1842-44, a monthly journal, and is the author of *Natural Philosophy for Schools and Academies* (1842), *The World*, (1845); *First Lessons in Astronomy and Geology*, (1848); besides many contributions to scientific magazines.

SMITH, Harlan Ingersoll, anthropologist, was born in East Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 17, 1872; son of Harlan Page and Alice Elvira (Ingersoll) Smith, and grandson of Beriah Gould and Betsey (Gale) Smith, and of Abijah Marvin and Ellen (Fisher) Ingersoll. He attended the public schools and the University of Michigan, until 1893; during his boyhood was engaged in studying the archeology of Saginaw valley; was an assistant in the Peabody Museum at Harvard, 1891, field assistant of the department of anthropology, World's Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., 1891-93; explored ancient mounds in Ohio, Kentucky, and other states, 1891-95; was in charge of the anthropological collections in the museum of the University of Michigan, 1891-93; explored ancient garden beds near Kalamazoo, Mich., for the Archeological Institute of America, 1894, and was associated with the American Museum of Natural History, as a special assistant, 1895, as a member of the faculty from Jan. 1, 1896, and as assistant curator of archeology, from Jan. 1, 1901. He was married, Nov. 25, 1897, to Helena Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (McCarry) Oakes of Saginaw, Michigan. Mr. Smith was engaged as American archaeologist on the Jesup North Pacific expedition, in 1897, and led three expeditions sent out by the American Museum of Natural History, to study the prehis-

toric Indians of British Columbia and Washington, in 1897, 1898 and 1899, his wife accompanying him on the 1898 expedition and assisting him in his investigations. He was made a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1892, and elected to fellowship in 1896; a member of the Museums Association, the American Ethnological Society; the council of the American Anthropological Association; the American Folk-Lore society; and various other scientific organizations. He became popular as a lecturer, and is the author of: *Data of Michigan Archaeology* (1896); *Archaeology of Lytton* (1899); *Archaeology of the Thompson River Region* (1900); *Cairns of British Columbia and Washington* (1901); *Shell-heaps of the Lower Fraser River, British Columbia* (1903); and numerous papers on anthropological and museum subjects.

SMITH, Harry Bache, dramatic writer, was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1860; son of Joseph Bailey and Elizabeth (Bache) Smith; grandson of William B. and Cynthia (Bailey) Smith, and of James Browne and Mary (Van Nostrand) Bach, and a descendant of Johann Sebastian Bach, composer. He removed to Chicago, Ill., in 1869; attended the public schools; became dramatic, music and literary critic for Chicago daily papers, and subsequently a dramatic writer. He was married, Oct. 12, 1887, to Lena, daughter of William and Etta (Napier) Reed, of Chicago, Ill. He is the author of the librettos of numerous popular operas, including: *Robin Hood*; *Rob Roy*; *The Serenade*; *Wizard of the Nile*; *The Idol's Eye*; *Half a King*; *The Fencing Master*; *The Belgium*; *The Tar and the Tartar*; *The Tzigane*; *Foxy Quiller*; *The Casino Girl*; *The Viceroy*; *The Cadet Girl*; *The Billionaire*; *The Liberty Belles*; *The Strollers*; *The Mandarin*; *The Little Duchess*; and of *Will Shakespeare*, a comedy (1893); *Lyrics and Sonnets* (1894), and *Stage Lyrics* (1901).

SMITH, Henry Boynton, theologian, was born in Portland, Maine, Nov. 21, 1815. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1834, A.M., 1837. He was tutor there, 1836-37 and 1840-41; librarian, 1836-37; attended Andover and Bangor Theological seminaries, and studied in Halle and Berlin, Germany. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, Dec. 29, 1842; was married to Elizabeth L. Smith; was pastor at West Amesbury, Mass., 1842-47; professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics at Amherst college, 1847-50; professor of church history at Union Theological seminary, 1850-54, and professor of systematic theology there, 1854-74. He was moderator of the assembly of the new school Presbyterian church in 1863; and a member of the committee on reunion with the old school church. The hon-

orary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1851, and by Harvard in 1858, and that of LL.D. by Western Reserve in 1864, and by the College of New Jersey in 1869. He was founder of the *American Theological Review* in 1859, and its editor, 1859-62, and editor of the *Presbyterian Review*, 1862-71. He translated "Gresler's Church History" (vols. IV. and V., 1859-63); a revision of the Edinburgh translation of Hagenback's "History of Christian Doctrine" (2 vols., 1861-62), and with James Strong, a translation of Stier's "Words of the Lord Jesus" (1864). He is the author of: *The Relations of Faith and Philosophy* (1849); *Nature and Worth of the Science of Church History* (1851); *The Problem of the Philosophy of History* (1853); *The Idea of Christian Theology as a System* (1857); *An Argument for Christian Churches* (1857); *History of the Church of Christ in Chronological Tables* (1859); and with R. D. Hitchcock, *The Life, Writings and Character of Edward Robinson* (1864). He died in New York, Feb. 7, 1877.

SMITH, Henry Louis, educator, was born in Greensboro, N.C., July 30, 1859; son of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Henry and Mary Kelly (Watson) Smith; grandson of Samuel R. and Margaret (Fuller) Smith, and of Judge Egbert R. and Mary (Norris) Watson, and a descendant of the Norris family of England. He was graduated from Davidson college, N.C., class salutatorian, A.B., 1881, holding gold medals for proficiency in Greek, mathematics, and as an essayist; A.M., 1889. He was principal of the Selma academy, 1881-86; was a post-graduate student in natural philosophy in the University of Virginia, 1886, and again, 1889, winning two gold medals for oratory, and graduating Ph.D., 1890. He was professor of physics, Davidson college, 1887-1901, and in 1896 succeeded William Joseph Martin as vice-president, being elected president in 1901. He was married, Aug. 4, 1896, to Julia Lorraine, daughter of John James and Mary Baldwin (Sampson) Dupuy, of Davidson, N.C. He was the first scientist in a southern college to experiment successfully with the Röntgen rays for practical surgical purposes, and was president of the North Carolina teachers' assembly in 1889 and again in 1890. He was made a member of the National Geographical society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a fellow of the North Carolina Academy of Science. In June-July, 1902, he was an instructor in the Summer School of the South at Knoxville, Tenn., and did much work throughout the South as a public lecturer on educational and scientific topics.

SMITH, Hoke, cabinet officer, was born at Catawba college, Newton, N.C., Sept. 2, 1855; son of Hosea Hildreth and Mary Brent (Hoke) Smith. He attended a preparatory school at

Chapel Hill, N.C., conducted by his father; removed with the family to Georgia in 1873; taught school at Waynesboro, Ga., and studied law in Atlanta, where he was admitted to the bar in



1873, when less than eighteen years old. He was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Fulton county, Ga., and advocated the location of the state capitol at Atlanta. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1883, where he secured the repeal of the two-thirds rule in that body. His success at the bar was marked

as is evidenced by his having been employed at the time he entered the cabinet on one side of nearly every important case in Atlanta, both in the state and federal courts. In June, 1887, he organized a company to publish the *Atlanta Evening Journal* and served as president of the company, 1887-1900, making the paper the leading organ of tariff reform, and gaining for Grover Cleveland a victory in Georgia in 1892. He was president of the Young Men's Library of Atlanta, 1881-83, and of the Atlanta board of education for many years. He was married, Dec. 19, 1883, to Birdie, daughter of Gen. T. R. R. Cobb (q.v.). He was a delegate from Georgia to the Democratic national convention of 1892, and led his delegation to support the candidacy of Ex-President Cleveland, Senator Patrick Walsh and Editor Howell being supporters of David B. Hill. President Cleveland made Mr. Smith secretary of the interior in his cabinet and he entered upon his office March 7, 1893. Up to this time, Mr. Smith was scarcely known beyond the borders of his own state, and the country was surprised when his name was announced for a cabinet officer, and the inquiry "Who's Hoke Smith?" was used by the opposite party to discredit the choice of the President. After a successful direction of the affairs of the department of the interior, Secretary Smith resigned his portfolio, August 23, 1896. He did not differ with President Cleveland on vital principles of legislation, but felt called upon, on account of the local condition in the South, to vote for William J. Bryan. He resumed his law practice in Atlanta, extending his practice to important litigation in the South and elsewhere.

SMITH, Hosea Hildreth, educator, was born in Deerfield, N.H., Feb. 17, 1820; son of William

True and Martha (Ambrose) Smith; grandson of William and Anna (True) Smith and of Jonathan Ambrose. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1842, A.M., 1845, and was president of Catawba college, N.C., 1850-56. He was married, May 19, 1853, to Mary Brent, daughter of Michael and Frances Hoke of Lincolnton, N.C. He was professor of modern languages in the University of North Carolina from 1856 until 1868, when the university was broken up by the provisional government and he removed in 1873 to Atlanta, Ga., where for several years he was connected with the public schools. He was called to organize public schools in Houston, Texas, in 1877, and in 1879 he was made president of the Sam Houston Normal college at Huntsville, Texas, by Dr. Sears, manager of the Peabody Education fund. In 1888 he became literary editor of the *Atlanta Journal* which position he resigned in May, 1900. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Baylor university, Waco, Texas, in 1880.

SMITH, Israel, senator, was born in Sheffield, Conn., April 14, 1759. He was graduated at Yale in 1781, removed to Rupert, Vt., and was admitted to the bar. He was a representative from Rupert in the Vermont legislature 1785 and 1788-91; a commissioner to close the controversy with New York in 1789; a member of the Vermont commission that ratified the Federal constitution; removed to Rutland in 1791 and was a representative from the western district of Vermont in the 2d, 3d and 4th congresses, 1791-97, being defeated in 1796 by Matthew Lyon (q.v.). He was elected a representative in 1797, and was appointed by the legislature chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont, serving one term. He was defeated in 1799 and re-elected in 1801, but declined to serve. He was the unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1801, was a representative in the 7th congress, 1801-03, and U.S. senator from Oct. 7, 1803, to March 3, 1807, when he resigned to become fourth governor of Vermont, serving, 1807-08, and was defeated for re-election in 1808. He was a presidential elector in 1809. He died in Rutland, Vt., Dec. 7, 1810.

SMITH, James, signer, was born in Ireland about 1720. He came with his parents to the United States in 1729; worked on his father's farm on the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania, and gained a fair education. He practised law in Shippensburg and York, Pa., and later engaged extensively in the manufacture of iron in York county. In 1774 he organized the first company of volunteers raised in Pennsylvania to oppose the government; was a member of the convention that refused to import goods from England, and a member of the committee of three that prepared instructions for the representatives to the general

congress. He was a member of the state convention of 1776; of the provincial congress of June, 1776, that met to form a new state government and favored a declaration of independence. He organized a volunteer camp of militia to protect the state; was a member of the state constitutional convention of July 15, 1776; and was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1776-78, signing his name to the Declaration of Independence. He was a representative in the general assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1780 was appointed judge of the high court of appeals. He was commissioned brigadier-general of state militia and was chosen a state councillor in the dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut in 1784. He was again elected to the Continental congress to succeed Matthew Clarkson, resigned, but declined the honor on account of the infirmities of age. Returning to York in 1783, he practised law till 1801. He died in York, Pa., July 11, 1806.

SMITH, James, Jr., senator, was born in Newark, N.J., June 12, 1831; son of James Smith. He became a large manufacturer of patent and enamel leather. He was elected by the citizens of his district, which was overwhelmingly Republican, a member of the common council of Newark, his majority being larger than the entire vote of the candidate of the Republican party, and following this success he was nominated by the Democratic party for mayor, but declined to become a candidate. In 1863 he was the caucus candidate of the Democratic members of the legislature for senator as successor to Rufus Bledgett, and was elected, taking his seat March 4, 1863, his term expiring March 3, 1869, when he was succeeded by John Kean, Republican. He served in the senate as chairman of the committee on organization, credit and expenditures of the executive department, and as a member of the committee on coast defenses, District of Columbia, interstate commerce, manufactures, naval affairs and Pacific railroad.

SMITH, James Francis, soldier, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 28, 1839; son of Patrick and Ann Smith. He was graduated from Santa Clara college, A.B., 1878, A.M., 1881, studied law at Hastings Law school, California, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1881. He was married, Aug. 13, 1885, to Lillie A. Dunnigan of Santa Clara, Cal. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st California regiment of volunteers in April, 1898; served in the first expedition to the Philippines, participating in the battle of Malate Trenches, July 31, 1898, and in the capture of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898. He served as deputy provost marshal at Manila, August, 1898; as president of the military commission, Oct. 12, 1899; commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 8th

army corps, Oct. 22, 1898, and was a member of the commission to confer with the commission from Aguinaldo in January, 1899. He was engaged in the battle at Santa Aña, Feb. 5, 1899; in the fighting at San Pedro Mecati, Pateros and Taguig, Feb. 15—March 1, 1899, being commended for gallantry in dispatches, and was placed in command of the Island of Negros as a sub-district, March 1, 1899. He was promoted brigadier-general, U.S.V., April 29, 1899; was military governor of the Island of Negros, July 24, 1899—April, 1900, and from the latter date of the department of the Vizcayas.

SMITH, James Milton, governor of Georgia, was born in Twiggs county, Ga., Oct. 24, 1823. He learned the blacksmith's trade, attended Cullojen Academy, Munroe county, Ga., and in 1846 was admitted to the Columbus bar, where he settled in practice. He served in the Confederate States army as major, 13th Georgia infantry, and was promoted colonel in 1862. He fought in the Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, and was badly wounded at Cold Harbor. He was a representative from Georgia, in the 2d Confederate States congress, from Feb. 22, 1864, to the close of the session. He returned to the practice of law, and was a representative in the Georgia legislature, and speaker of the house, in 1870. He was governor of Georgia, as successor to Rufus B. Bullock, who resigned in November, 1870, having been chosen by special election, ordered by the legislature, held Dec. 3, 1871, and was re-elected in 1872, serving, 1872-76, and declining a renomination, in 1876. He died at Columbus, Ga., Nov. 25, 1890.



SMITH, James Youngs, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Grotton, Conn., Sept. 15, 1809; son of Amos D. and Priscella (Mitchell) Smith, and a descendant on his mother's side, of Priscella Mullens. He attended the district school; was clerk in a country store, 1822-26, and then engaged in the lumber business in Providence, R.I. He was married, Aug. 13, 1835, to Emily, daughter of Thomas Brown, a cotton manufacturer of Scituate, R.I. He sold his lumber business in 1843, and with his brother, Amos D. Smith, engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in Providence. He was a Republican representative in the general assembly; member of the school committee; mayor of Providence, 1853-56, was defeated for governor of Rhode Island in 1861 by William Sprague, and was governor, 1863-66. He was president of several banks, and a director of the Providence and Worcester and the New York and New England railway companies. He died in Providence, R.I., March 26, 1876.

SMITH, Jane Luella Dowd, author, was born in Sheffield, Mass., June 16, 1847; daughter of Almeron and Emily (Curtiss) Dowd; granddaughter of Luther and Mina (Field) Dowd, and of Abijah and Betsey (Stevenson) Curtiss, and a descendant of Henry Doude, Guilford, Conn., 1639, and of Thomas Curtiss, Wethersfield, Conn., 1632. Five of her ancestors, Thomas Stevenson, Jonathan Curtiss, Richard Jacob, Timothy Field, and Ebenezer Dowd, were officers in the Revolutionary army. She attended South Egremont (Mass.) academy; was graduated from the Normal school, at Westfield, Mass., 1866, and from the Temple Grove seminary, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 1868, and was the principal of the high school in Southamptton, Mass., 1868; of the academy at South Egremont, 1872-76, and of the high schools at Sheffield, Mass., and Stamford, Conn., 1877-81, and in 1884, respectively. She was married, May 18, 1875, to Henry Hadley Smith, M.D., residing in Sheffield until 1886, and thereafter in Hudson, N.Y. She became interested in temperance, Sunday-school, and equal suffrage work, and under the name of Luella D. Smith, wrote many children's stories, for the National Temperance Publication house. She is the author of: *Wayside Leaves*, verse (1870); *Wind Flowers* (1887); *Flowers from Foreign Fields* (1895); *The Value of the Church* (1898); and *Thirteen Temperance Theses, and Two Trilogies* (1901).

SMITH, Jeremiah, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Peterborough, N.H., Nov. 29, 1759; son of William and Elizabeth (Morison) Smith, and grandson of John and Margaret (Wallace) Morison, of Londonderry, N.H. He entered Harvard college in 1777; served for two months in the patriot army, under General Stark, being present at the battle of Bennington, where he was slightly wounded, and afterward completed his sophomore year, at Harvard, and was graduated at Queens (Rutgers) college, New Jersey, in 1780. He was admitted to the bar in 1786, and began practice in Peterborough. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1788-90; a delegate to the state constitutional convention, 1791-92, and a representative in the 2d-5th congresses, 1791-97, resigning his seat in 1797, his term being completed by Peleg Sprague. He removed to Exeter, N.H., in 1797; was district attorney for New Hampshire, 1798-1801; judge of probate for Rockingham county, 1800-1801, and in February, 1801, was appointed by President Adams, judge of the U.S. circuit court, but the court was soon after abolished. He served as a justice of the superior court of the state, 1801-

02; as chief justice, 1802-09 and 1813-16; as governor of New Hampshire, 1809, and was a presidential elector-at-large for New Hampshire in the same year. He retired from the practice of his profession in 1820, and removed to Dover, N.H., in 1842. He was twice married; first, March 8, 1797, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Ross, of Bladensburg, Md., and secondly, Sept. 20, 1831, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Dale, of Dover, N.H. Judge Smith received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1804, and from Harvard in 1807, and also that of sergeant-at-law, conferred upon him by Judge Story in 1812. He was a trustee and treasurer of Phillips Exeter academy; president of the Exeter bank for nearly forty years, and a member of the New Hampshire Historical society. He is the author of a eulogy on *General Washington* (1800); a biographical sketch of *Judge Caleb Ellis* (1816), and of *Charles Henry Bell*, in Bell's "Bench and Bar of New Hampshire," and of various orations, arguments and decisions. His life was written by the Rev. John H. Morison, D.D. (1845). Judge Smith died in Dover, N. H., Sept. 21, 1842.

SMITH, John, explorer, was born in Willoughby, Lincolnshire, Eng.; receiving baptism in the Parish church, Jan. 6, 1579, O.S.; son of George and Alice Smith, tenants of Lord Willoughby. He was apprenticed to a trade in 1595, but ran away and fought under Lord Willoughby in the Netherlands. Later he served under Baron Kessel against the Turks and was given a patent of nobility and a pension by the Prince of Transylvania for his valor in defeating the Turks. He was taken prisoner and sent as a slave to Constantinople, but finally escaped to Russia. He returned to England after taking part in the Barbary war of 1605, and joined the expedition to Virginia under Captains Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold and John Ratcliffe for the purpose of colonization. The expedition set sail Dec. 15, 1606, arriving at Old Point Comfort, Va., April 20, 1607. Smith was made a councillor of the colony; accompanied Captain Newport on an expedition to discover the source of the James river, that set out May 22, 1607, and on their return they found the colony harassed by the Indians, but through the counsels of Smith, the defences were strengthened and food procured. He became the most prominent man in the colony; fortified Jamestown against the Indians, and made extensive explorations in search of food. While on a voyage up the James he was taken prisoner by the Chief Powhatan and sentenced to death, but owing to the intervention of Pocahontas, the chief's daughter, he was set free. On his return to Jamestown he found the colony reduced to forty men. In 1608 Smith engaged in



extensive explorations and made maps of the Chesapeake Bay and the neighboring country. He was chosen president of the council Sept. 10, 1608, and set to work building up the colony. But the new colonists brought by Captain Newport became discontented, and jealousy arose between Smith and Newport and Ratcliffe, who conspired to depose him, and their reports to the king of the administration of the colony induced the monarch to make a new charter. Lord Delaware was made governor and set sail in May, 1609, with nine vessels and over five hundred emigrants. The ship *Sea Venture* carrying the king's commissions was wrecked on the Bermudas, and on the arrival of the other ships in August, Smith refused to relinquish his office. The new colonists were composed of the most dissolute characters in England, and it was only by strict enforcement of his authority that Smith saved the whole colony from anarchy. On his return to Jamestown from an exploring expedition he found Ratcliffe and Archer in power, and he was compelled to flee to England, arriving in 1609. In 1614 he was sent out on a private venture to New England by some merchants of London, and explored the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod; named the country New England and returned to London in six months with a large cargo of codfish. He made several unsuccessful attempts to found a colony in New England; was captured by a French man-of-war, but escaped; was given the title of Admiral of New England, and devoted the last years of his life to recording his adventures. He is the author of *A True Relation* (1608, new edition, 1967); *A Map of Virginia* (1612); *A Description of New England* (1616, reprinted, 1792; 1836 and 1865); *New England's Trials* (1620, new edition, 1622); *Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles* (1624); *True Travels* (1630); *An Accidence for Young Seamen* (1626), and *Advertisements for the Inexperienced Planters of New England* (1631, new ed., 1865). He died in London, Eng., June 21, 1631, and was buried in the choir of St. Sepulchre church.

SMITH, John, senator, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1735. He was mainly self-educated, prepared for the ministry and was the first pastor of the First Baptist church in Columbia, Ohio, in 1790. He was a member of the 1st and 2d territorial legislatures, 1799-1803; and was elected as a Democrat one of the first U.S. senators from the state of Ohio, drawing the long term and serving from April 21, 1803, until his resignation, Feb. 23, 1808. In 1804 he was sent by President Jefferson on a special mission to Louisiana, and was afterward charged with having been connected with the conspiracy of Burr, his personal friend, and Blennerhasset. Although the motion made to expel him from

the senate failed by one vote, he immediately resigned his seat in that body and Return Jonathan Meigs completed his term. See "Notes on Northwestern Territory," by Jacob Burnet (1847). He died in Hamilton county, Ohio, June 10, 1816.

SMITH, John, senator, was born in Mastic, L.I., N.Y., Feb. 12, 1752. He was educated in the best schools, served as a member of the state assembly, 1784-99, was a delegate to the state convention of 1788 which ratified the Federal constitution; a Democratic representative in the 6th, 7th and 8th congresses, 1799-1804; resigning in February, 1804, to take his seat in the U.S. senate, to which he had been chosen to complete the term of DeWitt Clinton, who had resigned to become mayor of New York city in 1803, and John Armstrong served as his successor until a meeting of the legislature in January, 1804, when he resigned and Smith was elected to complete the term of Clinton. He took his seat Feb. 23, 1804, the term expiring March 3, 1807, and was re-elected in 1807 for a full term expiring March 3, 1813. He supported the administrations of Jefferson and Madison; was U.S. marshal for the district of New York, 1813-16, and major-general of the New York militia at the time of his death, which occurred at Mastic, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1816.

SMITH, John, representative, was born in Barre, Mass., Aug. 13, 1789; son of Deacon Samuel Smith. The family removed to St. Albans, Vt., in 1800, and after studying law with his brother-in-law, Roswell Hutchins, John was admitted to the bar in 1810, and practised in partnership with Benjamin Swift. He was married Sept. 18, 1814, to Maria W. Curtis, of Troy, N.Y., and they had two sons, John G. (q.v.) and Worthington C. (q.v.). He represented St. Albans in the general assembly, 1827-33, and was speaker of the house, 1832-33. He was state's attorney for Franklin county, 1827-33, and was a Democratic representative from Vermont in the 26th congress, 1839-41, being defeated for re-election in 1840. In 1845 he became interested in railroad enterprises, and to him is due, with Joseph Clark and Samuel Brainerd, the credit of the building of the Vermont and Canada railroad, for which they raised \$350,000 on their personal credit. He died in St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 20, 1858.

SMITH, John Augustine, physician and educator, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Aug. 29, 1782; son of the Rev. Thomas and Mary (Smith) Smith; grandson of Gregory and Lucy (Cooke) Smith; and of John Smith and Mary (Jaquelin) Smith, and a descendant of John Smith, of Warwick, Va., speaker of the House of Burgesses of Virginia in 1658. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1800, and began the practice of medicine in New York city in 1809. He was married in 1809, to

Letitia Lee, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Poythress) Lee of Virginia; was lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and editor of the *Medical and Physiological Journal*, New York city, 1809-14; and president of the College of William and Mary, 1814-26, being the first lay-



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man to hold that position. During his administration the subject of removing the college to Richmond, the state capital, was favored and boldly urged by President Smith. He was president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1831-34, and thereafter devoted himself to the practice of medicine. He is the author of: *Introductory Discourse before the New York Medical College* (1837); *Functions of the Nervous System* (1840); *Mutations of the Earth* (1846); *Monograph upon the Moral Sense* (1847); *Moral and Physical Science* (1853). He died in New York city, Feb. 9, 1865.

SMITH, John Bernhardt, entomologist, was born in New York city, Nov. 21, 1858; son of German parents, who immigrated to the United States. He attended public schools; was employed in retail stores, 1871-75; subsequently studied law in New York city; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and began practice, but gradually abandoned the legal profession for entomological interests. He became a member of the Brooklyn Entomological society in 1879; was associate editor of its *Bulletin*, 1882-84; editor, 1884-85, and also editor of its successor, *Entomologia Americana*, 1885-90. He was appointed special agent of the entomological division of the U.S. department of agriculture, 1883, and assistant curator of the department of insects in the U.S. National museum, 1885. He was married, in 1886, to Marie, daughter of Otto Von Meske of Albany. He was called to the chair of entomology in Rutgers college, New Brunswick, N.J., in 1889, and in the same year was appointed entomologist to the New Jersey Agricultural College Experiment Station; visited the museums of London, Paris and Berlin in 1891, and served as state entomologist of New Jersey in 1898. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers in 1891. He was made a fellow of the

American Association for the Advancement of Science and served as president of its Entomological club, 1888, and was also an active, honorary or corresponding member of various other scientific societies. He is the author of: *Economic Entomology for the Farmer and Fruit-grower* (1896), and of numerous papers on insect structure.

SMITH, John Blair, educator, was born in Pequea, Pa., June 12, 1756; son of the Rev. Robert and Elizabeth (Blair) Smith, and brother of Samuel Stanhope Smith (q.v.). He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1773, A.M., 1776; studied theology at Hampden-Sidney college and led a company of students in the defence of Williamsburg. He was tutor at Hampden-Sidney, 1777-79, and succeeded his brother, Samuel Stanhope Smith, as president of the institution in 1779. He was licensed in April, 1778, and ordained Oct. 26, 1779. He was married, in 1780, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Nash of Templeton, Prince Edward county, Va. He carried the college successfully through the period of the Revolutionary war; established the theological school, and in 1788 conducted an extensive revival throughout southern and western Virginia. He resigned the presidency of Hampden-Sidney in 1779 and became pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1795 he was elected the first president of Union college, Schenectady, N.Y., and served till 1799, when he resumed his former charge in Philadelphia. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hampden-Sidney college in 1795. Of his many sermons, *The Enlargement of Christ's Kingdom* was published in 1797. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1799.

SMITH, John Butler, governor of New Hampshire, was born at Saxton's River, Vt., April 12, 1838; son of Ammi and Lydia (Butler) Smith; grandson of David and Eleanor (Geddings) Smith, and of Doctor Elijah and Lydia (Fisfield) Butler, and a descendant of Lieut. Thomas Smith, who came from the North of Ireland, and was of Scotch ancestry. In 1847 his parents returned to Hillsborough, N.H., where they had formerly resided, and he was educated in the public schools of Hillsborough and at Francestown academy. Quite early in life he entered upon the manufacture of woolen knit underwear and hosiery on his own account, first at Washington and next at Weare, N.H., but in 1866 built a mill at Hillsboro' Bridge, which developed into generous proportions and became the Contoocook Mills company, Mr. Smith being its president and chief owner. He resided in Manchester, 1863-80, and in the latter year removed to Hillsborough, where, in 1891, he erected a fine residence. He was married, Nov. 1, 1883, to Emma E. Lavender,

daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Millis) Lavender of Boston, Mass., and had three sons. He was Republican presidential elector in 1884; a member of the New Hampshire executive council, 1887-89; chairman of the Republican state committee, 1890, and was governor of New Hampshire, 1893-95.

SMITH, John Cotton, governor of Connecticut, was born in Sharon, Conn., Feb. 12, 1765; son of the Rev. Cotton Mather and Temperance (Gale) Worthington Smith, and a descendant of the Rev. Henry Smith, who emigrated to America in 1636, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn. His father (1731-1806) was a Congregational clergyman in Sharon for fifty years, and chaplain in the patriot army, 1775-76. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1783, A.M., 1786; practised law in Sharon, 1786-1816, and was married to Margaret Evertsen. He was a representative in the state legislature, serving as clerk in 1799, and speaker in 1800; was a Federalist representative in the 7th-10th congresses, 1801-09; chairman of the committee on claims, 1802-06; was returned to the state legislature, 1808-09; was judge of the supreme court of Connecticut in 1810; lieutenant-governor of the state, 1810-13, and governor, 1813-18.

He was president of the Connecticut Bible society; of the American Bible society, 1831-45; of the A.B.C.F.M., 1826-41; a corresponding member of the Northern Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen; and a member of the Connecticut Historical society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1814. He died in Sharon, Feb. 12, 1765.

SMITH, John Eugene, soldier, was born at Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 3, 1816; son of John Banler Smith, one of Napoleon's officers. His father immigrated to America shortly after the birth of the son, who, after attending school in Philadelphia, Pa., learned the jeweler's trade. He engaged in business in St. Louis, where he was married in 1837, and where his son, Col. A. T. Smith, U.S.A., was born. Later he moved to Galena, Ill., and in 1861 was appointed on Governor Yates's staff, recruiting troops from April to July. He was commissioned colonel, 45th Illinois volunteers, and was engaged at Forts Henry and Donelson, serving in the 2d brigade (W. H. L. Wallace), 1st division (J. A. McClelland); and at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, and the siege of Corinth, May 1 and 30, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and participated in the Vicksburg campaign, commanding the 1st brigade, 3d division, 17th corps. In the action at Port Gibson, May 1, General Smith supported Peter J. Osterhaus (q.v.) when

he had been repulsed. He was engaged at Raynor, May 12, at Jackson, May 14, at Champion Hill, May 16, and in the siege of Vicksburg, May 19-July 4, 1863. In the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 23-25, 1863, General Smith commanded the 2d division, 17th army corps, the only division of that corps in Sherman's army. Smith's division was the second to cross the Tennessee river, formed in column to the rear and right of Morgan L. Smith's division and took possession of the heights that lay in a line with Missionary Ridge. At sunrise the following day, Smith led two brigades up the west side of the ridge to support Gen. John M. Corse. In doing this he was obliged to march over open ground in the face of a heavy fire, but succeeded in reaching the parapet, where he lay until the enemy threatened his right flank. He retreated to a wood, formed a new line of battle, and drove the enemy into his works, and after Sheridan and Wood had made their charge, General Smith succeeded in capturing the Confederate works. He was given command of the 3d division, 15th corps, under General Logan, and was stationed at Cartersville, Ga., for a short time, but joined Sherman before Atlanta, and took part in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, Jan. 12, 1865, for faithful and efficient services, and for gallantry in action, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, April 30, 1866. He was commissioned colonel, U.S.A., July 28, 1866, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U.S.A., March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Vicksburg and in the action at Savannah, Ga. He was retired because of age, May 19, 1881, and died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1897.

SMITH, John Gregory, governor of Vermont, was born in St. Albans, Vt., July 22, 1818; son of John (q.v.) and Maria (Curtis) Smith. He was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1838, A.M., 1841, and subsequently attended the Yale Law school. He was married in 1842, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Lawrence L. Brainard of St. Albans, United States senator. He was admitted to the Franklin county bar and became associated with his father in the practice of law and in railroad management, becoming counsel for the Vermont Central and the Vermont and Canadian railroads in 1849, and upon the death of his father, in 1858, succeeding to the position of trustee under the lease of the latter road. In 1865, both railroads having deteriorated, he advanced the system of issuing trust bonds, which emissions continued until 1872, and when the financial panic struck the country, he successfully carried the roads through a long and complicated litigation, resulting in a compromise by which

the Consolidated Railroad of Vermont was formed, of which road he became president in 1873. He was one of the originators of the Northern Pacific railroad, and its president, 1866-72. He was a Republican member of the state senate, 1858-59; a member of the Vermont house of representatives, 1860-62, serving as speaker the last two years, and was governor of Vermont,



1863-65. He frequently declined nomination for the United States senate; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Chicago, June 3, 1884, and repeatedly president of the Republican state conven-

tions. During the administration of Gov. Erastus Fairbanks (q. v.), in 1861, he acted as his confidential counsel and was associated with him in prosecuting the war and in organizing troops. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1871. He was president of the Welden National bank, the People's Trust company and the Franklin County Creamery association. He gave \$7,000 to the Congregational church of St. Albans for remodeling its edifice, and in 1888 presented the village with a bronze fountain to be placed in the public park. In his will he bequeathed \$10,000 to St. Albans for a public library, \$5,000 for a soldiers' monument and \$3,000 to the Congregational church. He died at St. Albans, Vt., Nov. 6, 1891.

SMITH, John Lawrence, chemist, was born in Charleston, S.C., Dec. 17, 1818; son of Benjamin Smith. He attended Charleston college and the University of Virginia, 1836-38; was assistant engineer on the construction of the railroad between Charleston and Cincinnati; and was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1840. He studied in Paris, 1840-41, and made a special study of chemistry in Germany and Paris. In 1844 he began practice at Charleston, and was appointed state assayer of the gold received from Georgia and the Carolinas. He made careful investigations of the marble beds of Charleston and vicinity, and of the conditions affecting the growth of cotton. In 1846, on the invitation of the Sultan, he went to Turkey to teach cotton culture in Asia Minor, but the scheme proving impracticable, he was appointed mining engineer by the Turkish government and explored the mineral resources of Turkey, discovering large chrome ore and coal deposits, and the emery deposits in Asia Minor. He returned to the United States in October, 1850, and completed his inverted microscope, which he had begun in Paris. He was professor in the University of New Orleans; professor of chemistry, University of Virginia, 1852-54; removed to Louisville,

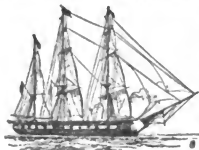
Ky., in 1854, and was married to Sarah Julia, daughter of James Guthrie (q. v.). He was professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Louisville, 1854-66; was superintendent and president of the Louisville gas works, and was associated with Dr. Edward R. Squibb in the manufacture of rare pharmaceutical preparations. He was chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France; received the order of Nichan Iftabar and that of Medjideh from the Turkish government and that of St. Stanislas from the Russian government. He was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1874, and of the American Chemical society in 1877; an original member of the National Academy of Sciences; and was elected corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences in 1879. He was a U.S. commissioner to the World's Fair in Paris in 1867, and at Vienna in 1873; and one of the judges of chemical arts at the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition of 1876. His remarkable collection of meteorites was purchased by Harvard university for \$8,000, which money was transferred by Mrs. Smith to the National Academy of Sciences to found the Lawrence Smith medal, awarded biennially to the person making the most original investigations of meteors. Professor Smith is the author of numerous reports and scientific papers. He died in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1883.

SMITH, John Walter, governor of Maryland, was born at Snow Hill, Md., Feb. 5, 1845; son of John Walter and Charlotte (Whittington) Smith; grandson of Samuel R. and Charlotte Smith, and of Judge William Whittington. He was educated under private tutors and at Washington academy, Md. He was married, June 2, 1869, to Mary Frances, daughter of David Richardson, of Snow Hill, Md. He was a member of the state senate, 1890-98, being president in 1894; chairman of the state Democratic committee in 1895; was elected to the 55th congress in 1898, and in 1899 was elected governor of Maryland for the term expiring Jan. 8, 1904.

SMITH, Jonathan Bayard, delegate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1742; son of Samuel (a prominent merchant) and Mary (Harrison) Smith; grandson of Capt. Thomas and Mary (Corwin) Smith of Boston, and of Joseph and Mary (Vanlevering) Harrison of Philadelphia, and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Smith, Sr., merchant of Boston (1645-1689), whose second wife was Hannah Eliot, daughter of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, and whose father, Thomas Smith, died before 1664, and was supposed to be of Dutch ancestry. Jonathan B. Smith, was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1760, A.M., 1763, and engaged in mercan-

tile business. He was married in 1765 to Susanna, daughter of Col. Peter Bayard of Philadelphia, granddaughter of Samuel Bayard of Bohemia manor, Md., and a descendant of Samuel of Amsterdam. She was the author of: "A Winter in Washington" (2 vols., 1827), and "What is Gentility?" (1830). Mr. Smith was secretary of the Philadelphia committee of safety, 1775-77; a delegate to the Continental congress, 1777-78; prothonotary of the court of common pleas, 1777-78, and on Dec. 1, 1776, presided at the meeting of the "Real Whigs," held at Philadelphia, that decided on the drafting of men for the Continental army. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of associators in 1777, and commanded the battalion; was justice of the court of common pleas, 1778-81; an auditor of the accounts of the Philadelphia troops in 1781; prothonotary of the county of Philadelphia, 1784-88; was an alderman of Philadelphia, 1792-94, and was elected auditor-general of the state in 1794. He was a secretary of the conference to consider the subject of a new Constitution for Pennsylvania, and was a member of the committee to draft an address to the people, which resulted in a convention and a new Constitution. He was a trustee of the College of New Jersey, 1779-1807; of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, 1779-91, and of the University of Pennsylvania, 1791-1812. He died in Philadelphia, June 16, 1812.

SMITH, Joseph, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., March 30, 1790. He was warranted midshipman, U.S.N., July 16, 1809; was commissioned lieutenant, July 24, 1813, and served as 1st lieutenant of the brig *Eagle*, taking part in the battle of Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814, where he was severely wounded, and for his services receiving the thanks of congress and a silver medal. He was attached to the frigate *Constellation*, of the Mediterranean squadron, 1819-22; was promoted commander, March 3, 1827, and captain, Feb. 9, 1837, and commanded the Mediterranean squadron, 1843-45, having for his flagship the frigate *Cumberland*. He was chief of the bureau of yards and docks,



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1860-71. At the time of his death, he was senior officer in the navy, on the retired list. His son, Lieut. Joseph B. Smith, acting commander of the

Congress, at Hampton Roads, Va., March 8, 1862, was killed while that vessel was being driven from her anchorage by the *Merrimac*, and upon the capture of the *Congress* the Confederate commander sent Lieutenant Smith's sword to Admiral Smith, in Washington, under a flag of truce. Admiral Smith died in Washington, Jan. 17, 1877.

SMITH, Joseph, Jr., founder of Mormonism, was born in Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805; son of Joseph and Lucy (Mack) Smith; grandson of Asael and Mary (Duty) Smith, and of Solomon and Lydia (Gates) Mack, and a descendant of Robert and Mary Smith, who emigrated from England, and whose son Samuel was born in Topsfield, Mass., Jan. 26, 1666, and married Rebecca Curtis. His parents removed from Tunbridge, Vt., to Royalton and subsequently to Sharon, where he received a most limited education and worked at times on a farm. The only noteworthy fact in his boyhood is his inherited susceptibility to visions, which he was accustomed to narrate to his family. This habit strengthened his own credulity in the supernatural and prepared the way for the reception of his chief revelation of an angel who disclosed the burial-place of plates of gold, containing "the fulness of the everlasting Gospel" and a history of the former inhabitants of America. This vision was followed by others in which he claimed to receive divine instruction relating to the possession of the mysterious Record. He was married, Jan. 18, 1827, to Emma, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Hale of Harmony, Pa. On Sept. 22, 1827, having discovered the gold plates in a hill near Manchester, N.Y., these were delivered into his keeping. He removed to his wife's home in Pennsylvania, where he commenced, with the aid of two silver bows, the Urim and Thummim so-called, the translation of the Book of Mormon; the latter word, according to his subsequent interpretation, being derived from the Egyptian *Mon*, signifying *gold*, and the contraction of the English *more*, meaning literally *more good*. By dictation to his wife, to one Oliver Cowdery, a schoolmaster, and to Christian Whitmer, a farmer, the translation of the Record was accomplished, the work being first copyrighted, June 11, 1829, and printed early in 1830. The tenets of the creed consisted in belief in the Trinity, in the punishment for personal but not for Adam's transgression, in salvation through the atonement of Christ, by baptism, in the Lord's supper, the calling of preachers by inspiration, in prophecy, revelation, healing, etc., in the Bible and Book of Mormon, the restoration of the ten lost tribes, and the literal restoration of the body. It recognized two orders of priesthood, "Aaronic and Melchizedek," governed by a prophet or president, and the organization of the primitive

church, composed of twelve apostles, the "seventies," bishops, high-priests, deacons, elders and teachers. On May 15, 1829, Smith baptized Oliver Cowdery into the new faith, and was in turn baptized by Cowdery. Members of his own family also became believers, and among his early converts were Brigham and Joseph Young. A church was organized at Fayette, Seneca county, N. Y., April 6, 1830. Smith preached and practised as a faith healer in many places throughout New York state, settling finally in Waterloo. In the following June, Peter Whitmer, Oliver Cowdery and two others founded the city of Zion, Mo., organizing on their way a church at Kirksland, whither Smith removed with his followers at Waterloo, and where was built the first temple, called "The Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints." Difficulties arose, however, and to escape from his followers, who charged him with fraud and the attempted murder of Grandison Newell, Smith fled to Far West, Mo. In 1838 civil war broke out between the Mormons and Missourians, the former defying the officers of the law. Upon the calling out of the militia, Smith, with several of his associates, was taken prisoner, and the remainder, driven from their homes, took refuge in Hancock county, Ill.; subsequently obtained a liberal charter from Gov. Thomas Carlin, and founded the city of Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1840, of which Smith (who had effected his escape in April, 1839) was elected mayor. He was also chosen sole trustee of the Mormon church with unlimited powers; formed a military organization of 1500 men, making himself lieutenant-general, and established a new temple. On July 12, 1843, Smith is said to have received his *Revelation on the Eternity of the Marriage Covenant, including Plurality of Wives*, which he committed to writing, although much controversy exists as to the degree of his implication in the introduction and tolerance of polygamy. However, a newspaper, denouncing the practice of "spiritual wives" as immoral, was established in Nauvoo by Dr. Robert D. Foster and William Law in 1844. After the circulation of one number, the building was torn down by the followers of Smith; and Foster and Law fled to Carthage, where they obtained a warrant for his arrest. Upon the violent ejection from the city of the official charged with serving the warrant, the militia compelled the Mormons to relinquish their arms, and arrested Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum. A guard was placed over the building where they were imprisoned at Carthage, Ill., but on the evening of June 27, 1844, a mob of over 100 men attacked the jail, and Joseph and Hyrum Smith were assassinated. Joseph Smith published: *The Book of Mormon* (1830); *Book of Commandments, for the Government of the Church*

of Christ (1833); *Correspondence* (1844); *Views of the Power and Policy of the Government of the United States* (1844), and *The Holy Scriptures, translated and corrected by the Spirit of Revelation* (1867). See: "The Founder of Mormonism" by Isaac W. Riley (1902), which contains an extensive bibliography of Mormoniana. Joseph Smith died in Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844.

SMITH, Joseph Lee Kirby, soldier, was born in New York city in 1836; son of Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith (q.v.). He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy, and brevetted 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers, July 1, 1857, and served as assistant topographical engineer on the Mississippi delta survey at Washington, D.C., 1857-58; was promoted 2d lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1857, and was engaged on the Utah expedition of 1858-59, and on the northern lakes survey, 1859-61. He was promoted 1st lieutenant of topographical engineers, Aug. 3, 1861, and served on the staff of Generals Patterson and Banks, July-August, 1861. He was brevetted captain, Aug. 25, 1861, for gallant services in the Shenandoah Valley; was appointed colonel of 43d Ohio volunteers, Sept. 28, 1861; commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division of the Union army, under Gen. John Pope, at the capture of New Madrid, Mo., March 14, 1862; was brevetted major, April 7, 1862, for gallant services at Island No. 10, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 28, 1862, for gallant services at the siege of Corinth, where he repulsed a sortie. He commanded his regiment in the operations of northern Mississippi under Rosecrans, September-October, 1862, taking part in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, being mortally wounded at the latter, Oct. 3-4, 1862, while "charging front forward" with his regiment, to repulse a desperate attack on Battery Robinett. He was brevetted colonel, U.S.A., Oct. 4, 1862, for gallant services at the battle of Corinth, Miss., and died of wounds received at that battle, Oct. 12, 1862.

SMITH, Judson, educator and missionary secretary, was born in Middlefield, Hampshire county, Mass., June 28, 1837; son of Samuel and Lucina (Metcalf) Smith; grandson of Matthew and Asenath (Annable) Smith, and of John and Lucina (Root) Metcalf, and a descendant of Matthew Smith, of Charlestown, Mass., about 1637. He was graduated at Amherst college, Mass., A.B., 1859; Oberlin Theological seminary, Ohio, B.D., 1863; was tutor in Oberlin college, in Latin and Greek, in 1863-64, and instructor in mathematics and physics in Williston academy, Easthampton, Mass., 1864-66. He was married, Aug. 1, 1865, to Jerusha Augusta, daughter of Seth Andrews and Caroline Augusta (Billings) Bushnell, of Hartford, Ohio. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1866, but as

sumed no pastoral charge. He was professor of Latin language and literature at Oberlin college, 1866-70; professor of ecclesiastical history in Oberlin Theological seminary, and lecturer on modern history in Oberlin college, 1870-84, and was elected a trustee of Oberlin college in 1891. He was also elected a trustee of Williston seminary in 1886, and of Mt. Holyoke college in 1892. He was president of the Oberlin Board of education, 1871-84; lecturer on history at Lake Erie Female college and seminary, Painesville, Ohio, 1879-84; editor of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, 1882-84, and subsequently associate editor; corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1884. He was a delegate to the World's Missionary conference, London, Eng., 1888; visited the missions of the board in Turkey, 1888, and China, 1898; was a delegate to the Ecumenical conference on foreign missions, 1900, and chairman of its general committee, and of the committee on programme. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Amherst, in 1877, and is the author of: *Lectures in Church History, and the History of Doctrine, from the Beginning of the Christian Era till 1648* (1881), *Lectures in Modern History* (1881), and of articles in the *North American Review* and in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*.

SMITH, Luther P., educator, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., Sept. 10, 1826; son of Dr. Ira Ellis and Ella (Penniston) Smith, natives of Virginia. At an early age he removed with his parents to Coweta county, Ga., where he prepared for college, and was graduated from Emory college, Ga., 1848. He was married in January, 1849, to Mary Eliza Greenwood, stepdaughter of Bishop James O. Andrew (q.v.). She died in 1859, and in 1866 he was married secondly to Callie B. Lane of Oxford, Ga. He was admitted to the bar and entered into practice, but abandoned the law and was professor at Emory college until 1861. In 1851 he was licensed to preach, and throughout his life was an active minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Upon the reorganization of Emory college he was again professor, 1866-67, and upon the resignation of President James R. Thomas (q.v.), was made president of the college, resigning in November, 1871. He was chancellor of the Southern university, Greensboro, Ala., from October, 1875, until his death, which occurred in Greensboro, May, 1879.

SMITH, Lyman Cornelius, manufacturer, banker and capitalist, was born in Torrington, Conn., March 31, 1850; son of Lewis Stevens and Eliza Ann (Hurlbut) Smith; grandson of William and Rebecca (Bissell) Smith, and a descendant of English ancestors. He was educated in the common and state normal schools; removed to New York city in 1872, where he managed a live

stock commission house; engaged in the lumber business in Syracuse, N.Y., in 1875, and in the manufacture of breech-loading fire-arms, 1877-90. He was married Feb. 13, 1878, to Flora Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Peter and Elizabeth (Bates) Burns, of Syracuse. He began the manufacture of typewriters in 1886, and in 1890 organized the Smith Premier Typewriter company, of which he was made president. In 1900 he gave Syracuse university the Lyman Cornelius Smith College of Applied Science, erected at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, which was equipped second to no college of its kind in the country. In 1903, with his brothers, he organized the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter company. He also became president or treasurer of several other large corporations. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

SMITH, Martin Luther, soldier, was born near Ithaca, N.Y., Sept. 9, 1819; son of Luther Smith, who removed from Maine to Western New York. He attended the district schools until 1838; was graduated from the U.S. Military academy and brevetted 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers, 1842; served as engineer on surveys in Florida, 1843-45; was commissioned 2d lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1843, and was engaged on topographical surveys in Georgia and Texas, 1846-47. He was married about July 28, 1846, to Sarah, daughter of John and Harriet (Cooper) Nisbet of Athens, Ga.

He took part in the war with Mexico, in the army under Scott, being engaged in making a reconnaissance and map of the Valley of Mexico; was brevetted first lieutenant May 30, 1848, for gallantry at the capture of the City of Mexico, and upon the evacuation of the city he was detailed, at the request of the Mexican government, to establish a system of drainage for the city. He made surveys for the Savannah River improvement, and for a ship canal across the Florida peninsula; was promoted 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1853, and captain, July 1, 1856; was in charge of the coast survey office at Washington, D.C., 1857-59, and resigned April 1, 1861, and was appointed major of engineers in the Confederate army. He planned the defences of New Orleans and commanded a brigade in its defence. When Farragut's fleet passed the



forts, he commanded the two batteries of the Chalmette that it was hoped would stop the Federal fleet. He was commissioned brigadier-general April 11, 1862, and was ordered to Vicksburg to assume command and strengthen the defences of that place. He arrived May 12, 1862, and found one regiment, one battalion and three batteries complete. On May 18, 1862, the advance of Farragut's fleet arrived from Baton Rouge and bombarded the works, firing 20,000 charges of shot and shell; but although supported by 5,000 troops on land, the twenty-seven ships of Farragut and Porter were unable to effect a landing, and passed under the bluff and by the batteries. The Confederate loss was only seven killed and fifteen wounded; no gun was disabled and no battery injured. General Smith was assigned to the command of the 3d military district, department of Southern Mississippi and East Louisiana, June 26, 1862; to the 3d military district, department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, Oct. 21, 1862, and was promoted major-general, Nov. 4, 1862. He directed the defences of Chickasaw Bayou in command of a division which, on Dec. 31, 1862, consisted of eleven regiments of infantry, six battalions of heavy artillery, one battalion of cavalry, being largely the brigades of Vaughan, Barton and S. D. Lee. The Federal loss was nearly 2,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, and this was said to be the only defeat experienced by General Sherman during the war. After the arrival of General Pemberton, Smith's division occupied the northern lines during the second siege. He surrendered with the army at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, but at the request of General Grant, remained in charge of Confederate sick and wounded until Aug. 1. He was exchanged about February, 1864, and was assigned to temporary duty as chief of the engineer bureau, March 9, 1864; and was promoted chief engineer, Army of Northern Virginia, April 6, 1864. He established the lines on which all the battles from the Wilderness to Petersburg were fought. At the battle of the Wilderness he was ordered by General Lee to report to General Longstreet, who had just arrived with the 1st army corps, and planned and executed the flanking movement that turned the Federal extreme left, on the Brock road. On Oct. 19, 1864, he was made chief engineer, Army of Tennessee; and on Jan. 4, 1865, was ordered to duty as chief engineer of the Military division of the West. He retired to Athens, Ga., after the war, and was chief engineer of the Alabama and Tennessee railroad, and in 1866 was elected professor of engineering in the University of Georgia, the chair having been occupied by Charles Phillips until the war closed the university. He had not assumed the duties of his office when he died at Rome, Ga., July 29, 1866.

SMITH, Mary Prudence Wells, author, was born in Attica, N. Y., July 30, 1840; daughter of Dr. Noah S. and Esther Nims (Coleman) Wells; granddaughter of Capt. William and Prudence (May) Wells and of Capt. Thaddeus and Millicent (Newton) Coleman, and a descendant of Thomas Wells (b. Colchester, England, 1620; settled in Hartford, Conn., 1636); and of Thomas Coleman (b. Evesham, England; settled in Wethersfield, Conn., 1639). She attended the Greenfield, Mass., high school and Miss Draper's Female seminary, Hartford, Conn., 1858-59; was assistant teacher at the Greenfield high school; and assistant in the Franklin Savings institution, being the first woman employed in a savings bank in Massachusetts. She was married, April 14, 1875, to Judge Fayette, son of the Rev. Preserved and Tryphena (Goldsbury) Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio. During Mrs. Smith's twenty-one years' residence in Cincinnati, she was a member of the Women's Art Museum association, started and was for fourteen years president of the Woman's Alliance Branch in the Unitarian church, helping to originate the Post Office Mission; was one of the seven founders of the Cincinnati Women's club, and president of the Home library for poor children in the Associated Charities. In 1896 Judge Smith removed to Greenfield, Mass., where Mrs. Smith resided in 1903. She is the author of the *Jolly Good Series*, for children (18 vols., 1875-95); *Miss Ellis's Mission* (1886); *The Young Puritans of Old Hadley* (1897); *The Young Puritans of King Phillip's War* (1898); *The Young Puritans in Captivity* (1899); *What Women have done in Literature in the United States since 1643* (1899); *The Young and Old Puritans of Hatfield* (1900); *Four on a Farm* (1901), and numerous magazine articles written under the pen name "P. Thorne."

SMITH, Matthew Hale, lecturer and author, was born in Portland, Maine, in 1816; son of the Rev. Elias Smith (q.v.) and Rachel (Thurber) Smith. He was ordained to the Universalist ministry in 1833; became a convert to Unitarianism, and was ordained in Malden, Mass., in 1842, and served as pastor in several churches in Massachusetts until 1850, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice in New York city. He continued to supply pulpits in various denominations, but devoted most of his attention to journalism, contributing a series of articles known as the "Burleigh Letters" to the *Boston Journal*. He served throughout the civil war as chaplain of the 12th New York volunteers. He conducted a lecture tour through the principal cities of the United States in 1877, his subjects including: "Old Times and Our Times," "Wit and Humor," "From the Thames to the Tiber." He was married in Boston, Mass., to Mary Adams,

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grand-niece of President John Adams. Of their seven children, the eldest son, who adopted his grandmother's maiden name, became Judge Burleigh of Massachusetts; G. Melville Smith was a Presbyterian minister at Newburyport, Mass., and his daughter Louise, who married Albert C. Squier in 1876, won a reputation as an artist in New York city. He was for several years chaplain of the "Old Guard," New York city, and is the author of: *Universalism Examined, Renounced, and Exposed* (1842); *Text-book of Universalism* (1845); *Universalism Not of God* (1847); *Sabbath Evenings* (1849); *Mount Calvary* (1866); *Sunshine and Shadow in New York* (1868-69); *The Old Colony Railroad* (1874); *Bulls and Bears of New York* (1875); *Successful Folks* (1878). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1879.

SMITH, Melancton, delegate, was born in Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., in 1724. He engaged in business in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1744; was a member of the provincial congress held at New York, May 23, 1775; a secret service commissioner and sheriff of Dutchess county, N.Y., in 1777. He removed to New York city in 1785; was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1785-88; and a member of the state convention that met at Poughkeepsie to ratify the Federal constitution of 1787. He was a member of the state assembly in 1791, and was a sachem of the Tammany society. He supported George Clinton for reelection as governor in 1792, and later served as circuit judge. He died in New York city, July 29, 1798.

SMITH, Melancton, naval officer, was born in New York city, May 24, 1810; son of Melancton and Cornelia Haring (Jones) Smith, and grandson of Melancton Smith (q.v.) and of Dr. Gardener Jones. His father (1780-1818), an officer in the war of 1812, fought under General Macomb at Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain in August, 1814. The son was warranted midshipman in the U.S. navy, March 1, 1826; attended the U.S. naval school at New York, 1830-31; was advanced to passed midshipman, April 28, 1832; was commissioned master in 1836, and served in the West India squadron, 1837-38. He was commissioned lieutenant, March 8, 1837, and was married in the same year to Mary Jackson, daughter of Thomas Jones of Long Island, N.Y.; she died at Seaford, L.I., N.Y., April 15, 1885. He served in the Florida war on the steamer *Poinsett*, and in command of a fort, 1839-40; was commissioned commander, Sept. 14, 1855, and in 1861, was placed in command of the U.S.S. *Massachusetts*. He took possession of Ship Island, Sept. 17, 1861; engaged the Confederate steamer *Florida*, Capt. George M. Hollins, C.S.N., off Ship Island, on Oct. 19, 1861; captured the forts at Biloxi, Miss., Dec. 31, 1861; returned to Hampton Roads, and joined Admiral

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Farragut's fleet, March 25, 1862. He took part in the opening of the Lower Mississippi and the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the Chalmette batteries, the *Mississippi* being the third vessel in Capt. Bailey's first division. He destroyed the Confederate ram *Manassas* by running her aground, then pounding her with shot till she blew up. He took part in running the batteries at Vicksburg, Miss., March 14, 1862, in command of the *Mississippi*, and on passing the city his ship ran aground, and after removing his crew he set fire to the ship. He was promoted captain, July 16, 1862; and was given command of the *Monongahela* on the pas-



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sage from New Orleans to Port Hudson. He commanded the monitor *Onondaga* in the James river, and in Albemarle Sound in 1864; and the steam frigate *Wabash* in both attacks on Fort Fisher, December, 1864-January, 1865. He was promoted commodore, July 25, 1866; was attached to the equipment and recruiting department, 1866-70; was promoted rear-admiral, July 1, 1870; was commandant at the Brooklyn navy yard, 1870-72; was retired, May 24, 1871, and was governor of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, 1871-72. He died in Green Bay, Wis., July 19, 1893.

SMITH, Meriwether, statesman, was born at Bathurst, Essex county, Va., in 1730. He was twice married; first, in 1760, to Alice, daughter of Phillip Lee, and of their children, George William (q.v.) became governor of Virginia; and secondly, Sept. 29, 1769, to Elizabeth, daughter of Col. William Daingerfield. He represented Essex county in the House of Burgesses in 1770; was a member of the Virginia conventions of 1775 and 1778, being associated with George Mason (q.v.) in the drafting of the bill of rights and the state constitution; was a signer of the articles of the Westmoreland association, Feb. 27, 1776, which was pledged to use no articles of British importation, and of the resolutions of the Williamsburg association, which met at the old Raleigh Tavern of that city, May 18, 1779. He was also a delegate to the Continental congress, 1778-82, and a member of the Virginia convention, which adopted the constitution of the United States. He died, Jan. 25, 1790.

SMITH, Morgan Lewis, soldier, was born in Oswego county, N.Y., March 8, 1822. He removed to New Albany, Ind., in 1843, and joined the U.S. army in 1846, as a private, attaining the

rank of orderly-sergeant. He resigned from the army and engaged in the steamboat business, but on the outbreak of the civil war, he organized the 8th Missouri volunteer regiment; was chosen its colonel in July, 1861, and led it in the advance



on Fort Henry. He commanded the 5th brigade, 2d division under Gen. Charles F. Smith, at Fort Donelson, Tenn., commanded the 1st brigade, 3d division, Army of the Tennessee, at Shiloh, and commanded an expedition to Holly Springs, Miss. He commanded the 2d division, 13th army corps, forming the right wing of the Federal

army at Chikasaaw Bluffs, Miss., Dec. 27, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863; and commanded the 2d division, 15th army corps, Army of the Tennessee under Sherman, in the Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863. He was second in command of the 15th army corps, under Logan, and on the death of McPherson, July 22, 1864, succeeded to the command of the corps, Logan having assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee. He was detailed on the occupation of Vicksburg, and resigned his commission at the close of the war, after which he served as U.S. consul at Honolulu; declined the office of governor of the territory of Colorado, and engaged in presenting claims for pension applicants to the pension department in Washington, D.C. He died in Jersey City, N.J., Dec. 29, 1874.

SMITH, Nathan, physician and educator, was born at Rehoboth, Mass., Sept. 30, 1762. At an early age he removed with his parents to Chester, Vt., where he attended school in a desultory way, and during the last half of the Revolutionary war was engaged in repulsing the Indian raids on the northern frontier. He studied medicine under Dr. Josiah Goodhue of Putney, Vt., 1784-7; practised in Cornish, N.H., 1787-89; attended medical lectures at Harvard medical school, and was graduated M.D. in 1790. He resumed practice in Cornish, 1790-96; and continued his medical studies in London and Edinburgh in 1796. He went to Dartmouth college in 1798, where he established the chair of anatomy and surgery and occupied it, 1798-1810, and also established the chair of theory and practice of medicine, which he held, 1798-1813, at the same time conducting an extensive private practice. He removed to New Haven in 1813, where he was professor of theory and practice of physic, surgery

and obstetrics at Yale, 1813-29, and was largely influential in the establishment of a medical building, library and museum. In 1819 he was consulted by President William Allen of Bowdoin college, in regard to establishing medical instruction in that state, and on June 27, 1820, he was made professor of theory and practice of medicine in Bowdoin, which position he held until 1825. He was also lecturer on medicine and surgery at the University of Vermont, 1822-25. He received from Dartmouth the honorary degree of A.M. in 1798, and that of M.D. in 1801, and from Harvard that of M.D. in 1811. He was the originator of various methods of surgical operation, invented apparatus for the reduction of fractures, and is the author of: *Practical Essays on Typhus Fever* (1824); and *Medical and Surgical Memoirs*, edited, with addenda, by his son, Nathan Ryno Smith (1831). He died in New Haven, Conn., July 26, 1829.

SMITH, Nathan, senator, was born in Roxbury parish, Woodbury, Conn., Jan. 8, 1770; son of Richard and Annis (Hurd) Smith; and great-grandson of Capt. Benjamin Hinman. He received a classical education; studied at the Litchfield Law school, and began practice in New Haven, Conn. He was a representative in the state legislature for several years; state's attorney for New Haven county; a delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814; U.S. attorney for the district of Connecticut; a candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1825, but was defeated by Oliver Wolcott, and was elected U.S. senator in May, 1832, for the term expiring March 3, 1839, took his seat Dec. 2, 1833, and died in office. His funeral took place in the senate chamber at Washington, and was attended by President Andrew Jackson and his cabinet. He was a charter trustee of Trinity college, Conn., 1823-35, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale college in 1898. He died in Washington D.C., Dec. 6, 1835.

SMITH, Nathaniel, statesman and jurist, was born in Judea society, Woodbury, Conn., Jan. 6, 1762; son of Richard and Annis (Hurd) Smith; and brother of Nathan Smith (1770-1835). He studied law under Judge Tapping Reeve and was married to Ruth, daughter of the Rev. Noah Benedict. He was a representative in the Connecticut legislature, 1789-95; a Federalist representative in the 4th and 5th congresses, 1795-99, declining re-election in 1798; a state senator, 1800-05, and judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, 1806-19. He was one of the foremost men of the Hartford convention of 1814. With Chancellor Kent of New York, he was appointed to establish a new site for Williams college. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale in 1795. He died in Woodbury, Conn., March 9, 1822.

SMITH, Nora Archibald, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa.; daughter of Robert Nosh and Helen Elizabeth (Dyer) Smith, and sister of Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. George C. Riggs). Her early childhood was passed in Hollis, Maine, and in 1873 she removed with her parents to Santa Barbara, Cal., where she attended the Santa Barbara college, graduating in 1877, and becoming especially proficient in Spanish. She was in charge of a Spanish private school in Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico, 1877-78, where she had no text books and was obliged to provide and translate into Spanish all her lesson-materials; and was principal of the girls' department of the public schools in Tucson, Ariz., 1878-80. She entered the first class of her sister's training school in San Francisco in 1880, being graduated in 1881; was appointed superintendent of the Silver Street free kindergartens, 1886; assisted in her sister's training school, 1884-88, and in the latter year, upon her sister's removal to New York city, assumed entire charge of the institution, which position she held until 1894, when she again took up her residence in Hollis, Maine, in order to devote herself to literary work. She is joint author, with Kate Douglas Wiggin, of: *The Story Hour* (1891); *Children's Rights* (1893); *Republic of Childhood* (3 vols.) viz: *Froebel's Gifts* (1896); *Froebel's Occupations* (1896), *Kindergarten Principles and Practice* (1897); editor, also with her sister, of two volumes of poetry for children, *Golden Numbers* (1902), *The Poxy Ring* (1903); and is the author of: *The Children of the Future* (1898); *Under the Cactus Flag* (1899); *The Kindergarten in a Nutshell* (1899); *The Message of Froebel* (1900); *Three Little Marys* (1902).

SMITH, Oliver, philanthropist, was born in Hatfield, Mass., Jan. 20, 1766; son of Lieut. Samuel and Mary (Morton) Smith; grandson of Joseph and Canada (Waite) Smith and of Jonathan Morton; great-grandson of John Smith (born about 1637; married Mary, daughter of William Partridge, and was slain by Indians in Hatfield Meadow, May 30, 1676), and great-grandson of Lieut. Samuel Smith, who sailed from Ipswich for New England in 1634 at the age of thirty-two; lived at Weathersfield, Conn., and later at Hadley, Mass., where he held important offices in church and state. The father of Canada Waite was Benjamin Waite, renowned for his plucky rescue of his wife and child from Indian captivity in Canada. The child was born there after her mother's capture and was therefore so named. Oliver Smith was a farmer and stock raiser, and amassed a large fortune (inventoried at \$391,561.77). He was a justice of the peace; served two terms as a representative in the state legislature, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1820. He left \$30,-

000 to be invested for sixty years and at the end of that time to be used to establish an agricultural school (with a pattern farm and an experimental farm) to be called "Smith's Agricultural school" in Northampton, Mass.; \$10,000 for the use of the American Colonization society, which upon the dissolution of that society was added to the "farm fund," and with nearly all the residue, or about \$360,000, founded the Smith Charities, to aid indigent boys, girls and widows. See: "Last Will and Testament of Oliver Smith, Esquire," published in Florence, Mass. (1845). He died in Hatfield, Mass., Dec. 22, 1845.

SMITH, Oliver Hampton, senator, was born on Smith's Island near Trenton, N.J., Oct. 23, 1794. He removed to Indiana in 1817, and practised law in Connersville. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1822-24; prosecuting attorney for the third judicial district, 1824-25, and was a Jackson Democrat representative in the 20th congress, 1827-29, and was defeated in 1828 for the 21st congress by Ratliff Boon. He was a Whig U.S. senator, 1837-43, declined the Whig nomination for governor in 1845, and engaged in the railroad business in Indianapolis. He is the author of: *Recollections of a Congressional Life* (1834); and *Early Indiana Trials, Sketches and Reminiscences* (1857). He died in Indianapolis, Ind., March 19, 1859.

SMITH, Perry, senator, was born in Woodbury, Conn., May 12, 1783. He studied at the Litchfield Law school and commenced practice at New Milford, Conn., in 1807. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1822-24; judge of the probate court, 1824-35, and again a representative in the state legislature, 1835-36. He was U.S. senator from Connecticut, elected as a Democrat, 1837-43. He is the author of: *Speech on Bank Depositaries* (1838). He died in Milford, Conn., June 8, 1852.

SMITH, Persifer Frazer, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November, 1798; son of Jonathan and Mary Anne (Frazer) Smith; grandson of Col. Robert, of the Continental army, and Margaret (Vaughn) Smith, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Persifer (of the 5th regiment Pennsylvania line and brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia) and Mary Worrall (Taylor) Frazer, and a great-grandson of John and Susanna Smith, who came to America in 1720 from the North of Ireland. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818, and established a law practice in New Orleans, La. He was adjutant-general of the state; served in the Florida war as colonel of Louisiana volunteers and under Gen. Edmund P. Gaines in the campaigns of 1836 and 1838. In 1846 he was appointed colonel of an infantry regiment and commanded a brigade during the war with Mexico.

He was commissioner of armistice with Mexico in October, 1847; commanded the 2d division of the U.S. army; was military governor of Vera Cruz in May, 1848, and later commanded the departments of California and Texas. He was brevetted major-general of U.S.A. for Monterey in 1849, and brigadier-general for Contreras and Churubusco, Dec. 30, 1856, and served in garrison at Kansas. He died in Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1858.

SMITH, Preston, soldier, was born in Giles county, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1823. He attended Jackson college, Columbia, Tenn., and practised law in Columbia, Waynesboro, Tenn., and in Memphis, Tenn. He was appointed colonel of the 154th regiment of Tennessee militia and in 1861 joined the Confederate States army, receiving the commission of brigadier-general, Oct. 27, 1862. He succeeded Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson in command of the 1st brigade, 2d division, 1st army corps, Army of the Mississippi, at Shiloh, where he was wounded April 6, 1862; and commanded a brigade under Gen. P. R. Cleburne in the invasion of Kentucky, taking part in the combat at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862. He commanded a brigade of Cheatham's division at Chickamauga, where he was mortally wounded during a night attack. He died on the battlefield of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 30, 1863.

SMITH, Richard, delegate, was born in Burlington, N.J., March 22, 1735; brother of John Smith (1732-1771), the provincial councillor of New Jersey and of Samuel Smith (1721-1776), the historian. He carried on an extensive correspondence with Dr. Tobias George Smollett previous to the Revolution; was a delegate to the Continental congress, 1774-76; resigning in 1776, owing to enfeebled health and not being in full sympathy with the Patriot cause. His correspondence with Smollett was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* one hundred years later. He was taking an extended journey through the south for the benefit of his health, at the time of his death, which occurred at Natchez, Miss., in 1803.

SMITH, Robert, first bishop of South Carolina, and 6th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Norfolk county, Eng., June 25, 1732. He was graduated at Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge University, Eng., A.B., 1753, and became a fellow of the university. He was admitted to the diaconate, March 7, 1756, and advanced to the priesthood, Dec. 21, 1756; immigrated to America in 1757; was assistant at St. Philip's church, Charleston, S.C., 1757-59; and rector, 1759-80. He gave his sympathies to the patriot cause, entered the Continental army as a private, and on the capture of Charleston in 1780, was banished to Philadelphia. He was rector of St. Paul's parish, Queen Anne county, Md., until

1783, when he returned to Charleston and established an academy which was chartered in 1785 as the College of Charleston, and rechartered in 1791. He was principal of the college, 1791-97, and in 1794 he graduated the first six bachelors of art, the class of graduates being Nathaniel Bowan, third bishop of South Carolina (q.v.); John L. Gervais, valedictorian; John Callahan; William Heyward; Isaac McPherson and Samuel Thomas. He was elected first bishop of the newly created diocese of South Carolina in 1795, and was consecrated at Christ church, Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1795, by Bishops White, Provost, Madison and Claggett. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The honorary degree of D.D., was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1786. He died in Charleston, S.C., Oct. 28, 1801.

SMITH, Robert, cabinet officer, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in November, 1757; son of John Smith, who emigrated from Strabane, Ireland, and settled in Baltimore, Md., about 1759, where he engaged as a merchant; became prominent in pre-Revolutionary matters; was chairman of a committee of merchants, to prohibit the importation of foreign goods in 1769; was a member of the committee of correspondence in 1774, and of the committee to procure arms and munition from abroad; was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention of Aug. 5, 1776; and was state senator, 1781-91. Robert Smith was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1781, A.M., 1784, and volunteered in the Continental army, serving at the battle of Brandywine. He practised law in Baltimore; was presidential elector in 1789; state senator in 1793; a delegate to the state legislature, 1796-1800, and a member of the city council of Baltimore, 1798-1801. He was secretary of the navy, in President Jefferson's cabinet, 1801-05; U.S. attorney-general in 1805, and secretary of state in President Madison's cabinet, 1809-11. He declined the appointment of chancellor of Maryland, and chief judge of Baltimore in 1806, as he did the embassy to Russia tendered him by President Madison in 1811. He was president of the Maryland branch of the American Bible society in 1813; of the Maryland Agricultural society in 1818, and provost of the University of Maryland, 1813-15. He is the author of: *Address to the People of the United States* (1811). He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 26, 1842.

SMITH, Robert Burns, governor of Montana, was born in Hickman county, Ky., Dec. 29, 1854; son of Dewitt C. and Eliza (Hughes) Smith; grandson of Eli and Nancy (Gregory) Smith and of Lewis and Ann Hughes. He attended the academy at Milburn, Ky., until 1876, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar. He was married in

April, 1878, to Kate, daughter of Edward and Mary (Hess) Crossland of Graves county, Ky. He removed to Dillon, Mont., in 1882, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1883. He was U.S. attorney for Montana, 1885-1889;



city attorney for Helena, Mont., 1890-91, and the unsuccessful Populist candidate for representative at large from Montana in the 54th congress in 1894. He was elected governor as a Populist by the Democratic and Populist vote in 1896, receiving 36,688 votes, to 14,993 for Alexander C. Botkin nominated by the two wings of the Republican ticket, for the term expiring Jan. 1, 1901.

SMITH, Roland Cotton, clergyman, was born in New York city, March 24, 1860; son of John Cotton and Harriette (Appleton) Smith; grandson of Richard Mather and Mary (Woods) Smith and of James and Sarah (Fuller) Appleton, and a descendant of John Cotton and Samuel Appleton. He was graduated at Amherst, AB., 1882, A.M., 1885 and at the Episcopal Theological school, Cambridge, Mass., B.D., 1885; was admitted to the diaconate in 1885; advanced to the priesthood in 1886; was married, Oct. 13, 1886, to Margaret Sigourney, daughter of William and Margaret (Sigourney) Otis of Boston, Mass.; was rector of St. Peter's, Beverly, Mass., 1885-88; assistant minister at Trinity church, Boston, 1888-93; rector of St. John's, Northampton, 1893-1902, and in 1903 was elected rector of St. John's, Washington, D.C., as successor to Alexander Mackay-Smith, elected bishop coadjutor of Pennsylvania.

SMITH, Roswell, publisher, was born in Lebanon, Conn., March 30, 1829; son of Asher L. Smith, who, with his brother, Roswell C. Smith, conducted a school in Providence, R.I., and published improved text books which were generally used in schools. The son, Roswell, left his father's farm in 1843, and was clerk in the publishing house of Paine and Burgess, 1843-46. He was matriculated at Brown university in 1846, pursued English and scientific courses, and was graduated as of the class of 1852, by special vote. He studied law with Thomas C. Perkins in Hartford, Conn., removed to Lafayette, Ind., in 1850, and in 1852 was married to Anna G., the only daughter of Henry Leavitt Ellsworth (q.v.). Miss Leavitt had dictated the first message sent over the perfected Morse telegraph, "What hath God wrought," suggested by her mother. In 1869, he visited England and there met Josiah G. Holland (q.v.), and on his return, Charles Scribner & Co. were induced by Holland and Smith to found, in 1870, *Scribner's Monthly* and in 1873 the

St. Nicholas, of which two ventures Holland and Smith held a majority of the stock. Mr. Smith assumed the business management, and on the death of Dr. Holland, Mr. Smith became sole proprietor of these magazines. He established the publishing house known as the Century company, and changed the name of *Scribner's Monthly* to *The Century*. The Century Company published many well known books, as the "Century War Book" and "Life of Abraham Lincoln," and in 1882 Mr. Smith planned to publish an American revision of the "Imperial Dictionary" and as a result the "Century Dictionary" was commenced in 1889, and completed in 1894. Mr. Smith was prominent in the councils of the Presbyterian church, and became a liberal contributor to its support. He was president of the Congregational club of New York, and was a member of the board of directors of the American Tract society. He died in New York city, April 19, 1892.

SMITH, Samuel, soldier, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., July 27, 1752; son of John and brother of Robert Smith (q.v.). He engaged in the mercantile business with his father, and sailed as supercargo of one of his father's ships in 1771, and traveled in Europe. In 1776 he was appointed a captain in Col. William Smallwood's Maryland regiment. He was detailed on special duty at Annapolis, to seize Governor Eden (q.v.), suspected of treason; took part in the battles of Long Island, Harlem, and White Plains and in the retreat through New Jersey; was promoted major, Dec. 10, 1776; lieutenant-colonel in 1777, and served in the 4th Maryland regiment, in the attack on Staten Island and the battle of Brandywine, and commanded Fort Mifflin during the passage of the British fleet up the Delaware river, where he withstood a continuous bombardment from Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1777, and was severely wounded. He was voted a sword by congress; was present at Valley Forge; and took part in the battle of Monmouth. He resigned his commission, 1779, and was colonel of militia in Baltimore, 1779-83. He was a port warden of Baltimore, 1783-90; a delegate to the state legislature, 1790-92; a representative from Maryland in the 3d-7th congresses, 1793-1803; U.S. senator, 1803-15; acting secretary of the U.S. navy in Jefferson's cabinet in 1803, when his brother Robert was transferred from the department of war to the attorney-general's office, and he declined the portfolio of war. He commanded the state militia in the defense of Baltimore during the war of 1812; was a representative in the 14th-17th congresses, elected in 1815 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Nicholas R. Moore, taking his seat, Feb. 4, 1816, and serving by successive elections, 1816-28. He resigned in 1822, having been elected U.S. rena-

tor in place of William Pinkney, deceased, and took his seat, Dec. 17, 1822; completed the term, March 3, 1827, and was re-elected for a full term expiring March 3, 1833. He was major-general in the state militia and commanded the troops called out to defend the city of Baltimore against the mob in possession of the city in 1835. He was mayor of Baltimore, 1835-38, and died suddenly in that city, April 22, 1839.

SMITH, Samuel Axley, representative, was born in Monroe county, Tenn., June 26, 1822; son of John N. and ——— (Smith) Smith. His father died when he was very young and his early life was spent on a farm, with but limited opportunities for attending school. In 1843 he began to give his education serious attention and at the end of three months became a teacher, alternately teaching and attending school, 1843-44. He studied law for ten months; was admitted to the bar in 1845; began practice in Charleston, Tenn., and was state's attorney for the third judicial district, 1845-49. He was married in 1846, to Martha E., daughter of John L. and Mary H. McCarty of Calhoun, Tenn. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, Md., in 1848; was candidate for presidential elector on the Cass and Butler ticket in 1848, and on the Pierce and King ticket in 1852. He was a Democratic representative from Tennessee in the 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, 1853-59, and author of the resolution that made Nathaniel P. Banks speaker in 1855, on the 133d ballot. He was appointed by President Buchanan, commissioner of the general land office, Jan. 12, 1860, which position he resigned, Feb. 12, 1860. He joined the Confederate States army in 1861, and died at Ladd Springs, Polk county, Tenn., in January, 1864.

SMITH, Samuel Emerson, governor of Maine, was born in Hollis, N.H., March 12, 1788; son of Manasseh and Hannah (Emerson) Smith. He was graduated at Harvard in 1809, and received an honorary A.B. degree from Bowdoin in the same year. He settled in Wiscasset, Maine, in 1812, and was a representative in the Massachusetts general court, 1819-20, and in the Maine legislature, 1820-21, the first year of Maine's statehood. He became chief justice of the circuit court of common pleas in 1821, and when, in 1822, that court was abolished, he was made associate justice of the new court of common pleas, 1822-30. He was elected governor of Maine in 1830, serving, 1831-34; was again justice of the court of common pleas, serving, 1835-37, and was a member of the commission to revise the statutes of Maine in 1837. He was married on Sept. 12, 1832, to Louisa Sophia, daughter of Henry Weld and Esther (Gould) Fuller of Augusta. He died at Wiscasset, March 4, 1860.

SMITH, Samuel Francis, hymnologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 21, 1808. He attended the Boston Latin school; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1829, A.M., 1832, and from the Andover Theological seminary in 1832; was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Waterville, Maine, Feb. 12, 1834, and was pastor of the church at Waterville, acting professor of modern languages at Colby university, 1834-41, and pastor of the First Baptist church at Newton Centre, Mass., 1842-54. He was married to Mary (1813-1903), daughter of Jonathan K. and Ann (White)



S. F. Smith

Smith and granddaughter of Hezekiah Smith of the Continental army. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Colby university in 1853, and he was a trustee of that institution, 1840-60. Upon the death of his widow in 1903, in accordance with the terms of his will, Colby college received a legacy of \$25,000. He edited the *Baptist Missionary Magazine*, 1832-33, and the *Christian Review*, 1842-48, besides publications of the American Baptist Missionary union, 1854-59; and he is author of the national hymn, *America* (1832); *The Morning Light is Breaking* (1832); *Lyric Gems* (1843); *The Psalmist* (1843), and *Rock of Ages* (1866, new edition, 1877), and also published: *Life of the Rev. Joseph Grafton* (1848); *Missionary Sketches* (1879); *History of Newton, Mass.* (1880), and *Rambles in Mission Fields* (1884). He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 16, 1895.

SMITH, Samuel Stanhope, educator, was born in Pequea, Pa., March 16, 1750; son of Robert and Elizabeth (Blair) Smith. His father was brought from Londonderry, Ireland, to America by his parents in 1730; settled in Chester, Pa.; became a Presbyterian clergyman and conducted a classical and theological school at Pequea, Pa., 1751-93, at which Samuel was prepared for college. Samuel was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1769, A.M., 1772; was assistant at his father's school, 1769-70, and tutor at the College of New Jersey, 1770-73. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1774 and was a missionary in western Virginia, 1774-75. He was pastor of Cumberland and Briery churches, Prince Edward county, Va.; first president of Prince Edward academy, now Hampden-Sidney college, 1775-79; professor of moral philosophy at the College of

New Jersey, 1779-83; professor of moral philosophy and theology, 1783-1812, and was vice-president of the college, 1789-95, and president, 1795-1812, when he resigned. He was secretary of the board of trustees, 1781-95; was a member of the governing committee of the Presbyterian church and an honorary member of the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia, before which he delivered the anniversary address in 1785. He was married about 1775, to Ann, daughter of Dr. John Witherspoon (q.v.). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Yale in 1783, and that of LL.D. by Harvard in 1810. He was associate in preparing the "Form of Presbyterian Government" still in use. He is the author of: *Essay on the Causes of the Variety of Complexion and Figure of the Human Species* (1787); being an enlarged edition of his Philosophical Society Address (2d ed., 1810); *Sermons* (1799); *Lectures on the Evidences of Christian Religion* (1809); *Lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy* (2 vols., 1812); *Comprehensive Views of Natural and Revealed Religion* (1815, 2d ed., 1816), and many published sermons and addresses. He died in Princeton, N.J., Aug. 21, 1819.

SMITH, Samuel William, representative, was born in the township of Independence, Oakland county, Mich., Aug. 23, 1852; son of Nicholas B. and Mary (Phillips) Smith. He attended school at Clarkston and Detroit; was admitted to the bar of Oakland county in 1873, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, 1878. He was married in December, 1880, to Alida Deland of Pontiac; made his home in Pontiac, and was prosecuting attorney for Oakland county, 1880-84. He was state senator, 1884, and a Republican representative from the sixth Michigan district in the 55th-58th congresses, 1897-1905, serving on the committees on invalid pensions and the District of Columbia.

SMITH, Seba, journalist, was born in Brickfield, Maine, Sept. 14, 1792. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1818, and settled in Portland, Maine, where he wrote Yankee dialect stories under the pen name, "Major Jack Downing." About 1824 he was married to Elizabeth Oakes Prince (q.v.). He edited the *Eastern Argus*, the *Family Recorder* and the *Daily Courier* in Portland, 1822-42, and in the latter year removed to Patchogue, L.I., N.Y. He continued editorial work on New York periodicals, spending his winters in New York city. His published writings include: *Letters of Major Jack Downing* (1833); *Powhatan* (1841); *New Elements of Geometry*, a travesty (1850); *Way Down East, or Portraits of Yankee Life* (1855), and various poems, including *The Mother's Sacrifice* and *The Snowstorm*. He died at Patchogue, L.I., N.Y., July 29, 1868.

SMITH, Sophia, educationist, was born in Hatfield, Mass., Aug. 27, 1796; daughter of Joseph and Lois (White) Smith; granddaughter of Lieut. Samuel and Mary (Morton) Smith, and of Lieut. Elihu White; niece of Oliver Smith, philanthropist, and first cousin once removed of Benjamin Smith Lyman, geologist. Her early education was extremely meagre. She attended school in Hartford, Conn., in 1810 for three months, and in 1814 was for a short time a pupil in the Hopkins academy, Hadley, Mass. She was an extensive reader, and in 1861 inherited a large fortune (about \$450,000) from her brother, Austin Smith. In later years she conceived the idea of building a college for women, defined the object and general plan of the institution, appointed the trustees, and selected Northampton, Mass., as its site. The college, which bears her name and



SMITH COLLEGE.

which was the first institution for the higher education of women in New England, was opened in September, 1875, with L. Clark Seelye (q.v.) as president. Miss Smith bequeathed for the founding of the college \$365,000 and also \$75,000 for the endowment of Smith academy at Hatfield, Mass., where she died, June 12, 1870.

SMITH, Thomas, delegate, was born near Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1745; son of Thomas and Margaret (Campbell) Smith. His father was half brother of the Rev. Dr. William Smith (q.v.). He came to America probably with his uncle William in 1759. He first appears in public life as deputy surveyor of a frontier district; removed to Bedford county, Pa.; was prothonotary clerk; clerk of the sessions and recorder, and in 1775 joined the Patriot army as colonel of militia. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1776; a representative in the state legislature, 1776-80, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1780-82. He was judge of the county courts of four counties, 1791-94; and judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, 1794-1809. He died in Philadelphia, June 16, 1809 (1811?).

SMITH, Thomas Church Haskell, soldier, was born in Fairhaven, Mass., March 24, 1819; son of Thomas Briggs and Mercy Bassett (Swift) Smith, and grandson of Jonathan and Love (Bassett)

Swift. He attended the academies at Middleboro and Bridgewater; was graduated from Harvard in 1841, practised law in Ohio, was president of the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph company, and established the Morse telegraph system in the west and south. He was married, Oct. 11, 1847, to Lucy, daughter of Dudley Woodbridge of Marietta, Ohio, a partner of Harman Blennerhassett at the time of Burr's conspiracy; was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for congress in 1856, and on Sept. 5, 1861, he joined the Federal army as lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Ohio cavalry. He served in the west until after the Confederate retreat from Corinth in July, 1862, when he joined Gen. John Pope as aide. He was promoted brigadier-general U.S.V., Nov. 29, 1862; commanded the district of Wisconsin during the draft riots of 1863; was inspector-general of the department of the Missouri in 1864; withdrew the government troops, and restored the state to civil control. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866, and in April, 1879, joined the regular army as major and assistant-paymaster. He was retired, March 24, 1883, and removed to California. He died in Nordhoff, Cal., April 8, 1897.

SMITH, Thomas Kilby, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 23, 1820; son of George and Eliza Bicker (Walter) Smith; grandson of Dr. Godfried Christian Schmidt (born in Wolfenbuttel, Brunswick, March 20, 1730; emigrated from Germany about 1752, and settled in Newburyport, Mass.); and of William and Sarah (Bicker) Walter. He removed with his parents to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1828; was graduated from Cincinnati college in 1837; studied law with Salmon P. Chase, and practised in Cincinnati, 1845-53. He was married, May 2, 1848, to Elizabeth Budd, daughter of Dr. William Budd and Arabella (Piatt) McCullough, of Warren county, N.J. He was special agent in the post-office department, Washington, D.C., 1853-55; U.S. marshal for the southern district of Ohio, 1855-56; and deputy clerk of Hamilton county, 1856-61. In September, 1861, he joined the Federal army as lieutenant-colonel, 54th Ohio infantry, and on Oct. 31, 1861, entered the service as colonel of the regiment, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 11, 1863. He commanded the regiment from muster in to Jan. 5, 1863; commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division, 15th army corps, to May, 1863; on court of inquiry and on staff duty with General Grant to September, 1863; commanded 2d brigade, 1st division, 17th army corps, from Sept. 27, 1863, to Oct. 24, 1863; 1st brigade, 4th division, 17th army corps, to March 8, 1864, and a division on the Red River expedition to June 3, 1864; on sick leave of absence to January, 1865; commanded

3d division, detachment Army of the Tennessee, to Jan. 13, 1865, at Washington, D.C., was witness before congressional committee on the conduct of the war to Feb. 18, 1865; commanded the district of Southern Alabama, from March 17 to May 28, 1865, and the district and post of Mobile, Ala., to Aug. 22, 1865, and was honorably mustered out of service, Jan. 15, 1866. He participated in the battles and campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee from Shiloh until after the fall of Vicksburg; accompanied Sherman on the Meridian expedition, and saw his last active field service on the Red River where he protected Admiral Porter's fleet in its retreat after the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He was appointed U.S. consul at Panama in 1866; and was a resident of Torresdale, Pa., until 1887, when he joined the business department of the New York Star. His *Life and Letters* edited by his son, Walter George Smith, was published, 1898. He died in New York city, Dec. 14, 1887.

SMITH, Thomas Mather, clergyman, was born in Stamford, Conn., March 7, 1797; son of the Rev. Daniel Smith, and grandson of the Rev. Cotton Mather (q.v.). He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1816, A.M., 1819, and from the Andover Theological seminary in 1820; was ordained to the Congregational ministry, July 31, 1822; was pastor of the Third church, Portland, Maine, 1822; at Fall River, Mass., 1826-31; of the Presbyterian church at Catskill, N.Y., 1831-39, and of the North Congregational church, New Bedford, Mass., 1839-42. He was agent of the American Sunday School union, joined the Protestant Episcopal church, and was admitted to the diaconate, Nov. 2, 1844, and advanced to the priesthood, Nov. 12, 1845. He was professor in Bexley Hall, the theological seminary, Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, 1845-63, and president of Kenyon college, 1850-54. The honorary degree of S.T.D., was conferred on him by Bowdoin in 1850. He died in Portland, Maine, Sept. 6, 1864.

SMITH, Truman, senator, was born in Woodbury, Conn., Nov. 27, 1791; son of Phineas and Deborah Ann (Judson) Smith and nephew of Nathaniel Smith (q.v.). He was graduated at Yale in 1815, and was admitted to the bar in 1818. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1831, 1832 and 1834; a Whig representative from Connecticut in the 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th congresses, 1839-43 and 1845-49; a presidential elector on the Clay and Frelinghuysen ticket in 1844, and U.S. senator, 1849-54; resigned April 11, 1854, and Francis Gillett completed his term. He strenuously opposed the spoils system and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. President Lincoln appointed him judge of the slave-trade court in New York

under the treaty of 1862 with Great Britain, and he served, 1862-70, the system being abolished by the treaty of 1870. He is the author of: *Examination of the Question of Anaesthesia* (1859) reprinted as *An Inquiry into the Origin of Anaesthesia* (1867). He died in Stamford, Conn., May 3, 1884.

SMITH, William, representative, was born in South Carolina. He was elected a Federal representative from the Pinckney district in the 1st-5th congresses, 1789-97, resigning to accept the appointment of U. S. minister to Portugal, serving, 1797-1801. On his return to South Carolina, he retired from political life, and resided on his plantation until his death. He is the author of: *A Comparative View of the Constitutions of the States and of the United States*, and a volume of speeches and letters (1795). He died in South Carolina in 1812.

SMITH, William, educator, was born on the bank of the river Don, a few miles from Aberdeen, Scotland, Sept. 7, 1727; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Duncan) Smith; grandson of James Smith, a noted astronomer, and of Alexander



Wm Smith

and — (Murray) Duncan of Lundie county, and through William, Sir William and John and Agnes (Charnock) Smyth, a descendant from Sir Roger Clarendon, son of Edward, the Black Prince. He was graduated at the University of Aberdeen, B.A., in March, 1747; became a schoolmaster and commissioner of schoolmasters, also acting clerk for the honorable society for the propagation of the gospel in London. On May 1, 1751, he came to America as tutor to two sons of Colonel Martin of New York city, residing on Long Island, the young men accompanying him from England where they had attended the university. He returned to England in 1753 for ordination, and was made deacon in the palace at Fulham by the Bishop of Lincoln at the request and in the presence of the Bishop of London, at the time too ill to perform the ceremony, Dec. 21, 1753. He was advanced to the priesthood two days later at the same place and by same request by the Bishop of Carlisle. He reported to the society the educational needs of the colonists and especially of the Germans emigrating in large numbers into Pennsylvania, and his report led to the organization of the society for the education

of the Germans in America. On his return to America, May 24, 1754, he was inducted into the office of provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia on the recommendation of Richard Peters and Benjamin Franklin, who had met and conferred with him on the subject while tutor in Colonel Martin's family. Besides his duties as provost he assumed the chair of natural philosophy, and instructed advance pupils in ethics and rhetoric. He became the object of Quaker resentment and, with Justice William Moore, was accused by the House of Assembly of libel, and both men were imprisoned from January 6, to April 11, 1758, and re-arrested on the re-assembly of the House in September, 1758, and held until the assembly dissolved, when he went free. During his imprisonment the pupils of the college met in the jail and received their daily instruction, so as not to interfere with the progress of the college. He was finally purged of libel in 1759, but not till he had personally presented his case before the crown. During his visits to London, his claim to a doctor's degree was presented to Oxford university by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of Durham, Salisbury, St. Asaph, Gloucester and Oxford, and he received his diploma, March 27, 1759, and a like degree from Aberdeen the same year, and from Trinity college, Dublin, at a subsequent visit to that city in 1763, when he was the guest of Thomas Penn and had a private audience with George III. He was president of the first convention of the American church in Pennsylvania, April 30, 1760, and of the third general convention held at Perth Amboy, N.J., in 1764. He was also chief-director of all the German schools in the province of Pennsylvania. His position in the Established church and his frequent visits to England and audiences with the King made him the object of criticism by both Quakers and Presbyterians, and strong efforts were made to destroy his popularity with the trustees of the college. He gained the illwill of Benjamin Franklin first by opposing his application for the doctor's degree sought from Oxford, and secondly by his advocacy of the claims of Ebenezer Kinnersly (q.v.), to the discovery of the principles of electricity, which discovery Professor Kinnersly claimed to have communicated to Franklin, who had appropriated the same and failed to give due credit for the discovery. He drew up the charter and fundamental rules for the American Philosophical society, was secretary of the society for many years, and was a member of the committee appointed by that body to observe the transit of Venus, June, 1769; of Mercury in 1776, and the eclipse of the Sun in 1777. On July 20, 1775, the occasion being the celebration of the first day of fasting and prayer appointed by the American

congress. Dr. Smith preached a sermon at all Saints' Church, Lower Dublin, Philadelphia, which caused much criticism, as he prayed for the King, although not using the words as printed in the Book of Common Prayer, but a modified form of his own composition. He was married, June 3, 1758, at Moore Hall, to Rebecca, daughter of Gen. William Moore, the attachment having grown during the repeated visits of the daughter to the prison during the imprisonment of Justice Moore and Dr. Smith for libel. The legislature of Pennsylvania revoked the charter of the College of Philadelphia in 1779, and Dr. Smith removed to Chester parish, Md., where he was rector, 1779-89, and president of Washington college, founded by him, 1782-89. He was president of the convention that met in May, 1783, to organize the American Protestant Episcopal church in Maryland, and in June he was elected bishop of the diocese of Maryland, but the convention of 1786 refused to sanction the election, and he was not consecrated. He continued to serve as president of the general conventions of the church. He resumed the duties of provost of the college in Philadelphia in 1789, on the restoration of the charter, and he continued in office up to 1791, when he retired. He served as secretary of the board of trustees of the College of Philadelphia, 1764-90; was president of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and president of the corporation for the relief of the widows and children of clergymen in the communion of the Church of England in America. His son, William Moore Smith, born June 1, 1759, graduated, University of Pennsylvania, A.B. 1775, A.M. 1778; married Ann, daughter of Col. Joseph Rudolph; practised law in Philadelphia, and died there, March 12, 1821. Besides addresses, Dr. Smith is the author of: *Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania* (London, 1735) (New York, 1865); *Bouquet's Expedition Against the Western Indians* (1765); *Poems of Nathaniel Evans with Memoir* (1772). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1803.

SMITH, William, delegate, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1730. He favored the American Revolution and served as a delegate to the Continental congress that met at York, Penn., from Sept. 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778. He was a Federalist representative from Maryland in the 1st U.S. congress, 1789-91, was appointed auditor of the U.S. treasury in 1791, and in 1798 was a presidential elector from the 4th district of Maryland, but was absent when the electoral college met. He died in Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1814.

SMITH, William, statesman, was born in North Carolina in 1762. He removed to York district, S.C., in his early youth, was graduated from Mount Zion college, Winnsborough, S.C., in 1780; studied law and established

himself in practice in Charleston, S.C., Jan. 6, 1784. He was a representative from York district in the state legislature for several years; state senator, 1806-08; president of the senate in 1808, and was elected a circuit judge in that year. He was a Democratic representative from the Charleston district in the 5th congress, 1797-99; was appointed U.S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Taylor in 1815, and was re-elected in 1817, serving till 1823, when he was defeated by Robert Y. Hayne. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1823-26; was elected to the U.S. senate in December, 1826, to fill the unexpired term of John Gaillard, serving, 1826-31, and was twice defeated for reelection by Stephen D. Miller. He declined the appointment of judge of the U.S. supreme court, and in 1829 he received 23 electoral votes for Vice-President of the United States. He removed to Huntsville, Ala., in 1833; declined the appointment of associate justice of the U.S. supreme court tendered him by President Jackson in 1836; and was a representative in the state legislature of Alabama, 1835-39. He accumulated a vast fortune and owned profitable plantations in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He died in Huntsville, Ala., June 26, 1840.

SMITH, William, governor of Virginia, was born in King George county, Va., Sept. 6, 1796. He attended the Plainfield academy, Conn., and private schools in Virginia, and practised law in Culpeper county, Va. He was state senator, 1830-35; a Democratic representative in the 27th congress, 1841-43; and governor of the state, 1845-48. He removed to California in 1850, where he was elected president of the constitutional convention held at Benicia, Cal., in 1850. He returned to Virginia in 1852; was a representative in the 33d-36th congresses, 1853-61; was commissioned colonel, 49th Virginia infantry, 1861; was a representative in the 1st Confederate congress, 1862-64; was commissioned brigadier-general, C.S.A., in 1862; was severely wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and in August, 1863, he was promoted major-general. He was re-elected governor of Virginia in 1864, and upon the evacuation of Richmond, Va., he removed the seat of government to Lynchburg. In 1865 he returned to Warrenton, and engaged in agriculture, and in 1877 was elected to the state senate. He died in Warrenton, Va., May 18, 1887.

SMITH, William, naval officer, was born in Washington, Ky., Jan. 9, 1803. He was appointed midshipman in the navy in 1823; served under Porter in his expedition against West Indian pirates; was commissioned lieutenant in 1831, participated in the Seminole war, 1835-37, and in the war with Mexico, 1847; was promoted commander, 1854, assisted in the capture of the

forts at Canton, China, in 1856, and was third officer on the *Congress* when she was burned in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862, by the *Merrimac*. In April he was sent by Goldsborough with 7 gun-boats into the York river to assist McClellan in his Peninsula campaign, and on May 1, during the siege of Yorktown, he shelled the enemy's artillery and forced it to retire. On May 6, he moved the gun-boats up to West Point, escorting and landing General Franklin's division in the face of strong opposition, and on May 17, sent two gun-boats up the Pamunkey to destroy the Confederate store-vessels. He arrived at City Point, May 18; relieved Rogers of the command of the squadron; was shortly afterward relieved by Commander Gillis; was promoted commodore and commanded the Pensacola station until he retired in 1865. He died in St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1873.

SMITH, William Alden, representative, was born at Dowagiac, Mich., May 12, 1859. He received a common-school education, and removed with his parents to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1872. He was appointed page in the Michigan house of representatives in 1879, and in 1882 was assistant secretary of the Michigan senate. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and was a member of the Republican state central committee in 1888, 1890, and 1892. In 1896 he was married to Nana Osterhaut. He was Republican representative from the fifth Michigan district in the 54th-58th congresses, 1895-1905, and served on the committee on foreign affairs; as chairman of the committee on Pacific railroads, and as a member of the committee on memorial exercises of the late President McKinley.

SMITH, William Andrew, clergyman, was born in Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 29, 1802. His parents died when he was very young and he was adopted by Russell Hill, a Petersburg merchant. He studied privately till 1820; taught school, 1821-23; was a circuit preacher, 1824, and in February, 1825, was admitted to the Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, serving as a delegate to every session of the general conference, 1832-44. He was a member of the Louisville convention which organized the M. E. church, South; was an original trustee of Randolph-Macon college, 1830-66; agent for the college, 1833; its president and professor of moral and mental philosophy, 1846-66, and president of Central university, 1869-70. He received the degree of D.D.; edited the *Christian Advocate*, and wrote *Lectures on the Philosophy of Slavery* (1860). He died in Richmond, Va., March 1, 1870.

SMITH, William E., governor of Wisconsin, was born in Inverness, Scotland, June 18, 1824; son of Alexander and Sarah (Grant) Smith. He came to the United States with his parents in his

youth, and resided in New York and Michigan. He was married in 1849 to Mary Booth, and engaged in business in Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wis., was a representative in the state legislature in 1851 and in 1871, serving as speaker of the house in 1871; was state senator, 1858-59 and 1864-65; and state treasurer, 1866-70. He removed to Milwaukee in 1871, and was governor of Wisconsin, 1877-81. He was a member of the board of regents of normal schools, 1858-76, and a director of the state prison, 1874-78. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 23, 1883.

SMITH, William E., representative, was born at Augusta, Ga., March 14, 1829; son of Samuel and Susan (Harten) Smith; grandson of Howell and Susan (Majors) Harten, and a descendant of the Hartens of Virginia. He received an academic education, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1848, under a special act of the legislature. He was ordinary of Dougherty county, Georgia, 1853, and solicitor-general of the southwest circuit, 1858-60. He was married, Aug. 7, 1860, to Caroline, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Hill) Williams, of Eaker county, Ga. His wife dying in 1869, he married in 1872, her sister, Mary Williams. He enlisted as 1st lieutenant in the Confederate army, 4th Georgia volunteers, in 1861; was promoted captain, April, 1862, and served in the defence of Richmond, losing a leg at the battle of King's School House, June 25, 1862. He was a representative from the second district of Georgia in the second Confederate States congress, from Feb. 22, 1864; declined the office of circuit-judge in 1874, engaged in cotton planting, and was a Democratic representative from Georgia in the 44th, 45th and 46th congresses, 1875-81. He died at Albany, Ga., March 10, 1890.

SMITH, William Farrar, soldier, was born in St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 17, 1824; son of Ashbel and Sarah (Butler) Smith; grandson of Amasa and ——— (Gregory) Smith, and of Eldad and Marcy (Safford) Butler, and a descendant of Samuel Robinson (born in Bristol, England, 1698, died in Cambridge, Mass., 1739), whose son, Samuel, was first magistrate of Vermont. He was nephew of John Smith (q.v.), and cousin of Worthington C. Smith, both representatives in the U.S. congress; of Governor John Gregory Smith (q.v.), and cousin once removed of Edwin Smith (q.v.), also governor of Vermont. He was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1845, and brevetted 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers, July 1, 1845, and served on the Northern lake survey, 1845-46; as professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, 1846-48; and as assistant engineer on explorations in Texas, Florida and Mexico, 1848-55. He was promoted 2d lieutenant, July 14, 1849, and 1st lieutenant, March

3, 1853; was principal assistant professor of mathematics at the U.S. Military academy, 1855-56; was connected with the lighthouse service and was engineer-secretary of the lighthouse board, 1859-61. He was promoted captain, July 1, 1859. He served on mustering duty in New York city, April-May, 1861; was commissioned colonel, 3d Vermont volunteers, July 16, 1861, and served in the defence of Washington. He was promoted brigadier-general U.S.V., Aug. 13, 1861, and commanded the 2d division, 6th army corps, Army of the Potomac in the Virginia Peninsular campaign, taking part in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale and Malvern Hill, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, June 28, 1862, for gallantry at White Oak Swamp, Va. He was promoted major-general, U.S.V., July 4, 1862; commanded the 2d division, 6th army corps, Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and was brevetted colonel, Sept. 17, 1862, for gallant conduct at the battle of Antietam, Md. He commanded the 6th army corps, Army of the Potomac, at the battle of Fredericksburg, and commanded for a short time the 9th army corps in 1863. He was promoted major of the corps of engineers, March 3, 1863; was commissioned brigadier-general U.S.V., March 4, 1863; was in command under General Couch, of the forces near Harrisburg, Pa., stationed south of the Susquehanna, and with an irregular organization defended the town of Carlisle from Lee's attack. He was chief engineer of the department of the Cumberland, October-November, 1863, with headquarters at Chattanooga. When the Confederate forces seized the heights overlooking Chattanooga, and threatened the Federal army with starvation, General Smith conceived and executed the plan of bridging the Tennessee river, at Brown's Ferry, so as to enable Hooker's troops to connect with the Army of the Cumberland. This plan was approved by General Thomas, and on Oct. 27, 1863, the Confederates were surprised at Brown's Ferry, while Hooker entered Lookout valley, and a short line of communication was secured. General Thomas in his report said: "To Brigadier-General W. F. Smith should be accorded great praise for the ingenuity which conceived, and the ability which executed the movement at Brown's Ferry." He was suggested by Secretary Stanton, Assistant-Secretary Dana, General Grant and General Hallock, for commander of the Army of the Potomac; was promoted major-general, U.S.V., March 9, 1864; commanded the 18th army corps, Army of the James under General Butler at Drewry's Bluff; was transferred with his corps to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the assault on Lee's position at Cold Harbor, and in the

attack on the works at Petersburg, Va., where he captured seventeen pieces of artillery, and inflicted a severe loss on the Confederate army. It has been stated that General Grant criticised Smith for not following up this advantage, but all trustworthy records go to show that Grant had nothing but praise for this exploit and this feeling was shown by his promptly putting Smith in command of the Army of the James in the field. He was subsequently assigned to special duty by President Lincoln, and was so employed when the war closed. He was brevetted brigadier-general U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., and major-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant services in the field. He resigned his commission in the volunteer service, Nov. 4, 1865, and that of major of engineers in March, 1867. He was president of the International Ocean Telegraph company, 1866-71; a member of the board of police commissioners of New York in 1875, and served as president of the board, 1877-79. He was married, April 24, 1861, to Sarah Ward, daughter of Samuel Edward and Katherine (Ward) Lyon of New York city, and had two children, Clara Farrar Smith, and Stuart Farrar Smith, who was graduated from the U.S. Naval academy with honors in 1895. General Smith was re-appointed major of engineers, U.S.A., Feb. 27, 1889; was retired March 1, 1889, and was engaged in business as an engineer in Wilmington, Del., from 1884. He is the author of: *From Chattanooga to Petersburg, under Generals Grant and Butler*, and also of a number of military pamphlets and papers. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1903.

SMITH, William Henry, journalist and author, was born in Austerlitz, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1833; son of William De Forest and — (Gott) Smith, and grandson of Lieut. Story Gott, who served in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently retired to a farm in New York state. William H. Smith removed with his parents to Homer, Union county, Ohio, 1835-36; taught school; contributed to the Cincinnati *Times*, a weekly journal, and was its editor, 1855, also editing the monthly publication *Cusket and Review*, and became a staff writer on the Cincinnati *Gazette* in 1861, through whose columns he industriously promoted the Union cause. He was active in raising troops and forwarding supplies for the army; served as private secretary to Gov. John Brough, and was secretary of state, 1865-68, serving also as fund commissioner and founding a department of archives for which he recovered many valuable historical papers. In 1868 he established the Cincinnati *Evening Chronicle*, (merged with the *Times* in 1869), and was general manager of the Western Associated Press,

Chicago, Ill., 1870-77, consolidating the same with the New York Associated Press in 1883, and serving as general manager of the united systems until 1893. Meanwhile he was collector of customs at Chicago, 1877-83, by appointment of President Hayes, and was the President's literary executor, 1893-96. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1894. His historical research in the British museum resulted in the discovery of several unpublished letters of Washington to Col. Henry Bouquet and in proving the inaccuracy of those published by Jared Sparks. He is the author of: *The St. Clair Papers* (2 vols., 1892); *The Life of Charles Hammond; Political History of the United States*. He also left a nearly finished work entitled, *Life and Administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes*. He died in Lake Forest, Ill., July 27, 1896.

SMITH, William Hugh, governor of Alabama, was born in Fayette county, Ga., April 9, 1826; son of Jephtha Vinen and Nancy (Dickson) Smith; grandson of William and Mary (Powell) Smith, and of David, general of Georgia state militia and captain in the war of the Revolution, and Anne (Smith) Dickson; great-grandson of Nicholas and Polly (Burke) Smith; John and Peggy (McDonald) Powell; William and Elizabeth Dickson, and Charles and Elizabeth (Hendricks) Smith, and of English and Scotch descent. He removed to Randolph county, Ala., at an early age; acquired a common school education; was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law. He was married Jan. 29, 1852, to Lucy, daughter of John and Mary (Bailey) Wortham of Randolph county. He was a Democratic member of the state legislature for two terms prior to the civil war. He was opposed to slavery and to the secession of the Confederate States, as were his seven brothers and their father, who was, however, a large slave holder. He was a Douglas and Johnson elector in 1860; circuit judge of Alabama, 1866-68, and Republican governor from July 13, 1868, until the fall of 1870, when he was succeeded by R. B. Lindsay, Democrat. In 1872 he was returned to the bench of the circuit court. He was appointed by President Garfield, attorney for the northern and middle districts of Alabama, serving, 1881-85, after which he devoted himself to law practice in Birmingham, Ala., where he died, Jan. 1, 1899.

SMITH, William Nathan Harrell, jurist, was born in Murfreesboro, N.C., Sept. 24, 1812. He was graduated from Yale, A. B., 1834, A. M., 1837, and from the Yale Law school in 1840. He was a representative in the North Carolina legislature in 1840; state senator, 1848; solicitor for the first judicial circuit, 1848-64; Democratic representative in the 36th congress, 1859-61, and joined the

Confederate cause in 1861. He was a member of the Confederate States congress, 1862-65; a representative in the state legislature in 1865 and aided in the reconstruction of the state. He practised law in Norfolk, Va., 1870-72, and returned to Raleigh, N.C., in 1872. He succeeded Richmond W. Pearson as chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, and served, 1878-89. He was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1865-68, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Yale, in 1881. He died in Raleigh, N.C., Nov. 14, 1889.

SMITH, William Russell, representative and author, was born in Russellville, Ky., March 27, 1815; son of Ezekiel (of Russellville, Ky.) and Elizabeth (Hampton) Smith. He was a student at the University of Alabama, 1831-34, but did not graduate; was admitted to the bar in 1834, and commenced practice in Greensborough, Ala. He commanded a volunteer company against the Creek Indians in 1836; removed to Tuscaloosa in 1838, where he founded and edited the *Mirror*, and was elected mayor of the city in 1839. He was a member of the state legislature, 1842-43; an unsuccessful candidate for state senator in 1843; removed to Fayette county; was judge of the seventh judicial district, and brigadier-general of state militia, 1850-51. He was elected as a Union Whig representative from Alabama to the 32d congress, serving, 1851-53; was re-elected as a Democrat to the 33d congress, serving, 1853-55; as a National American to the 34th congress, serving, 1855-57, during which term he acquired notoriety for his denunciation of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and he was defeated as a candidate for the 35th congress in 1856 by Sydenham Moore (q.v.). He was a member of the state convention in 1861, where he opposed secession; was a representative in the 1st and 2d Confederate States congresses, 1862-65; president of the University of Alabama, 1870-71, and after that time devoted himself to the practice of law and to the literary profession in Tuscaloosa. He is the author of: *Smith's Alabama Justice* (1841); *Smith's Digest of the Opinions of the Supreme Court*; *As It Is*, a novel (1860); *Condensed Alabama Reports* (1862); several essays under the pen-name of "Phocion" and a number of poems. He was married three times: first, to Jane Binion, Tuscaloosa, 1843; secondly, to Mary Jane Murray, Fayette, Jan. 3, 1847; and thirdly to Wilhemina Maria Easby, Washington, D.C., June 14, 1854. He died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Feb. 26, 1896.

SMITH, William Sooy, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Tarlton, Ohio, July 22, 1830. He was an honorary graduate of the Ohio university, A. B., 1853, A. M., 1855, and was graduated from the United States Military academy in 1852.

and assigned to the 2d artillery. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, July 9, 1853, and served on recruiting service at Fort Columbus, 1853. Tiring of the inactive frontier life, he resigned June 19, 1854, and went to Chicago, Ill., where he became assistant engineer, Illinois Central railroad, and was in the United States service on the public works at Chicago. He was principal of the high school at Buffalo, N.Y., 1855-56; civil engineer in Buffalo, 1857-58, making various surveys on the northern lakes; engineer and secretary of the Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing company, Trenton, N.J., 1858-61, and employed in sinking cylinders by the pneumatic process for piers for a railway bridge across the Savannah river, 1859-61. He was assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, May-June, 1861; promoted colonel, 13th Ohio volunteers, June 26, 1861, and served in the western Virginia campaign, July, 1861, to January, 1862; was engaged in the movement on Bowling Green and at Nashville, Tenn., February, 1862; in charge of railroads centering at Nashville, March-April, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and was promoted brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, April 15; and commanded the 2d division, Army of the Ohio, July-September, 1862; the 4th division, October, 1862, and the 1st division, 16th army corps, in the Vicksburg campaign, January-July, 1863. He was chief of cavalry, Department of the Tennessee, July 20, to Oct. 16, 1863, and of the military division of Mississippi, to July 15, 1864, when he resigned on account of illness and retired to his farm, Oak Park, Cook county, near Chicago. He constructed the Wangoshanee lighthouse, Straits of Mackinaw, in 1867, employing for the first time the pneumatic caisson in sinking the foundations; built the steel bridge across the Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo., the first of its kind; was engineer of the tunnel under the Hudson river at New York city, and contractor for the trial tunnel at Port Huron, Mich. He made many improvements in pneumatic sinking processes and in methods of constructing high buildings, and was engaged in much railway bridge work throughout the United States and Canada. He was married in 1884 to Josephine Hartwell. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; was president of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest in 1880, and published several professional reports.

SMITH, William Waugh, educator, was born in Warrenton, Va., March 12, 1845; son of Richard M. and Ellen Harris (Blackwell) Smith, and grandson of Col. William Raleigh Smith. He removed with his parents to Alexandria, Va., where he attended Caleb Hallowell's school, engaged in journalism in 1861; served in the 49th, and

subsequently the 38th Virginia infantry, C.S.A., 1862-65, being wounded at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, and at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, where he was left on the field and finally exchanged. He also took part in the campaign against Grant, participating in the battle of the Wilderness and in the struggle at the bloody angle at Spottsylvania. He surrendered with Col. Mosby at Winchester. After the war he was associated with his father as publisher and editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, 1865-66; attended the University of Virginia one term, and was graduated from Randolph-Macon college, in which his father was a professor, A.M., 1871. He was associated with his uncle, Albert Smith, at Bethel academy, 1871-76, and senior principal of the academy, 1876-78. He was married, Jan. 26, 1875, to Marion, daughter of Samuel and Nannie (Ficklen) Howison, of Alexandria, Va. He was professor in Randolph-Macon college, 1882-86; president of the college, 1896-97, and in the latter year became chancellor of the Randolph-Macon system of colleges and academies. During his administration he was influential in increasing the endowment fund over \$100,000, and also built and endowed the Woman's college at Lynchburg, and the preparatory academies at Bedford City and Front Royal, Va. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan university in 1889. He was secretary of education of the M.E. church, south, 1894; chairman of the general conference committee on education, 1894 and 1898, and is the author of: *Outlines of Psychology* (1881); *A Comparative Chart of Syntax of Latin, Greek, German, French and English* (1884).

SMITH, Wilson George, musical critic and essayist, was born in Elyria, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855; son of George Throop and Callista Maria (Wilson) Smith; grandson of Daniel S. and Mary (Foote) Smith, and of Pardon and Polly (Brownell) Wilson. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1868, where he attended the common schools; studied music under Otto Singer, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1875-80, and in Berlin under Kullak, Kiel, Scharwenka, Moszkowski and Oscar Raif, 1880-82, returning in the latter year to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged as a teacher of piano, voice and composition. He was married, April 16, 1883, to Mez, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Ward) Brett, of Geneva, Ohio. Mrs. Smith became known as a water-color artist, and was secretary of the Northern Ohio Woman's Press club from 1897-99. Mr. Smith was officially connected with the Music Teachers' National and State associations, and his compositions number *op. 95*, including; 15 books of piano studies, besides various transcriptions, many songs and editorial revisions of classic and modern works.

SMITH, Worthington, educator, was born at Hadley, Mass., Oct. 11, 1795; youngest son of Seth and Lydia (Smith) Smith of Hadley; grandson of Jonathan and Rebecca (Dickinson) Smith, and of Thomas and Rhoda (Worthington) Smith, and a descendant of Lieut. Samuel Smith [b. England, 1598; d. Hadley, Mass., 1680], who came to America in April, 1634, and from Wethersfield, Conn., to Hadley in 1659. He was graduated from Williams college in 1816, from the Andover Theological seminary, 1819, and was ordained, June 4, 1823, at St. Albans, Vt. He was married, July 1, 1823, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Norton) Little, of St. Albans. He served as pastor of the Congregational church in St. Albans, Vt., 1823-49, as county superintendent of common schools in 1846, and was president of the University of Vermont, 1849-53. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Vermont in 1845, and is the author of several published sermons, discourses and addresses (1829-49). Professor Joseph Torrey issued a selection of his sermons with a memoir in 1861. He died at St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 13, 1856.

SMITH, Worthington Curtis, representative, was born in Barre, Vt., Aug. 12, 1819; son of John (q.v.) and Marla (Curtis) Smith. He was graduated from the University of Vermont, A.B., 1843; studied law with his father, but did not practise, and in 1845 engaged in the iron trade. He was married, Jan. 12, 1850, to Catherine M., daughter of Maj. John Walworth, of Plattsburg, N.Y. He assisted in raising and equipping the 1st Vermont volunteers, in 1861; was a representative in the state legislature, 1863; a state senator, 1864-65, being unanimously elected president *pro tem.* of that body in the latter year, and was a Republican representative in the 40th, 41st and 42d congresses, 1867-73. He was largely identified with the railroad interest of the state, and was also president of the Vermont National bank at St. Albans, 1864-70. He died in St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 2, 1894.

SMITHSON, James, philanthropist, was born in France, 1765; the natural son of Sir Hugh Smithson, the first duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth Macie, a niece of Charles, Duke of Somerset, and heiress of the Hungerfords of Studley. He was graduated from the University of Oxford in 1786.

He made special researches in chemistry, and traveled extensively in Europe, carrying with him a portable laboratory in which he made observations of the climatic, geological and physical



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structure of the localities. He made a choice collection of minerals; contributed to Thompson's *Annals of Philosophy*, 1819-29; was a member of the Royal society, and contributed valuable original papers to its Transactions. He bequeathed to his nephew, Henry James Hungerford, £120,000 with the provision that should the latter die without issue, the whole amount was to revert to the United States government, to found an institution at Washington, D.C., to be called the Smithsonian Institution, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." In 1835 his nephew died without heirs, and there was paid into the U.S. treasury \$508,318.46. The Smithsonian Institution was founded in 1846, and in 1891 the amount was further increased by a gift of \$200,000 from Thomas George Hodgkins of Setauket, N.Y. The funds of the Institution are deposited in the U.S. treasury, the government paying six per cent. interest on the fund. In 1846 Congress passed an act creating an "Establishment" consisting of the President and his cabinet, and a board of regents, including the Vice-President, three senators and three representatives in congress and six other citizens, the executive officer to be a secretary elected by the board of regents. The Smithsonian Institution was organized by Joseph Henry, who became the first secretary, followed on his death, May 13, 1878, by Spencer Fullerton Baird who died, Aug. 19, 1887, and was succeeded by Samuel Pierpont Langley who held the office in 1903, at which time the departments under his control included: The National Museum; The Bureau of American Ethnology; International Exchanges; The National Zoological Park and the Astrophysical Observatory. The Institution was also the originator of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Weather Bureau, and of various divisions placed in charge of the Department of Agriculture. James Smithson died in Genoa, Italy, June 27, 1829. In January, 1903, a movement was placed on foot to remove his remains to the Smithsonian Institution grounds in Washington, D.C.

SMOCK, John Conover, geologist, was born in Holmdel, N.J., Sept. 21, 1842; son of Isaac G. and Ellen (Conover) Smock; grandson of George and Margaret (Van Deventer) Smock, and of John and Ann (Smock) Conover, and a descendant of Hendrick Mattheys Smock, the progenitor of the Smock family in this country, who settled in New Utrecht, Long Island, in 1654. He was graduated from Rutgers in 1862, and became a tutor in chemistry there, 1862-67. He was elected professor of mining and metallurgy in 1867, and studied at the Berg Academie and the University of Berlin, 1869-70. He was married, Oct. 15, 1874, to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Abram J. and Catherine (Schoonmaker)

Beekman, of Brooklyn, N.Y. He was a member of the faculty at Rutgers, 1871-85. He was assistant on the geological survey, 1864-85; assistant in charge of the New York state museum, 1885; and state geologist of New Jersey, 1890-01. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Lafayette in 1881, and that of LL.D. from Rutgers, in 1902. He was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; of the American Public Health association; the Geological Society of America, of the American Philosophical society, and a member of the board of managers of the geological survey of New Jersey. He is the author of: *Reports on Clay Deposits* (1878); *Building Stones in New York* (1888); *Report on Iron Ores in New York* (1889), and other state reports.

SMOOT, Reed, senator, was born in Salt Lake city, Jan. 10, 1862; son of Abraham Owen and Anne K. Smoot. He removed to Provo City, Utah, 1872, was graduated from Brigham Young academy in 1879, and became manager of one of the co-operative industrial institutions, founded by his father and Brigham Young. He was superintendent of the Provo woolen mills, 1883-89; also 1893-1903; missionary to Europe, 1889-90; and succeeded his father as president of the Utah State of Zion in 1890. He was chosen one of the twelve apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, at the general conference of April 8, 1900. He joined the Republican party in 1888; supported William McKinley for president in 1896, and on Jan. 21, 1903, he was elected U.S. senator by the legislature of Utah, to succeed Joseph Lafayette Rawlins, and took his seat on the assembling of the U.S. senate in extra session, March 5, 1903.

SMYTH, Albert Henry, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1863; son of William Clark and Adelaide (Suplee) Smyth. He was graduated from the Philadelphia Central Highschool, A.B., 1882, A.M., 1885, and engaged in journalism. In 1883 he began the publication of *Shakespeareiana*, a monthly magazine, which he edited until November, 1884, and which became widely known among Shakespearean scholars. He was assistant librarian

of the Mercantile library, Philadelphia, 1884-85; assisted in the classification of the Johns Hopkins

university library, 1885-86, and pursued special studies in Germanic philology, receiving the degree of B.A., *extra ordinem*, from Johns Hopkins in 1887. In May, 1886, he accepted the professorship of English literature in the Philadelphia Central High school and after 1894 was the head of the department of the English language and literature. He was elected to membership in the principal scientific societies in America and Europe, and is the author of: *A History of American Literature* (1890); *Philadelphia Magazines and Their Contributors* (1891); an introduction to a new translation of Hamlet into modern Greek (Athens, 1890); *Life of Bayard Taylor in the American Men of Letters Series* (1895); *Shakespeare's Pericles and Apollonius of Tyre* (1898); an annotated edition of *Burke's Letters to a Noble Lord* (1898); *Pope's Homer's Iliad* (1899), and numerous contributions to magazines and papers read before various learned societies.

SMYTH, Egbert Coffin, educator, was born in Brunswick, Maine, Aug. 24, 1829; son of William (q.v.) and Harriet Porter (Coffin) Smyth. He was graduated from Dummer academy, 1844, Bowdoin college, A.B., 1848, A.M., 1851, and from Bangor Theological seminary, 1853. He was a tutor in Greek and algebra at Bowdoin, 1849-51; professor of rhetoric and oratory, 1854-56, and Collins professor of natural and revealed religion, 1856-63. He was ordained, July 23, 1856; was a resident licentiate at Andover Theological seminary, 1854-55; studied at Halle and Berlin, Germany, 1862-63; was lecturer on pastoral theology at Andover, 1863-68; Brown professor of ecclesiastical history from 1863, and president of the faculty from 1878 to 1899, when he resigned, although still retaining his membership in the faculty. In 1886 complaint was made to the Visitors of the seminary that specified statements in the *Andover Review* and in *Progressive Orthodoxy*, publications of which Professor Smyth was joint editor, were contrary to the seminary creed and heterodox. This gave rise to complicated proceedings, including an appeal to the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, which were not concluded until the autumn of 1892, when the Visitors dismissed the charges. During these six years Dr. Smyth continued his work as president and professor, through the steadfast support of the trustees of the seminary. He received the honorary degree of D.D., from Bowdoin, 1866, and from Harvard, 1887; that of LL.D., from Bowdoin, 1902; and was elected a member of the American Antiquarian society in 1870, and of the Massachusetts Historical society in 1882. He was also elected a trustee of Dummer academy and Bowdoin college, and a corporate member of the A.B.C.F.M. He was married, Aug. 12, 1857, to Elizabeth



Bradford, daughter of William T. and Elizabeth L. (Bradford) Dwight, of Portland, Maine. He translated with Prof. C. J. H. Ropes, D.D., Uhlhorn's "Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism," (1879); furnished an introduction and appendix to "Observations Concerning the Scriptures Economy of the Trinity" by Jonathan Edwards, 1890, and was the co-founder of the *Andover Review* and co-editor from 1884-93. He is the joint author of: *Progressive Orthodoxy* (1886); *The Divinity of Jesus Christ* (1893); and author of: *Three Discourses upon the Religious History of Bowdoin College during the Administrations of Presidents McKen, Appleton and Allen* (1858); *From Lessing to Schleiermacher, or from Rationalism to Faith* (in *Boston Lectures*, 1870); *The Change of the Sabbath to the Lord's Day* (in *Sabbath Essays*, 1880); *Statement and Argument in The Andover Defence* (1887); *Centennial Address on the Religious History of the (Bowdoin) College* (1894); *The Greek Liturgies* (in *Christian Worship*, 1897); *Influence of Jonathan Edwards on the Spiritual Life of New England* (in *Jonathan Edwards, a Retrospect*, etc., 1901); and of other memorial addresses; also of articles in leading historical and theological publications.

SMYTH, Frederick, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Candia, N.H., March 19, 1819; son of Stephen and Dorothy (Rowe) Smyth. He worked on his father's farm; attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; taught school; in 1839 became clerk in a store in Manchester, N.H., soon being taken into partnership, and in 1849 was elected city clerk. He was mayor of Manchester, 1852-54; was chairman of a committee to locate and build a house of "reformation for juvenile offenders;" a representative in the state legislature, 1857-58; president of the Republican state convention, 1859; a commissioner to the World's Fair at London, 1861; again mayor of Manchester, 1863, and after the battle of Gettysburg he rendered efficient aid in caring for the sick and wounded. He was governor of New Hampshire, 1865-67. During his administration he established the financial credit of the state. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1872; an honorary commissioner to the International exposition at Paris, France, 1878, subsequently making an extensive European and Oriental tour, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1877. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon Governor Smyth by Dartmouth college in 1865. He was trustee and treasurer of the New Hampshire Agricultural and Mechanical college; treasurer of the New Hampshire Agricultural society for ten years; a director of the U.S. Agricultural society; vice-president of the Amer-

ican Pomological society; a corporator of the national asylums for disabled soldiers; vice-president of the New England Agricultural society, and actively connected with various railroad, telegraph and banking organizations. He is the author of numerous addresses; a series of letters to the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*, and correspondence to the *Mirror and American* descriptive of his travels. Governor Smyth died in Hamilton, Bermuda, April 22, 1899.

SMYTH, Newman, clergyman, was born in Brunswick, Maine, June 25, 1843; son of William Smyth (q.v.). He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1863, A.M., 1866, and from Andover Theological seminary, 1867, where he continued his studies, 1867-68. He was assistant teacher in the Naval Academy at Newport in 1863; 1st lieutenant, 16th Maine volunteers, 1864-65, and subsequently quartermaster. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Jan. 29, 1868, and appointed pastor of Harrison Street chapel (Pilgrim church), Providence, R.I.; traveled abroad, 1868-69; was pastor at Bangor, Maine., 1870-75; and was married in 1871, to Anna M., daughter of N. C. and Lucy P. Ayer, of Bangor. He was pastor at Quincy, Ill., 1876-82, and at New Haven, Conn., from 1882. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of New York in 1881; and from Yale University in 1895. He is the author of: *The Religious Feeling, a Study for Faith* (1877); *Old Faiths in New Light* (1879); *The Orthodox Theology of To-day* (1881); *The Reality of Faith, sermons* (1884); *The Morality of the Old Testament* (1886); *Christian Faith and Forms* (1887); *Personal Creeds* (1890); *Christian Ethics* (1892); *The Place of Death in Evolution* (1897); *Through Science to Faith* (1902).

SMYTH, William, educator, was born in Pitts- ton, Kennebec county, Maine., Feb. 1, 1797. He was graduated at Bowdoin college, A.B., 1822, A.M., 1825, and matriculated at Andover Theological seminary in the class of 1825, but was not graduated. He was adjunct professor of mathematics at Bowdoin, 1825-28; professor of mathematics, 1828-68, and of natural philosophy, 1845-68. He is the author of: *Elements of Algebra* (1833); *Lectures on Modern History*, edited by Jared Sparks (1849); *Elementary Algebra for Schools* (1850); *Treatise on Algebra* (1852); *Trigonometry, Surveying, and Navigation* (1855); *Elements of Analytical Geometry* (1855); and *Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus* (1856; 2d ed. 1859). He died in Brunswick, Maine, April 4, 1868.

SMYTHE, Clement (Timothy), R.C. bishop, was born in Finlea, county Clare, Ireland, Jan. 24, 1810; son of Cornelius and Mary (Malony) Smythe. He was educated in the common schools

in Finlea and at the college of Limerick; was graduated from Dublin university; entered a Presentation convent in Youghal, and later the Trappist convent at Mt. Mellerey, Waterford, Ireland, where he founded a college under the control of the monastery. He was ordained priest, May 29, 1841; came to the United States in 1849, for the purpose of obtaining relief for the Irish famine, and founded a new monastery of the Trappist order at New Mellerey, Dubuque county, Iowa. He was consecrated at St. Louis, Mo., May 3, 1857, with the title, Bishop of Thanasis *i.p.i.* by Archbishop P. R. Kenrick of St. Louis, assisted by Bishops Henni and O'Regan; was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Loras (q.v.) of Dubuque, Iowa, and succeeded to the see of Dubuque, as bishop, Feb. 20, 1858. He became administrator of the see of Chicago, upon Bishop O'Regan's resignation, May 3, 1858. During his episcopate he established the Society of St. Vincent de Paul throughout the state. He died at Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1865.

SMYTHE, William Ellsworth, author and journalist, was born in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 24, 1861; son of William Augustus Somerset and Abigail (Bailey) Smythe; grandson of Freeman and Linnette (Leech) Smith and of John and Adah Bailey, and a descendant of Edward Winslow of the *Mayflower* party. He attended the common schools, and in 1880 engaged in journalism. He was married, Dec. 28, 1882, to Harriet, daughter of Erastus Taylor and Roxanna (McLain) Bridge, of Haverhill, Mass. He removed west in 1888; was editor of the *Enterprise*, Kearney, Neb., 1889-90; assistant editor of the *Bee*, Omaha, Neb., 1890-91; established the *Irrigation Age* in Denver in 1891, and was its editor until 1896; founded the National Irrigation congress, 1891, and served as its secretary, 1891-93, and as chairman, 1893-95. In the latter year he founded the settlement of New Plymouth, Idaho, and in 1897 removed to Standish, Cal., and in 1901 to San Diego, Cal. He lectured extensively on irrigation and western institutions throughout the United States, and is the author of contributions on kindred subjects to the *Century*, *Atlantic Monthly* and the *North American Review*, and of *The Conquest of Arid America* (1900). He founded the California Constructive league, 1901, and became one of the editors of *Out West* magazine in July, 1901. He was the Democratic nominee for representative in congress from the 8th California district in 1902, but was defeated.

SNEED, John Louis Taylor, jurist, was born in Raleigh, N.C., May 13, 1820; son of Maj. Junius and Julia Rowan (Taylor) Sneed. He was educated at the academy at Oxford, N.C.; studied law, was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1841, and engaged in practice in Memphis.

He was a representative in the state legislature, 1845-46; served as an officer in the Mexican war, 1846-47, and was married in August, 1848, to Mary Ashe Shepherd, of Hardeman county, Tenn. He was attorney-general of the district of Memphis, 1851-54; attorney-general of Tennessee, and supreme court reporter, 1854-59; was judge of the supreme court, 1870-78, and of the court of arbitration in 1879. He was a presidential elector from the state at large on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880; judge of the court of referees, 1883-84; president of the Memphis Law school, 1887-93; and chancellor of the 11th chancery division of Tennessee, 1894-1900, after which he retired to private life at Memphis. He edited "Reports of the Supreme Court of Tennessee," 1854-59.

SNELL, Merwin-Marie, orientalist and philosopher, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 2, 1863; son of the Rev. Moses Porter and Mary Cordelia (Hallock) Snell; grandson of Thomas and Lucretia Colt (Porter) Snell, and of Gerard and Eliza (Allen) Hallock; great-grandson of Dr. Thomas Snell of North Brookfield, Mass., and a descendant of Thomas Snell, who came from Wiltshire, England, to West Bridgewater, Mass., in 1665; of Samuel Porter, Hadley, Mass., 1659; of Peter Hallock, New Haven, Conn., 1640, and of other early New England settlers. He was in scientific service of the United States government, 1882-89, and took an active part in the first international congress of Catholic scientists, Paris, 1887. He was registrar and lecturer on comparative religion at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., 1890-92, lecturer on comparative religion at Howard university, Washington, D.C., 1893, engaged in private scientific, lecturing and literary work, 1894-1900, and in the fall of 1900, became rector of Albertus Magnus university, and professor of philosophy and oriental religions there. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, of the Philosophical, Biological, Anthropological and Geographical societies of Washington, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; founded with Dr. Harris, Major Powell and others, the Society of Philosophical Inquiry, 1892; was in charge of preparations for Oriental representation at Chicago World's Parliament of Religions, and chairman of the scientific section of same, and president of international congress on ways and means of universal religions unity, 1893. He is the author of: *Hints on the Study of Sacred Books* (1895), and *The Foundations of Human Knowledge* (1901); translated Ribot's "Diseases of the Will" (1893); prepared college edition of Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum," with notes, and critical apparatus (1897), trans-

lated, edited and adapted Bertillon's "Signaletic Instructions" (1896), and contributed extensively to periodical literature.

SNELLING, Josiah, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1782. He joined the 4th infantry in May, 1808, as lieutenant, and took part in the war with Tecumseh, being engaged in the battles of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, and Brownstown, Aug. 9, 1812, being brevetted major for gallantry at Brownstown. He became assistant inpector-general, April 25, 1813; lieutenant-colonel of 4th rifles, Feb. 21, 1814; inspector-general with the rank of colonel, April 12, 1814; lieutenant-colonel of 6th infantry in 1815, and colonel, June 1, 1819, and took part in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and Fort Erie. He was married to Abigail, daughter of Colonel Thomas Hunt. When Detroit surrendered, Snelling refused to raise a white flag, and while being marched as a prisoner through Montreal, refused to take off his hat to the monument of Lord Nelson. He was appointed colonel of 5th infantry, June 1, 1819, and sent to Montana. He built Fort St. Anthony at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers in 1824, and the name of the fort was changed by General Scott, to Fort Snelling. He was principal witness against General Hull, at that officer's trial for cowardice in 1814. He is the author of: *Remarks on Gen. William Hull's Memoirs of the Campaign of the Northwestern Army* (1825). Of his sons, William Joseph became a prominent journalist, and was editor of the *Boston Herald*, 1843-48, and Henry Hunt edited the *Cornwall, N.Y., Reflector*, 1871-87; the *New York Photographic Art Journal*, 1851-53, and the *New York Photographic and Fine Art Journal*, 1854-60. Josiah Snelling died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 20, 1828.

SNIDER, Denton Jaques, lecturer and author, was born at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1841; son of John R. and Catherine (Prather) Snider; grandson of John and Eva Snider, and of Samuel and Sarah Prather. He was graduated from Oberlin college in 1862; engaged in teaching for a while and later became a public lecturer. He was married in August, 1867, to Mary Krug. He is the author of: *Commentaries on Literary Bibles* (9 vols., 1877-93); *Walk in Hellas* (1882); *The Freeburgers* (1889); *World's Fair Studies* (1895); *Commentaries on Froebel's Play-Songs* (1895); *Psychology and the Psychosis* (1896); *The Will and Its Work* (1899); *The Psychology of Froebel's Play-Gifts* (1900); *The Life of Frederick Froebel* (1900); *Social Institutions* (1901); *The State* (1902); *Ancient European Philosophy* (1903); and in verse: *Delphic Days* (1878); *Agamemnon's Daughter* (1885); *Prorus Retrorrus* (1890); *Homer in Chios* (1891); *Johnny Applesed's Rhymes* (1894).

SNOW, Francis Huntington, educator, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., June 29, 1840; son of Benjamin and Mary B. (Boutelle) Snow; grandson of David (a soldier in the war of 1812) and Ruth B. (Huntington) Boutelle, and a descendant of Richard Snow, who settled in Woburn, Mass., 1645, and of Judge Jabez William Huntington (q.v.). He was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1862, A.M., 1865, and from Andover Theological seminary, 1866, meanwhile acting as principal of the Fitchburg high school, 1862-63. He was associated with the University of Kansas from its establishment, holding the chair of mathematics and natural history, 1866-70, and that of natural history, 1870-80, and also acting as pastor in Kanwaka, Kan., 1866-67, and at Wakarusa, Kan., 1866-68. He was acting president of the faculty of the University, 1889-90, and in the latter year became chancellor and professor of entomology and organic evolution, positions he still held in 1903. He was married, July 8, 1868, to Jane Appleton, daughter of John Aiken of Andover, Mass., and granddaughter of the Rev. Jesse Appleton (q.v.), president of Bowdoin college, 1809-19. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Williams, 1881, and that of LL.D. from the College of New Jersey (Princeton university), in 1890. The Snow Hall of Natural History, named in his honor, and dedicated by the legislature to the University of Kansas, in 1886, contains valuable entomological collections made by Chancellor Snow. His investigations in economic entomology include the discovery of an artificial application of fungus diseases to the destruction of chinch bugs in wheat fields, an experiment which proved of great practical value to the state of Kansas. He was elected a member of the American Ornithological union, and of the New York Entomological society.

SNOW, Lorenzo, Mormon leader, was born in Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, April 3, 1819; son of Oliver and Rosetta Leona (Petitbone) Snow. He was educated in the common schools of Ravenna, Ohio, and was a student at Oberlin college, Ohio, but was not graduated. He became a Mormon convert through the influence of Joseph Smith (q.v.), in 1836; was ordained an elder, 1837, and served as a missionary in the United States, 1837-40, and in Great Britain, 1840. Returning to the United States he organized and became captain of the Nauvoo legion, a Mormon military company, in Hancock county, Ill., and conducted the Nauvoo school. He was active in the presidential campaign of Joseph Smith in 1844, and was a pioneer in the westward movement of the Mormons, reaching Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1848. He was ordained one of the twelve apostles, Feb. 12, 1849, and in the

same year visited Italy; was a member of the lower or upper house of the Utah legislature, 1852-82; founded and named Brigham City, Utah, 1855; visited the Sandwich islands in 1864, and traveled in Europe and in Palestine in 1872. He was chosen president of the twelve apostles, April, 1889; was president of the Temple from its dedication, May 23, 1893, until 1898, and president of the Mormon church from the death of Wilford Woodruff, Sept. 13, 1898. He is the author of: *The Italian Mission* (1851); *The Only Way to be Saved* (1851), translated into several different languages; *The Voice of Joseph* (1852); *The Palestine Tourists*, written in collaboration with his sister (1874), and a translation into Italian of the "Book of Mormon." He died in Salt Lake city, Utah, Oct. 10, 1901.

SNOW, Marshall Solomon, educator, was born in Hyannis, Mass., Aug. 17, 1842; son of the Rev. Solomon Pepper and Maria Jane (Pratt) Snow; grandson of John and Abiel (Pepper) Snow and of Seth and Lydia (Burt) Pratt, and a descendant of Nicholas Snow and Phineas Pratt, both of whom came from England in the *Ann* in 1623. He was educated at Phillips Exeter academy and was graduated from Harvard university, A.B., 1865, A.M., 1868. He was sub-master of the high school at Worcester, Mass., 1865-66, and principal of the high school in Nashville, Tenn., 1866-67. He was married, July 9, 1867, to Ellen Frances, daughter of Asa and Theodate (Page) Jewell of Exeter, N.H. He was professor of Latin and principal of Montgomery Bell academy, University of Nashville, 1867-70; and professor of mathematics in the university, 1867-68. In 1870 he was called to Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., where he was professor of belles lettres, 1870-74; professor of history after 1874, registrar of the college, 1871-77; dean after 1877; and acting chancellor, 1887-91. He was president of the Missouri Historical society, 1894-1900; secretary of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Missouri, and a member of various societies. He is the author of: *City Government of St. Louis* in the fifth series of "Johns Hopkins University Studies" (1887).

SNOWDEN, Archibald Loudon, diplomatist, was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Aug. 11, 1837; son of Dr. Isaac Wayne and Margery (Bynes) Snowden; grandson of the Rev. Nathaniel Randolph and Sarah (Gustine) Snowden, and a nephew of James Ross Snowden (q.v.). He was graduated from Jefferson college, in 1857, and studied law in Philadelphia. He became register of the U.S. mint in 1857, and in 1861 was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Pennsylvania volunteers. He was married, Feb. 16, 1864, to Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of Isaac Robinson

and Caroline (Elmer) Smith of Philadelphia. He was made chief coiner of the U.S. mint in 1866; was postmaster of Philadelphia in 1877-79, and superintendent of the mint, 1879-85, and in 1885 was made a commissioner of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Penn., being elected president of the commission in 1902. He was U.S. minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, 1889-91; U.S. minister to Spain, 1891-93. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Washington and Jefferson college in 1902.



SNOWDEN, James Ross, director of the United States mint, was born near Chester, Pa., Dec. 9, 1809; son of the Rev. Nathaniel Randolph (Dickinson, 1790) and Sarah (Gustine) Snowden; grandson of Isaac (1732-1800), a Revolutionary soldier, and Mary (Cox) Snowden and of Lemuel and Susannah (Smith) Gustine; great-grandson of John, Jr., and Ruth (Fitz-Randolph) Snowden, and great-grandson of John Snowden, Sr., who signed the "Concessions" at Burlington, N.J., in 1677, and was judge in Bucks county, Pa., in 1704. He was educated at Dickinson college, and studied law. He was made deputy attorney-general of the state, and was a member of the state house of representatives, 1841-44, serving as speaker the two latter years. He became state treasurer in 1845, and was treasurer of the U.S. mint, 1847-50. He was married, Sept. 13, 1848, to Susan Engle, daughter of Gen. Robert and Sarah (Engle) Patterson, of Philadelphia. He was director of the mint, 1853-61. Besides many pamphlets, he is the author of: *Mint Manual of Coins in the United States* (1860); *Descriptions of the Medals of Washington; of National and Miscellaneous Medals* (1861); *The Mint at Philadelphia* (1861); *Coins of the Bible and its Money Terms* (1864). He died in Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa., March 21, 1878.

SNYDER, Simon, governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 5, 1759; son of Anthony and Mary Elizabeth (Knippenberg) Snyder. His father, who emigrated from the Palatinate to Pennsylvania in 1753, died in 1774. In 1776 Simon Snyder removed to York, Pa., where he learned the trade of tanner and currier; attended night school kept by a Friend, and gave his leisure time to self-education. He removed to Selingsgrove in July, 1784, where he conducted a

store, became proprietor of a mill and was justice of the peace for twelve years. He was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution in 1790; member of the state legislature, 1797-1808, serving as speaker of the house, 1802-08, and originated "the one hundred dollar act" embodying the arbitration principle and providing for trial of causes less than one hundred dollars before a justice of the peace. He was the defeated candidate for governor of Pennsylvania by Thomas McKean in 1805; was governor, 1808-17, and as such zealously supported the war of 1812, and was state senator, 1817-19. He was married first in 1790, to Elizabeth Michael, who died Nov. 10, 1794; secondly, June 12, 1796, to Catharine, daughter of Col. Frederick and Catharine (Schuyler) Autes, of Northumberland, Pa., who died March 10, 1810; and thirdly, Oct. 16, 1814, to Mary Slough Scott, widow, who died in 1823. Simon Snyder died at Selingsgrove, Snyder county (named in his honor), Pa., Nov. 9, 1819.

SNYDER, Simon, soldier, was born in Selingsgrove, Pa., Feb. 9, 1839; son of Henry William and Mary Catharine (Smith) Snyder; grandson of Simon and Catharine (Autes) Snyder and of Judge Frederick (Pennsylvania Supreme Court) and Catharine Spangler (Leaf) Smith. He received a liberal education; enlisted in the Federal army and was appointed 2d lieutenant, 5th infantry, April 26, 1861; promoted 1st lieutenant, June 25, 1861, and captain, July 1, 1863, serving most of the time as a staff-officer, being aide-de-camp to Generals Couch, Torbert and Merritt, successively. He was married, Oct. 9, 1869, to Mary Turner, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Stinson) Wardwell of Clinton, Maine. He was promoted major, 11th infantry, March 10, 1863, 5th infantry, May 17, 1863; lieutenant-colonel, 10th infantry, Jan. 2, 1868; was brevetted major, Feb. 27, 1869, for gallant services against the Indians at Bear Paw mountain, Montana, Sept. 30, 1877; was commissioned colonel, 19th infantry, Sept. 16, 1892; brigadier-general U.S. volunteers, May 4, 1898, being assigned to the first corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and was in command of the U.S. troops at New Orleans, La., May 10 to June, 1898, and of the 2d division, 4th army corps, at Tampa, Fla., from June, 1898. He commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps, en route to the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, November, 1898, to January, 1899; was governor of the province at Sancti Spiritus, Dec. 6, 1898, to Jan. 25, 1899; subsequently on special duty at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and mustered out of the volunteer service, May 12, 1899, being ordered to proceed with his regiment to the Philippines. He was on duty at Manila, P.I., Aug. 21, to Sept. 15, 1899, commanding the United States troops and sub-district of Cebu, September, 1899, to April

2, 1900; served as acting inspector-general, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., from July 22, 1900, to July 26, 1901; was en route to the Philippines to Oct. 10, 1901; commanding the regiment to Dec. 6, 1901; in command of 5th separate brigade, division of the Philippines, to May 8, 1902; appointed brigadier-general, U.S.A., April 16, 1902, and on May 10, 1902, was retired at his own request after more than 41 years' service.

SOLEY, James Russell, naval author, was born in Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 1, 1850. He was graduated from Harvard college, A.B., 1870; was assistant professor of English in the U.S. Naval academy, Annapolis, Md., 1871-73, and head of the department of English studies, history and law, 1873-82. He was married, Dec. 1, 1875, to Mary Woolsey Howland. He was professor in the U.S. navy, with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander, 1876-90; was appointed assistant-superintendent of education at the Paris exposition in 1878, and was also on special duty to examine the systems of education in European naval colleges; attained the rank of commander in 1882 and was transferred to Washington, D.C., where he collected and arranged the library of the Navy department. In addition to his regular duties he lectured on international law at the Naval War college, Newport, R.I., 1885-89, and before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., on "American Naval History" and "European Neutrality during the Civil War" in 1885 and 1888 respectively. He was graduated from Columbian university, LL.B., 1890; was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia; resigned his commission in the navy in July, 1890, to become assistant-secretary of the navy and served until March, 1893, when he commenced the practice of law in New York city, acting as counsel of Venezuela at the Paris arbitration of the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary question, 1899. He edited: "The Autobiography of Commodore Morris"; superintended the publication of the naval records of the civil war; delivered the oration at the unveiling of the Jeannette monument at Annapolis, Md., in 1890, and a eulogy upon Admiral Porter at the memorial services at Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., in 1891. He is the author of: *History of the Naval Academy* (1876); *Foreign Systems of Naval Education* (1880); *Campaigns of the Navy in the Civil War*; *The Blockade and the Cruisers* (1883); *The Rescue of Greeley*, with Winfield S. Schley (1885); *The Boys of 1812* (1887); *Sailor Boys of 1861* (1888); *The Naval Wars of the United States*; *The Life of Admiral Porter*; *Maritime Industries of America*, and contributions to "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," and Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America."

SOMERS, Richard, naval officer, was born at Somers Point, Great Egg harbor, Cape May county, N.J., in 1778; son of Colonel Somers of the state militia, and judge of the county court. His grandfather emigrated from England about 1730 and settled at Somers Point. Richard entered the U.S. navy as midshipman in 1798, was assigned on the frigate *United States* under Commodore Barry during the difficulties with France; was promoted lieutenant, June 2, 1799; continued on the *United States*, and was transferred to the sloop *Boston*, Captain McNeil. He commanded the schooner *Nautilus*, of Commodore Preble's Mediterranean squadron during the war with Tripoli; commanded the division of gun-boats during both the attacks on Tripoli; was promoted commander, Feb. 16, 1804, and proposed the destruction of the Tripolitan fleet by means of a fireship exploded in their midst. The ketch *Intrepid* was fitted out with 100 barrels of powder and 200 loaded shells, arranged with a slow-match, and Somers, with two officers and ten men, volunteered for the duty of exploding the ship. The *Intrepid* in tow of the brig *Siren*, approached the inner harbor of Tripoli, where she was sighted by the enemy who opened fire upon her. When within 500 yards of the fleet she suddenly blew up before the crew could escape. No damage was done to the enemy, and the cause of the premature explosion was never ascertained. He died near Tripoli, Africa, Sept. 4, 1804.

SOMERVILLE, Henderson Middleton, jurist, was born in Madison county, Va., March 23, 1837; son of Dr. James and Helen Glassell (Wallace) Somerville; grandson of James and Mary (Atwell) Somerville and of Michael and Mary (Kelton) Wallace, and a descendant of Dr. Michael Wallace, who came from Scotland in 1734 and settled in King George county, Va., at "Elderslie," the ancient seat of the Wallace family. Three of his sons were officers in the American army during the Revolution. Henderson M. Somerville was graduated from the University of Alabama, A.B., 1856, A.M., 1859; and from the Cumberland (Tenn.) Law school in 1859. He was editor of the *Memphis Appeal*, 1859-62; assistant professor of mathematics and languages at the University of Alabama, 1862-65; a member of the state Democratic executive committee, 1872-80; founded the law school of the University of Alabama in 1873; was a lecturer on constitutional, common and statute law at the University of Alabama, 1873-90; a trustee of the state insane hospital; a member of the State commission of lunacy, 1876-93; and was associate-justice of the state supreme court, 1880-90. He was twice married, first in March, 1862, to Cornelia Banks, daughter of Richard and Amanda (Banks) Harris, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; and secondly, in August, 1881, to

Mrs. Mary (Wyman) Saville, daughter of Justus and Mary (Stokes) Wyman of Montgomery, Ala. He was appointed chairman of the national board of customs appraisers in 1890; was a member of the Alabama Historical society and president of the New York Medico-legal society, 1892-93. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund in 1890, and also of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown college, Ky., in 1886; by the University of Alabama in 1887, and by the Southwestern university, Tenn., in 1887.

SOMMERVILLE, Maxwell, glyptologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1829. He attended the Central High school, Philadelphia, and accumulated a fortune in the publishing business. He devoted himself to the study of gem archaeology and gathered and arranged one of the most celebrated collections of gems in the world which he exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, and later in the archaeological museum, University of Pennsylvania. He established the Indian Hindoo museum and the Buddhist temple in the museum, and was appointed professor of glyptology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1894. He is the author of: *Engraved Gems; Siam on the Meinam from the Gulf to Ayuthia; Sands of Sahara* (1901); and several monographs, including *The Triumph of Constantine* (1896); *Jupiter Ægiocelus* (1898); *Grand Cameo of France* (1900); *Buddhist Temple* (1900).

SORIN, Edward, educationist, was born in Ahuille, near Laval, France, Feb. 6, 1814. He was graduated from the University of Paris, studied theology at the Seminary of LeMaus and was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood, June 9, 1838. He entered the order of the Holy Cross in 1839, declined the appointment of Bishop of Bengal and came to the United States in 1842, engaging in missionary work among the Indians of Indiana. He received orders from his superior to establish schools in the west, and removed to Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 24, 1842, where he began the organization of a school. He found a dilapidated log cabin which he fitted up as a chapel and dwelling, and with the help of six brothers he began to build a college. In 1844 the college was given a charter as the University of Notre Dame and became the largest Roman Catholic educational institution in the United States. On April 23, 1879, five of the college buildings were destroyed by fire but were soon rebuilt on a larger plan than before. He was appointed superior-general of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in the United States in 1857 and was superior-general, 1868-93. In 1888 his golden jubilee was celebrated. He died in Notre Dame, Oct. 31, 1893.

SOTHERN, Edward Askew, actor, was born in Liverpool, England, April 1, 1826. He was instructed by a private tutor; studied surgery in London, and later studied theology for three years but abandoned it for the stage. His first appearance was made as Othello at the Theatre Royal, on the Island of Jersey, and for several years he was a member of the stock companies touring through the provinces. He came to the United States in 1853 and made his American debut in Boston as Dr. Pangloss. He was twice discharged for incapacity and went to New York city, where he obtained engagements in stock companies, and toured in Washington and Baltimore. He became a member of James W. Wallack's company in New York in 1854, and in January, 1857, was given the part of Armand Duval to Matilda Heron's Camille. In this he was successful, and in 1859 he joined Laura Keane's company, being cast for the small part of Lord Dundreary, in "Our American Cousin." He rewrote the part and played it with such humor and originality that it was the hit of the piece. He then elaborated the part which became the most pronounced success of his career. The play ran 496 successive nights at the Haymarket theatre, London. Mr. Sothern starred in Great Britain, Australia and America in "David Garrick;" as Dundreary; as Sidney Spoonbill in the "Hornet's Nest," and as Fitz Altamont in the "Crushed Tragedian." Of his sons, Edward Lytton, Edward Hugh (q.v.) and Sam, became well known actors. He died in London, England, Jan. 20, 1881.

SOTHERN, Edward Hugh, actor, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1859; son of Edward Askew Sothern (q.v.). He attended the English school at Warwickshire, England, and the Mary-bone grammar school, London, studied drawing



E. Sothern

at the Heatherly preparatory school, and painting and color in Spain. Failing to secure admission as a student to the Royal academy of London, he reluctantly abandoned painting and joined his father's company, then playing at Abby's Park theatre, Broadway, N.Y., making his first appearance as the cabman in "Sam" in September, 1879.

He was a member of the Boston Museum Stock company for several months, and returned to England with his father's company, where he joined John McCullough's company for a tour in

America. He played at the Criterion, Standard, Royalty and other London theatres, and in 1882 toured with his brother, Edward Lytton Sothern, in low comedy parts in England. In 1883 he rejoined McCullough in America as head comedian. He took part in "The Fatal Letter" at the Union Square theatre, New York city, and in 1884 traveled in New York, Boston and Brooklyn in "Whose are They?" a farce written by himself. He was engaged by Charles Frohman for "Three Wives and One Husband." He supported Estelle Clayton in "Fayette" at the Union Square theatre and on a tour, and later was engaged with Helen Dauvray's company at the Lyceum theatre, New York city, as Captain Gregory in "One of our Girls;" Prosper Courmont in "A Scrap of Paper;" Dr. Lee in "Met by Chance;" Ernest Vane in "Peg Woffington," and Wildrake in "The Love Chase." He was engaged by Daniel Frohman to star in the part of Jack Hamilton in "The Highest Bidder," at the Lyceum theatre, and made a metropolitan success and toured with the play. He also starred in "The Maister of Woodbarrow;" "Editha the Burglar;" "The Great Pink Pearl;" "The Victoria Cross;" "The Dancing Girl;" "Lord Chumley;" "Captain Letterblair;" "The Way to Win a Woman;" "The Prisoner of Zenda;" "An Enemy to the King;" "The Adventures of the Lady Ursula;" "The Song of the Sword;" "A Shilling's Worth" (1898); "The Sunken Bell" (1899); "Hamlet" (1900); "Richard Lovelace" (1901); "If I were King" (1901-1903). He was married, Dec. 3, 1895, to Virginia Harned, who had been his leading woman for several years.

SOULE, Carolina Augusta, minister and author, was born in Albany, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1824; daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Merselis) White; granddaughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Steele) White, and of Gilbert (a native of the south of France) and Sarah Van Benthuisen Merselis, and a descendant of the Van Benthuizens, earliest settlers (Holland) of Albany, and the Whites and Steeles (English), earliest settlers of Hartford, Vt. She was graduated with honors from Albany Female academy, N.Y., in 1841, and was principal of the female department of the Clinton Liberal institute, N.Y., 1842. She was married, Aug. 28, 1843, to the Rev. Henry Birdsall, son of Clement and Mary (O'Dell) Soule, of Dover, N.Y., who died, January 30, 1852, leaving her with five children. She engaged in literary work, and was editor of *The Rosebud*, an annual, 1834-55; corresponding editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, Boston, 1855-63, and owned and edited for eleven years *The Guiding Star*, a Sunday-school publication in New York. She was ordained to the Universalist ministry in 1880, and was pastor at St. Paul's Universalist church,

Glasgow, Scotland, 1870-82, and 1887-92. She is the author of: *Memoirs of the Rev. H. B. Soulé* (1852); *Home Life* (1855); *The Pet of the Settlement* (1859); and *Wine and Water* (1861). In 1903 she was residing in Glasgow, Scotland.

SOULE, Joshua, M.E. bishop, was born in Bristol, Maine, Aug. 1, 1781. He was licensed to preach in 1798, and traveled with a Methodist presiding elder as a "boy preacher." He was appointed presiding elder of the Maine district in 1804; proposed a plan for the general conference of delegates and was a delegate to the conferences of 1812 and 1816. He was book-agent and editor of the *Methodist Magazine*, 1816-20, and was elected a bishop in 1820, but declined the election, being opposed to the election of presiding elders by the bishops. He was pastor of churches in New York and Baltimore, 1820-24; and was again elected bishop in 1824, serving till 1842. He was sent as a delegate from the United States to the British Wesleyan conference in 1842, and was a delegate to the conference held in New York in 1844, when a division of the church was caused by the disagreement of Bishop James O. Andrew and Bishop Soule, the two followings being known as the Methodist Episcopal church, north and south. Bishop Soule became senior bishop of the southern division, with his residence at Nashville, Tenn. He visited the general conference held at Pittsburg but was not officially recognized as a delegate. He retired from the active duties of his office in 1853, and died in Nashville, Tenn., March 6, 1867.

SOULÉ, Pierre, statesman, was born in Castillon, France, in September, 1802. His father, Joseph Soulé, commander of the 5th battalion of Ariège, was justice of the peace in Castillon, owner of the Château of Coumes, and appears to have died in 1815. Pierre Soulé attended the Jesuit college at Toulouse, and studied theology, but in 1816 abandoned it and was sent to Bordeaux, where he became involved in the plot against Louis XVIII., and was compelled to fly to Béarn mountains, where, disguised as a shepherd, he remained for one year. He later was pardoned, and taught school in Bordeaux and Paris; studied law and contributed to the *Paris Liberal Journal* in 1824. He edited *Le Nain jaune*, an organ of the Liberal party in 1825, and was arrested for plotting against the government. He was tried and sentenced to imprisonment in Ste. Pélagie and a large fine, but escaped to Paris in disguise and embarked for Hayti in 1825. He came to the United States in 1825, and was a guest of Gen. Andrew Jackson, in Tennessee. He removed to Bardstown, Ky.; obtained employment as a gardener and studied the English language and American law. He completed his law studies with Moreau Lislet; was admitted to the bar in

New Orleans in 1826, joined Lislet in partnership and became one of the most celebrated criminal and civil lawyers in Louisiana. He was married in 1829 to Armantine, daughter of M. Mercier. He was elected to the state senate as a Democrat in 1845; was elected to the U.S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander Barrow, in 1847, and was re-elected for the full term, 1849-55. He opposed Henry Clay's compromise bill of 1850; was appointed U.S. minister to Spain by President Pierce, in 1853, for the special object of acquiring Cuba, but the news of his mission preceded him and he was received with hostility. An offensive remark passed by the Duke of Alba was resented by Mr. Soulé's son Nelvil, and resulted in a duel with swords. Mr. Soulé then challenged the Marquis de Turgot, ambassador from France, in whose house the quarrel had taken place, and in a duel Mr. Soulé crippled him for life. He was charged with complicity in the revolutionary outbreak of Aug. 28, 1854, but it was never proved. He was one of the framers of the "Ostend manifesto." He resigned his mission in June, 1855, and returned to his law practise in New Orleans. He was a supporter of Stephen A. Douglas in 1856 and 1860, but upon the election of Abraham Lincoln he opposed secession. He tendered his services to the Confederate government in 1861 but failing health caused his retirement to New Orleans, where he remained until April, 1862, when the city was taken by the Federal forces. He was arrested and confined in Fort Lafayette, N.Y., and on his release went to Nassau where in the autumn of 1862 he ran the blockade at Charleston and joined General Beauregard as an honorary member of his staff. In 1863 Mr. Soulé went to Richmond, Va.; was commissioned brigadier general and detailed to raise a foreign legion. On the failure of this plan he went to Havana and in 1864 became interested in Dr. William Gwin's scheme for the colonization of Sonora, Mexico, with Californian immigrants. In 1865 Mr. Soulé returned to New Orleans, broken in health and fortune, and resumed the practise of law until 1868 when he retired. He died in New Orleans, La., March 26, 1870.

SOUSA, John Phillip, musician, was born in Washington, D.C., Nov. 6, 1856; son of Antonio and Elizabeth (Trinkhaus) Sousa. His father, a Spaniard, was a musician in Saragossa, and his mother, of German descent, was born in Maryland. He was educated in the common schools; studied music; became a teacher of music in 1869, and a conductor in 1871. He was married in 1879, to Jane, daughter of Henry and Louisa Bellis, of Pennsylvania. He was one of the first violins in the orchestra of Jacques Offenbach, when the latter visited the United States; was leader of the United States Marine corps, 1880-

92, and in co-operation with the United States government, made a collection of the national songs of the world, 1896-99. In 1892, in conjunction with David Blakely, he organized Sousa's band, of which he became director. He is the composer and publisher of many popular marches, orchestral suites, a "Te Deum," songs, waltzes and the light operas: *El Cupitan*; *Bride Elect* (libretto and music, 1898); *The Charlatan*, and *Chris, or the Wonderful Lamp*. He is the author of: *The Fifth String*, a musical novel (1902).

SOUTHARD, Henry, representative, was born on Long Island, N.Y., in October, 1749; son of Abraham Southard. His father removed from Plymouth, Mass., to Baskingridge in 1757, where Henry received an ordinary education; worked as a day-laborer on a farm, and was eventually able from his earnings to purchase a farm for himself. He served in the Revolutionary war; was a member of the state legislature for nine years; a Democratic representative from New Jersey in the 7th, 11th and 14th-16th congresses, serving, 1801-11 and 1815-1821. In the 16th congress he served on a committee with his son, Samuel L. Southard (q. v.), the senator. He died in Baskingridge, N.J., June 2, 1842.

SOUTHARD, Milton Isalah, representative, was born at Perryton, Licking county, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1836; son of Isalah and Elizabeth (Parnell) Southard; grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Hull) Southard and of James and Achsah (Stockdale) Parnell, and a descendant of Thomas Southard, who emigrated from England and was settled at Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., in 1657. Abraham Southard removed from New Jersey to Washington county, Pa., where he was sheriff, and in 1805 removed to Ohio and settled as a farmer in Licking county. Milton I. Southard was graduated from Denison university; was admitted to the bar in 1863; commenced practice in Toledo, Ohio, and in 1866 became a partner with his brother, Frank H. Southard, at Zanesville, Ohio. He was prosecuting-attorney for Muskingum county, 1867-71, and was a Democratic representative from the thirteenth Ohio district in the 43d, 44th and 45th congresses, 1873-79, serving in the 44th congress as chairman of the committee on territories and in the 45th congress, of the "select committee on the state of the law representing the ascertainment and declaration of the election of President and Vice-President," advocating the amendment substituting electoral votes for presidential electors. He was married, Aug. 10, 1876, to Virginia, daughter of Robert Hamilton (q. v.) of Newton, N.J. In 1881 Mr. Southard removed from Zanesville to New York city, where he continued the practice of his profession in partnership with Gen. Thomas Ewing. He was a member and

president of the Ohio society of New York; a member of the Lawyers' club, the Twilight club and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in New York.

SOUTHARD, Samuel Lewis, statesman, was born in Baskingridge, N.J., June 9, 1787; son of Henry Southard (q. v.). He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1804, A.M., 1807; taught school in New Jersey; studied law while a tutor in the family of John Taliaferro (q. v.) of Virginia; was admitted to the Virginia bar, and practised in Trenton, N.J. He served as deputy-attorney for several years; was admitted as counsellor-at-law in 1814; elected a member of the state legislature in 1815, and a week after taking his seat was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, serving, 1815-21. He was a presidential elector on the Monroe and Tompkins ticket, 1820; and was a senator from Feb. 16, 1821, to March 3, 1823, completing the term of James J. Wilson (q. v.). He was secretary of the navy in the cabinets of Monroe and Adams, Sept. 16, 1823-March 3, 1829, meanwhile acting as secretary of the treasury, March 7-July 1, 1823, and for a brief time as secretary of war. He was attorney-general of New Jersey, 1829; governor of the state, 1832; was again U.S. senator from Dec. 2, 1833, to May 31, 1842, when he resigned. During the 27th congress he acted as president of the senate *pro tempore*. He was a trustee of Nassau Hall, College of New Jersey, and a charter trustee of Princeton Theological seminary, 1822-42, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. He is the author of: *Reports of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, 1816-20* (1819-20); *Centennial Address* (1832); *Discourse on William Wirt* (1834). He died in Fredericksburg, Va., June 26, 1842.

SOUTHGATE, Horatio, first missionary bishop of Constantinople, and 47th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Portland, Maine, July 5, 1812. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1832, A.M., 1835, and from the Andover Theological seminary, in 1835; was admitted to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal church at Trinity church, Boston, July 12, 1835, by Bishop Griswold, and was sent as a missionary to investigate the openings for mission work in Turkey and Persia, 1836-41. He was ordained priest, in St. Paul's chapel, N.Y. city, by Bishop Onderdonk, Oct. 3, 1839; was appointed a missionary to Constantinople, Turkey, in 1840, serving four years, and was consecrated bishop of the dominions and dependencies of Turkey in St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26, 1844, by Bishops Chase, Whittingham and Elliott, assisted by Bishops Johns and Henshaw. He labored in Turkey, 1844-49, returned to the United States in 1850

and resigned his office, and in 1851 he organized St. Luke's parish, Portland, Maine. He was rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston, 1852-53; and was rector of Zion church, N.Y. city, 1859-72. He declined the appointments of bishop of California in 1850, and of Hayti in 1870. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1845, and by Trinity in 1846. He is the author of: *Narrative of a Tour through Armenia, Hindostan, Persia and Mesopotamia* (2 vols. 1844); *A Treatise on the Antiquity, Doctrine, Ministry, and Worship of the Anglican Church*, in Greek (1849); *Practical Directions for the Observance of Lent* (1850); *The War in the East* (1855); *Purochial Sermons* (1859); and *The Cross above the Crescent, a Romance of Constantinople* (1877); *Christus Redemptor*; *Gone Before*; *Manual of Consolation*; *Many Thoughts About Our Lord*. He died in Astoria, N.Y., April 12, 1894.

SOUTHGATE, James Haywood, prohibitionist, was born in Norfolk, Va., July 12, 1859; son of James and Delia (Haywood) Southgate; grandson of James and Mira Ann Southgate, and of Robert Hill and Susan (Battle) Wynne, and a descendant of John Southgate of England, and, on his mother's side, of the Jeffries family of Scotland. He removed with his parents to North Carolina in 1861; attended the academies, and the University of North Carolina, 1876-78; engaged in banking and insurance business in Durham, N.C., in 1882; and was married in 1882 to Kate Southgate, daughter of Bartholomew and Wilhelmena (Haldane) Fuller. She died in 1893. He was president of the Y.M.C.A. of North Carolina; treasurer of the State Sunday-School association; a member of the platform committee of the national convention of the Prohibition party, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1892, and at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1896, and was the candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the National Prohibition ticket in 1896.

SOUTHWICK, George Newell, representative, was born in Albany, N.Y., March 7, 1863; son of Henry C. and Margaret J. Southwick. He was graduated at Williams college in 1884; began journalism in the same year, and in 1886-88, was official reporter of the legislature, for the Associated Press. He became editor of the *Albany Morning Express* in 1888, and in 1889, editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*. He canvassed Albany and neighboring counties for Harrison in 1888-92; was chairman of the Republican state convention in 1896, and was elected a Republican representative from the twentieth district of New York in the 54th and 55th congresses, 1895-99, and in the 57th and 58th congresses, 1901-05, and served as a member of the committees on territories, and expenditures of the treasury department.

SOUTHWORTH, Emma Dorothy Eliza (Nevitte), novelist, was born in Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1819; daughter of Capt. Charles Nevitte. She attended the school of her step-father, Joshua L. Henshaw, and in 1840 she was married to Frederick H. Southworth of Utica, N.Y. She taught school, 1844-49, and contributed stories to the *Baltimore Saturday Visitor*, the *National Era*, and other periodicals. When Robert Bonner purchased the *Ledger*, he paid Mrs. Southworth \$5,000 per year, for her contributions. In 1876 she moved from Georgetown, D.C., to Yonkers, N.Y., retiring later to Georgetown. She is the author of over sixty books, many of which were translated into Spanish, French and German. Her best known novels include: *Retribution* (1849); *Unknown* (1874); *Nearest and Dearest* (1881); *An Exile's Bride* (1887); *The Deserted Wife*; *Cruel as the Grave*. She died in Washington, D.C., June 29, 1899.

SPAETH, (Phillip Friederich) Adolph (Theodor), educator and clergyman, was born in Esslingen, Württemberg, Germany, Oct. 29, 1839; son of Dr. Ernest Phillip Heinrich and Rose (Boley) Spaeth. He was graduated from the University of Tübingen, A.B., 1861, and in 1863 became a tutor in the Duke of Argyle's family in Scotland. He became pastor of Zion's church, Philadelphia, in 1864, and in 1867 accepted the pastorate of St. Johannes' German Lutheran church, Philadelphia. He was made professor of New Testament exegesis in the Lutheran Theological Seminary in 1873; was president of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, 1890-88; president of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, 1892-95, and in 1896 was elected president of the General Conference of Lutheran Mother-houses of Deaconesses in the United States. He was twice married; first, May 8, 1865, to Maria Dorothea, daughter of the Rev. John Duncan, LL.D. of Edinburgh, Scotland, and secondly, Oct. 12, 1880, to Harriet Reynolds, daughter of the Rev. Charles Porterfield Krauth, D.D., LL.D. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, and that of LL.D. from Muhlenberg College, Pennsylvania, 1895. He contributed many articles for the *Lutheran Encyclopædia* and for a number of religious periodicals; was one of the editors of the *Documentary History of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania*, 1898, and principal editor of the German "Kirchenbuch" and "Sontagschulbuch" of the general council, and is the author of: *Phæbe, the Deaconess* (1885); *Faith and Life as represented by Martin Luther* (1887); *Liederlust* (1887); *Saatkörner* (1893); *Biography of Dr. W. J. Mann* (1895); *Commentary on the Gospel of St. John* (1896); and *Biography of Dr. Charles Porterfield Krauth* (1898).

SPAHR, Charles Barzillai, political economist, was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 20, 1860; son of the Rev. Barzillai Nelson, and Elizabeth (Tallman) Spahr; grandson of Gideon and Phoebe (Hegler) Spahr, and of George and Jane (Douglas) Tallman, and a descendant of — Spahr, who was born in Basle, Switzerland. He was graduated from Amherst college, in 1881; studied at Leipzig, 1884-85, and became associate editor of the *Outlook* in 1886. He was married, July 5, 1892, to Jean Gurney, daughter of Lambert and Mary (Burchard) Fine, of Princeton, N.J. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the School of Political Science, Columbia university, N. Y., in 1886. He is the author of: *Present Distribution of Wealth* (1896); *America's Working People* (1900), and essays on *The Taxation of Labor*; *Single Tax* and *Giffens Case against Bimetallism*.

SPAIGHT, Richard Dobbs, governor of North Carolina, was born in New Berne, N.C., March 25, 1758; son of Richard (a member of the King's council in 1757, and secretary of North Carolina, 1762) and — (Dobbs) Spaight. He was graduated from the University of Glasgow; was aide-de-camp to Gen. Richard Caswell, 1778-81; a representative in the North Carolina legislature, 1782-86 and 1792, and a delegate to the Continental congress, 1783-85. He was a member of the U.S. constitutional convention in 1787; a member of the Hillsboro, N.C., convention in 1788, and it was through his efforts that North Carolina ratified the U.S. constitution, Nov. 21, 1789. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1792, and was elected first governor of North Carolina under the constitution in 1793. He was a presidential elector in 1793, and in 1797 was elected a representative in the 5th congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nathan Bryan in 1798, and was re-elected to the 6th congress, serving, 1798-1801. He was state senator, 1801-02. He was a charter trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1789-1802, and president of the board of trustees, 1793-95. He was challenged to a duel by his successor in congress, John Stanley, and was mortally wounded. He died in New Berne, N.C., Sept. 6, 1802.

SPAIGHT, Richard Dobbs, governor of North Carolina, was born in New Berne, N.C., in 1796; son of Gov. Richard Dobbs Spaight. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818; and practiced law in New Berne. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1819-20; state senator, 1820-22 and 1825-34; a representative in the 18th congress, 1823-35, and was elected governor of the state in 1835, being the last governor that was elected by the legislature. He served till 1837, when he retired to his farm at New Berne and devoted

himself to agricultural pursuits. He died in New Berne, N.C., Nov. 2, 1850.

SPALDING, John Franklin, first bishop of Colorado and 104th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Belgrade, Maine, Aug. 25, 1828; son of John and Lydia (Coombs) Spalding, and a descendant of Edward Spalding, who came to New England in 1630, and settled at Braintree, Mass. He was brought up on his father's farm with few educational advantages, and when he reached manhood he prepared himself for college, paying for his tuition by manual labor on neighboring farms. He was graduated at Bowdoin, A.B., 1853, A.M., 1856, and at the General Theological seminary in 1857. He was admitted to the diaconate by Bishop Burgess at St. Stephen's, Portland, Maine, July 8, 1857, and advanced to the priesthood, at Christ Church, Gardiner, Maine, July 14, 1858. He was a missionary worker in St. James's parish, Oldtown, Maine, 1857-58; rector of St. George's, Lee, Mass., 1858-60; curate at Grace church, Providence, R.I., 1860-61; acting rector of St. John's, Providence, R.I., 1861-62, and rector of St. Paul's, Erie, Pa., 1862-73. He was elected missionary bishop of Colorado, which included the territory of Arizona, New Mexico and Wyoming, at the general convention of Oct. 24, 1873, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's, Erie, Pa., Dec. 31, 1873, by Bishop McCoskry, assisted by Bishops Bedell, Talbot, Cox and Kerfoot. He was successor to the Rt. Rev. George Maxwell Randall (q.v.) and when the diocese of Colorado was organized in 1887, and admitted in October, 1889. St. John's, Denver, was made the Cathedral church, and he became the first diocesan. He founded St. Luke's hospital, 1881; established the College of St. John the Evangelist, with Mathews Hall as the theological school, Wolfe Hall, a school for girls, and Jervis Hall, a school for boys; a home for consumptives, and over two score new churches with comfortable rectories. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Trinity college, Conn., in 1874. He is the author of: *Modern Infidelity* (1862); *Hymns from the Hymnal* (1872); *The Cathedral System* (1880); *The Higher Education of Women* (1886); *The Church and Its Apostolic Ministry* (1887); *Socialism and Other Arguments* (1903). He died while on a visit to his son, the Rev. F. S. Spalding, at Erie, Pa., March 9, 1902.

SPALDING, John Lancaster, R.C. bishop, was born in Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1840; son of Richard and Mary (Lancaster) Spalding; grandson of Richard and Henrietta (Hamilton) Spalding, and of John and Katherine (Miles) Lancaster; nephew of Bishop Spalding, of Baltimore, and a descendant of Leonard Calvert, lieutenant-general and governor of the royal province of Maryland from 1634 to 1647. He attended Mt. St.

Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., and the University of Louvain, Belgium, and was ordained at Mechlin, Belgium, by Cardinal Engelbert Stercks, Dec. 19, 1863. He returned to Kentucky, and was assistant to Bishop Spalding at the cathedral at Louisville, Ky., in 1865. He organized and built St. Augustine's church, for Roman Catholic negroes; was its pastor, and was chancellor of the diocese and secretary to Bishop L'vialle, 1871-72. He removed to New York city, and was pastor at St. Michael's, 1872-77; was consecrated in New York city, bishop of Peoria, May 1, 1877, by Cardinal McCloskey, assisted by Bishops Foley and Gibbons. He is the author of: *Life of the Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, Archbishop* (1872); *Essays in Reviews* (1876); *Religious Mission of the Irish People* (1880); *Lectures and Discourses* (1892); *Education and the Higher Life*; *Things of the Mind*; *Means and Ends of Education*; *Thoughts and Theories of Life and Education* (1898); *America, and other Poems*; *The Poet's Praise*; *Poems*; *Opportunity and other Essays* (1900); *God and the Soul* (1902); *Religion and Agnosticism* (1902); *Socialism and other Essays* (1902).

SPALDING, Martin John, R. C. archbishop, was born in Lebanon, Marion county, Ky., May 23, 1810; son of Richard and Henrietta (Hamilton) Spalding. He was graduated from St. Mary's seminary, in 1826, and studied theology at St. Joseph's seminary, Bardstown, 1826-30, and at the Propaganda, Rome. He was ordained priest, Aug. 13, 1834, by special dispensation, at Rome, Italy, by Cardinal Charles Marcel, and was pastor of the cathedral at Bardstown, Ky.; professor of philosophy at St. Joseph's seminary; president of St. Joseph's college, 1838-40; and pastor of St. Peter's church, Lexington, Ky., 1840-41. When the see was removed from Bardstown to Louisville in 1841, he returned to Bardstown in order to reconcile the Roman Catholic inhabitants to the transfer, but in 1844 he was recalled to Louisville and appointed vicar-general. He administered the affairs of the diocese during the illness of the bishop coadjutor, Guy Ignatius Chabrat, and in February, 1848, was appointed to the office of coadjutor to succeed Bishop Chabrat, resigned. He was consecrated bishop of "Lengone" at Bardstown, Ky., Sept. 10, 1848, by Bishop Flaget, assisted by Bishops Kenrick and Miles, and succeeded Bishop Flaget, deceased, as bishop of Bardstown. He laid the foundations of a cathedral at Louisville, established several schools, orphan asylums and colleges, including the American college at Louvain; recalled the Jesuits into the diocese, and during the riots of 1855 in Louisville he was foremost in preventing the spread of the disturbances. On the death of Archbishop Kenrick, in June, 1864, he was transferred to the see

of Baltimore, and installed as archbishop, July 31, 1864. He was appointed administrator of the diocese of Charleston, S.C., in 1865, during the temporary absence of Bishop Lynch (q.v.). He was president of the second plenary council of Baltimore in 1866; was present at the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom of St. Peter and St.



Paul held at Rome, and a member of the Ecumenical council of the Vatican. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Urban college of the Propaganda. He was one of the founders of the *Catholic Advocate*; was an editor of the *U.S. Catholic Magazine*, and is the author of: *D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation Reviewed* (1844, new ed. 1846); *Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions in Kentucky, 1787-1826-27* (1846); *Lectures on the General Evidences of Christianity* (1947, new ed., 1866); *Life, Times and Character of the Rt. Rev. B. J. Flaget* (1852); *Miscellanea, Comprising Reviews, Lectures and Essays on Historical, Theological and Miscellaneous Subjects* (1855) and *History of the Protestant Reformation* (2 vols. 1860). He edited, with an introduction and notes, Abbé Darra's "General History of the Catholic Church" (4 vols. 1866). He died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7, 1872.

SPALDING, Rufus Palne, jurist and representative, was born in West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., May 3, 1798. He was graduated at Yale, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820, and studied law with Zephaniah Swift. He was admitted to the bar in Little Rock, Ark., and in 1821 moved to Portage county, Ohio, where, in 1822, he married Lucretia, daughter of Zephaniah Swift. He was a Democratic representative from Portage county in the Ohio legislature, 1839-40, and from Summit county, 1841-42, serving as speaker 1841-42. He was judge of the supreme court of Ohio, 1849-52, one of the organizers of the Republican party, and was a Republican representative from the eighteenth Ohio district in the 38th, 39th and 40th congresses, 1863-69. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1886.

SPALDING, Volney Morgan, educator, was born in East Bloomfield, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1849; son of Frederick Austin and Almira (Shaw) Spalding; grandson of Frederick and Elizabeth (Morgan) Spalding, and of Joseph and Hannah (Gillett) Shaw, and a descendant of Edward Spalding, who came from England about 1619, and became a member of the Virginia colony, and some years later joined the Massachusetts

colony. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1873; was instructor in zoology and botany there, 1876-79; assistant professor of botany, 1879-81; acting professor, 1881-86, and was elected professor of botany in 1886. He was twice married; first, in 1876, to Harriet, daughter of Cephas B. and Jane (Ives) Hubbard, of Battle Creek, Mich., and secondly, in 1896, to Effie Almira, daughter of Nathaniel Chester and Chloë (Ratliff) Southworth, of Forestville, N.Y. He was elected a member of various scientific societies and was president of the Michigan Academy of Science and president of the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology for one year. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Leipzig, in 1894. He is the author of: *Guide to the Study of Common Plants and Introduction to Botany* (1895); *Monograph on the White Pine*, and various papers in botanical and scientific magazines.

SPARKS, Jared, educator and historian, was born in Willington, Tolland county, Conn., May 10, 1789; son of — and Eleanor (Orcutt) Sparks, and grandson of — and Bethiah (Parker) Sparks. He attended the district schools, and taught until 1809, when he studied privately under the Rev. Hubbell Loomis. He attended Phillips Exeter academy, 1809-11 and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1818; taught school in Bolton, Mass., 1811-12, and at Havre de Grace, Md., to help pay his college expenses, and in 1813 he joined the Maryland militia and served against the British at Havre de Grace. He attended the Harvard Divinity school, 1817-



19; was tutor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard, and acting editor of the *North American Review*, 1817-19. He was ordained to the Unitarian ministry May 5, 1819; was pastor of a church at Baltimore, Md., 1819-23; and chaplain of the house of representatives, Washington, D.C., 1821-23. He edited the *Unitarian Miscellany and Christian Monitor*, a monthly periodical, 1821-23; and on his removal to Boston he edited the *North American Review*, 1824-31. In 1825, he collected and edited the writings of George Washington, and was the originator and first editor of the *American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge*, 1830-61. He was McLean professor of ancient and modern history at Harvard, 1838-40; succeeded Edward Everett as president of the college, Feb. 1, 1849, and resigned on account of failing health, Feb. 10, 1853. He was twice married, first Oct. 16, 1832, to Frances Anne, daughter of William Allen, of Hyde Park, N.Y., and secondly, May 21, 1839, to Mary Crowninshield, daughter of Nathaniel Silsbee (q.v.). He was a

member of the American Philosophical society; the Maryland Historical society; the Pennsylvania Historical society and the Vermont Historical society; a fellow of the American Academy; vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical society; corresponding secretary of the American Antiquarian society and a corresponding member of many foreign societies. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1841, and by Harvard in 1843. His published works include: *Letters on the Ministry, Ritual and Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church* (1820); *Collection of Essays and Tracts in Theology from Various Authors* (6 vols. 1823-26); *Life of John Ledyard* (1828); *The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution* (12 vols., 1829-30); *Life of Gouverneur Morris* (3 vols. 1832); *The Writings of George Washington* (12 vols., 1834-38), and *Life of George Washington* (1839). The writings of George Washington were collected from the archives of the capitols of the thirteen original states and from the papers of General Washington, preserved at Mt. Vernon. The books were reissued in French and German. He edited "The Library of American Biography" (10 vols. 1834-38; second series, 15 vols., 1844-47) "Works of Benjamin Franklin" (10 vols. 1836-40); "Remarks on American History" (1837); "Additions to William Smyth's Lectures on Modern History" (1841), and "Correspondence of the American Revolution, being Letters of Eminent Men to George Washington" (4 vols. 1853). His collection of original manuscripts was presented to Harvard college. His name in Class A, Authors and Editors, received three votes for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, in 1900. He died in Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1866.

SPARKS, William Andrew Jackson, representative, was born near New Albany, Ind., Nov. 19, 1828; son of Baxter and Elizabeth (Gwin) Sparks. His ancestors on both sides were of the early settlers of Virginia from England, and on the paternal side are believed to have been of the colony that founded Jamestown. He removed with his parents to Illinois in 1836, and being soon after left an orphan, worked on a farm and at intervals attended the country schools. Subsequently he taught school and was graduated from McKendree college, Lebanon, Ill., B.S., 1850; studied law with Chief-Justice Sidney Breese (q.v.), and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was married, April 16, 1855, at Edwardsville, Ill., to Julia E. Parker. He was receiver of public moneys for the Edwardsville (Ill.) land-office by appointment of President Pierce, 1853-56; was elected for Illinois, in 1856, Democratic presidential elector; was a member of the house of representatives, in the Illinois

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legislature in 1857-58, and a state senator, 1863-64; a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1884 and 1896, and a Democratic representative from the sixteenth Illinois district in the 44th-47th congresses, 1875-83. He was appointed by President Cleveland in March, 1895, commissioner of the general land office, serving for nearly three years, when he resigned. He subsequently retired from active business. In 1903 he was a resident of St. Louis, Mo.

SPARKS, William Harris, poet, was born in Greene county, Ga., Jan. 16, 1800. He was named for William Harris Crawford, the statesman. His maternal grandfather, Col. David Love, of North Carolina, left his home at an early age and lived with the Cherokee Indians for four years. He subsequently served in Colonel Lynch's regiment under General Gates until after the battle of Camden, 1780, and died in 1798. William H. Sparks removed at an early age with his parents to a farm in Greene county, Ga.; attended the common schools, and subsequently the law school in Litchfield, Conn. After being admitted to the bar, he began practice in Greensboro, Ga.; was a member of the state legislature, and in 1830 purchased a sugar plantation in Natchez, Miss. He practised law in New Orleans, La., about 1850-60, and was frequently urged to enter political life, declining among other nominations, that of U.S. senator. He is the author of: *Somebody's Darling*; *The Dying Year*; *The Old Church Bell*, and *The Memories of Fifty Years* (1870; 4th ed., 1882). He also contributed to southern publications, and left much work in manuscript. He died in Marietta, Ga., Jan. 13, 1882.

SPAULDING, Elbridge Gerry, representative, was born at Summer Hill, N.Y., Feb. 24, 1809; son of Edward Spaulding, and a descendant of Edward Spaulding the immigrant, 1630. He studied law in Batavia and Attica, N.Y.; and practised in Genesee county, and in Buffalo, N.Y. He was city clerk of Buffalo in 1836; mayor of the city in 1837, and a representative in the state legislature, and practised with great success until 1850, when he engaged in the banking business. He was president of the reorganized Farmers' and Mechanics' national bank; was state treasurer, 1853, and a Whig representative in the 31st, 36th

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and 37th congresses, 1849-51 and 1859-63, and as chairman of sub-committee charged with the preparation of financial measures, he drafted the legal tender and national currency bank acts, securing their adoption as war measures. He is the author of: *History of the Legal Tender Paper Money used During the Great Rebellion* (1869). He died in Buffalo, N.Y., May 5, 1897.

SPAULDING, Oliver Lyman, assistant secretary of the treasury, was born in Jaffrey, N.H., Aug. 2, 1833; son of Lyman and Susan (Marshall) Spaulding; grandson of Phinehas and Sally (Fiske) Spaulding, and a descendant of Edward Spaulding of the Abbey of Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, who came to America about 1630, and settled in Braintree, Mass. Lyman Spaulding was a farmer, and his son, Oliver, worked on the farm, while receiving his preparatory education, and was graduated from Oberlin college, Ohio, in 1855. He subsequently taught school in Ohio and Michigan; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice in St. Johns, Mich. He enlisted in the Union army in July, 1862; raised company A for the 23d Michigan infantry, of which he was commissioned captain; served in Kentucky during the winter of 1862; was promoted successively major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, serving with his regiment, which had been assigned to the 2d brigade, 2d division, 23d corps, army of the Ohio, in the affairs between Lexington and New Market and in the pursuit of John Morgan; participated in the occupation of East Tennessee by Burnside; in the Atlanta campaign; the battles of Franklin and Nashville; and in the movements which resulted in the fatal rout of Hood's army. He was transferred with his regiment to North Carolina, where he took part in the capture of Forts Anderson and Wilmington, and in the movements resulting in the surrender of Johnston's army; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded the 2d brigade until the close of the war, after which he resumed the practice of law in St. Johns. He served as secretary of the state of Michigan, 1866-70; as member of the Republican state committee, 1871-78; was tendered and declined the appointment of U.S. district judge of the territory of Utah, in 1871; was special agent of the U.S. treasury department, 1875-81; and a Republican representative from the sixth Michigan district in the 47th congress, 1881-83, being defeated for reelection by a fusion of the Democratic and Greenback parties. He was chairman of the government commission sent to the Sandwich Islands to investigate the alleged violations of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty in 1883; was again special agent of the U.S. treasury, January-December, 1885, and 1889-90, and was appointed



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assistant secretary of the treasury in July of the latter year, which position he still held by successive reappointments in 1903. He was married, Aug. 12, 1862, to Cecilia, daughter of Auditor-General John and Harriett (Coyell) Swegles, of St. Johns, Mich. Mrs. Spaulding illustrated the gift books; "Easter Thoughts" and "Grandmother's Garden," and also "A Lost Winter," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. General Spaulding was a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a regent of the University of Michigan, 1859-64, and president of the first Congress of American Republics, held in New York in January, 1903.

SPEED, James, cabinet officer, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., March 11, 1812; son of John and Lucy Gilmer (Fry) Speed; grandson of Capt. James (of the Revolution) and Mary (Spencer) Speed and of Joshua and Peachy (Walker) Fry, and a descendant of John Speed, the English historian, who was born at Farrington, Cheshire county, England, 1552. He was graduated from St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., in 1828; was circuit and county courts' clerk; studied law at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky.; and settled in practice at Louisville, Ky., in 1833. He was married, 1841, to Jennie, daughter of John Cochran, wholesale merchant of Louisville, Ky. He was subsequently professor of law at Louisville university, resuming the professorship in 1875; was elected to the state legislature in 1841 and 1847, and was the defeated Emancipation candidate for the state constitutional convention in 1849. It was largely through his influence that the state legislature pronounced emphatically in favor of the Union, September, 1861. He was an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and upon the latter's call for troops at the outbreak of the civil war, helped to organize and was mustering officer of the U. S. volunteers of Kentucky. He was a Union member of the state senate, 1861-63, and in 1864 was appointed by President Lincoln U. S. attorney-general to succeed Edward Bates (q.v.), resigning under President Johnson's administration in 1866. He was president of the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866; and a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1872 and 1876. He was the guest of the Loyal League of Cincinnati, May 4, 1887, presenting an address on Abraham Lincoln. He died in Jefferson county, Ky., June 25, 1887.

SPEED, John Gilmer, journalist, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Sept. 21, 1853; son of Phillip and Emma (Keats) Speed; grandson of John and Lucy (Gilmer) Speed and of George and Georgiana (Wiley) Keats, and a descendant of John Speed, the Elizabethan historian of England, also of Joshua Fry, who commanded the

Virginia regiment of which Washington was major in the French and Indian war, previous to the Revolution. His mother was a niece of John Keats, the English poet. He was graduated from the Louisville university, Ky., A. M., C. E., in 1869; practised civil engineering; was city engineer of Louisville, 1874, and was connected with the United States Transportation bureau at the Philadelphia Centennial exposition in 1876. He joined the staff of the *New York World* in 1877; and was its managing editor, 1879-83. He was married, Jan. 12, 1881, to Mary, daughter of Philip and Eloise (Gwathmey) Poindexter of Kentucky. He traveled abroad, 1883-85, and 1885-88; was commissioner-general and secretary of the American exhibition in London in 1887. He edited the *American Magazine*, 1888-89; *Leslie's Weekly*, 1896-99. He also edited "Keats' Letters and Poems." He is the author of: *A Life of Keats*, and of *A Fall River Incident* (1893); *The Gilmers in America* (1898); *A Deal in Denver* (1890); and hundreds of magazine articles.

SPEER, Emory, jurist, was born in Culloden, Ga., Sept. 3, 1848; son of the Rev. Eustace W. and Anne E. Speer. He attended the district schools; served in the Confederate army as a volunteer in the 5th Kentucky regiment, Lewis brigade, 1864-65, and was graduated from the University of Georgia, A. B., 1869. He subsequently studied law; was admitted to the bar in November, 1869, commencing practice in Athens, Ga.; was solicitor-general of Georgia, 1873-76; was the unsuccessful Independent Democratic candidate for the 45th congress, and elected from the ninth Georgia district to the 46th and 47th congresses, 1879-83, serving in the latter congress as a member of the ways and means committee. He was United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia, 1883-85, and U. S. judge for the southern district of Georgia from February, 1885. He was trustee of the University of Georgia, 1877-85, and president of the law department of Mercer university. He delivered an address at the opening of the Cotton States exposition at Atlanta, Ga., 1895; before the Grant Birthday association at Galena, Ill., April 27, 1898; and at the Peace Jubilee in Chicago, Ill., in October, 1898. He is the author of: *Removal of Causes from State to United States Courts* (1888); and *Lectures on the Constitution of the United States* (1897).

SPEER, Robert Elliott, author, was born in Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 10, 1867; son of Robert Milton and Martha Ellen (McMurtrie) Speer; grandson of Robert and Agnes (Cowan) Speer and of William E. and Margaret (Whittaker) McMurtrie, and a descendant of the Elliotts and McMurtries, early settlers in Central Pennsylvania, and of Lieut. John Speer, a Revolutionary

officer. He prepared for college at Phillip's academy, Andover, Mass., 1883-85; was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1890, and was a student at Princeton Theological seminary in 1890. He was traveling secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 1890-91; and became secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in 1891. He was married, April 20, 1893, to Emma Doll Bailey, daughter of Charles Lukens and Emma Harriet (Doll) Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa. He made a tour of visitation of Christian Missions in Persia, India, China, Korea and Japan, 1896-97, and received the honorary degree of A.M., from Yale university in 1900. He is the author of: *Studies in the Book of Acts* (1891); *Studies in the Gospel of Luke* (1893); *The Man Christ Jesus* (1896); *Missions and Politics in Asia* (1898); *A Memorial of a True Life* (1898); *Remember Jesus Christ* (1899); *The Man Paul* (1900); *Christ and Life* (1901); *The Principles of Jesus* (1902); *Presbyterian Foreign Missions* (1901); *Missionary Principles and Practise* (1902).

SPEER, William, missionary, was born in New Alexandria, Pa., April 24, 1822; son of Dr. James Ramsey and Hattie (Morrow) Speer; grandson of the Rev. William and Sarah (Ramsey) Speer, and of Paul and Hettie (Guthrie) Morrow, and a descendant of James Speer and Mary Patterson, of Scotch Covenanter stock, who emigrated from the north of Ireland about 1759; and of Thomas Morrow, lieutenant in the French and Indian war. In 1845 William Speer's father and family removed to Pittsburg, Pa. He was educated at private schools, Western university and Jefferson and Kenyon colleges, being graduated at the latter in 1840; studied medicine under his father, 1840-43, and theology at the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny city, Pa., 1843-46; was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Ohio, April 21, 1846, and ordained, June 16, 1846. He was married, May 7, 1846, to Cornelia, daughter of the Hon. Alexander and Mary (Porter) Brackenridge, of Allegheny, Pa. He was sent as a missionary to China by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in July, 1846, to take part in establishing its first mission in Canton. His wife and child died from the effects of the climate in 1847, and he himself was obliged to return to the United States on account of failing health in 1850. He was employed by a Board of Education in western Pennsylvania in 1851; and was married secondly, April 20, 1852, to Elizabeth Breeding, daughter of Maj. John Hoge and Ellen (Blaine) Ewing, of Washington, Pa. In 1852 he went as the first preacher in their own tongue to the Chinese in California, where he established a Chinese school, dispensary and mission house; organized the first Chinese church

in America, November, 1853; and edited the *Oriental*, the first newspaper in Chinese and English, 1853-55. His efforts secured a number of important benefits to the Chinese, among them the repeal of a legislative act of 1854-55, excluding Chinese from the mines. He rendered at the Hawaiian Islands in 1856 useful service to missionary labor among the Chinese there; performed evangelistic work in the south and in Wisconsin and Minnesota, 1858-65; was elected corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, Philadelphia, 1865; aided in reorganizing and managing it till 1876; traveled in Europe, Japan and China, 1876-77; and subsequently performed evangelistic labors in several states. In 1903 he was residing in Washington, Pa. He received the honorary degrees of A.M., and LL.D., from Washington and Jefferson college, Pa., and that of D.D., from Center college, Ky. He is the author of: *China and the United States* (1870); *The Great Revival of 1800* (1872; rev. ed. 1903); *A Permanent Manual of the Board of Education* (1874); *God's Rule for Christian Giving* (1875); and several pamphlets on China and the Chinese, magazine and review articles.

SPEIGHT, Jesse, U.S. senator, was born in Green county, N.C., Sept. 22, 1795. He was a representative in the legislature in 1822, and was a member of the state senate, 1823-27; and a Democratic representative from North Carolina in the 21st-24th congresses, 1829-37. He removed to Plymouth, Miss., and after serving in the state house of representatives, was elected a Democratic senator from Mississippi in 1845, as successor to John Henderson and served until his death, when he was succeeded by Jefferson Davis, who took his seat Dec. 6, 1847, by appointment of the governor, and was subsequently elected to complete the term. Senator Speight died in Plymouth, Miss., May 1, 1847.

SPENCE, John Fletcher, educator, was born in Greenfield, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1828; son of Stephen and Matilda Spence; grandson of William and Martha Spence of Virginia, and a descendant of the Hon. John Spence of Scotland. He was educated in the Ohio Wesleyan university, 1851-54, receiving the degree A.M., *pro honore*, 1864, and that of A.B., *in cursu*, 1864. He was a minister in the Cincinnati conference, 1854-62; served as chaplain in the Federal army, 1862-65; was transferred to the Holston conference, in Tennessee, and served as president of the Knoxville Female college, 1865-68. He organized the first M. E. church in Knoxville after the war. He was married, August, 1865, to Elizabeth Elliot, daughter of William and Emily Carey, of Jacksboro, Tenn. In 1867 he founded the East Tennessee Wesleyan college at Athens, Tenn., raising

the funds to pay for the buildings. In 1874, the college became a university by amendment of its charter, and he was appointed by the Holston conference its president. In 1886 the name was changed to that of Grant Memorial university,



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and after the consolidation with the Chattanooga university, to the U.S. Grant university. In 1889 he was elected chancellor, a position which he held until 1891. In the nineteen years of his administration over 5000 students were enrolled and over 100 prepared for the ministry. In 1893 he founded and became chancellor of the American University of Harriman, Harriman, Tenn., serving in that position until 1903, when he resigned. During the ten years of his administration as chancellor and president of the board of regents the institution had phenomenal success. He was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1880-84, and 1888-92. He received the degree of D.D. from Mt. Union college, 1878, and that of LL.D. from Scio college, 1888.

SPENCE, John Selby, U.S. senator, was born near Snow Hill, Md., Feb. 29, 1788. He was a representative in the Maryland legislature, and a Democratic representative in the 18th and 22d congresses, 1823-25, and 1831-33. In 1837 he was chosen U.S. senator to succeed Robert H. Goldsborough, deceased, for the term expiring, March 3, 1837, and he took his seat Jan. 11, 1837, and was elected for a full term, to expire March 3, 1843. He died at Berlin, Md., Oct. 24, 1840.

SPENCE, Robert Traill, naval officer, was born in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1785; son of Keith Spence of Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, who settled in Portsmouth as a merchant, and afterward became purser of the U.S. frigate *Philadelphia*, and married Mary, only daughter of Robert and Mary (Whipple) Traill. Robert T. Spence was warranted a midshipman in 1800, and served under Decatur in the Tripolitan war, being on gun-boat *Number 8* when she was destroyed Aug. 7, 1804. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1807, and served under Commodore Rogers in the war of 1812, being promoted master-commandant in 1813, and past-captain, 1815. When stationed in the West Indies in 1823, he vigorously defended the jeopardized rights of Americans, and in 1826 was given command of the West India fleet, but

died before leaving port. He was married to Mary Clare, daughter of Nicholas MacCubben and Anne (Jennings) Carroll, of Annapolis, Md., and had several children, including: Carroll Spence; Charles Lowell Stuart Spence; Robert Traill Spence, M.D., and Stephen Decatur Spence. His sister, Harriet Brackett Spence, married the Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., and became the mother of James Russell Lowell. Capt. Robert T. Spence died near Baltimore, Md., Sept. 26, 1827.

SPENCER, Ambrose, jurist, was born in Salisbury, Conn., Dec. 13, 1765; a descendant of William Spencer, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., 1631, becoming a landed proprietor of Hartford, Conn., and a deputy of the general court in 1639. Ambrose attended Yale College, and was graduated from Harvard, in 1783; studied law with John Canfield, at Sharon, Conn., and practised in Hudson, N.Y. He was married in 1784, to the daughter of John Canfield. He was city clerk, 1786-93; a member of the state assembly, 1793-95, and state senator, 1795-1804. He submitted and carried through a bill for the abolishment of capital punishment, in all cases except those of treason and murder, and was instrumental in the erection of a state prison near New York city. He was appointed assistant attorney-general of Columbia and Rensselaer counties in 1796; was attorney-general of New York state, 1802-04; justice of the supreme court, 1804-19, and chief justice, 1819-23. He was associated with Peter J. Munro, in the preparation of reforms in the chancery system of the state in 1808; was presidential elector in 1809; opposed the granting of a charter to the Six Million bank, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1821. He practised law in Albany, 1821-29; was mayor of the city, 1824-26, and was a representative in the 21st congress, 1829-31. He removed to Lyons, N.Y., in 1839, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1830, by Harvard in 1821, and by Columbia in 1823. He died in Lyons, N.Y., March 13, 1848.

SPENCER, Cornelia Phillips, author, was born in Harlem, N.Y., March 20, 1825; only daughter of the Rev. Dr. James and Judith (Vermeule) Phillips, and granddaughter of Cornelius Vermeule of New Jersey, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and Elizabeth (Middagh) Vermeule. Her father came to America from England in 1818, taught a classical school in Harlem, N.Y., 1818-26, and was professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina, 1826-67. She was carefully educated at home by her parents, and was married in 1855 to James Spencer of Alabama, who died in 1861. Her only

child, Julia, was married in 1885 to James Lee Love, associate professor of mathematics at the University of North Carolina, subsequently instructor in mathematics in Harvard university. Mrs. Spencer made her home with her daughter in Cambridge, Mass., after 1894. Her life was spent mainly in literary work. In recognition of her loyal service to the University of North Carolina in the years succeeding the civil war, she received from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1895, the first woman in the south to be so honored. She is the author of: *The Last Ninety Days of the Civil War* (1866); *First Steps in North Carolina History* (1888); *Centennial Catalogue of the University of North Carolina* (1889); and numerous contributions to periodical literature.

SPENCER, George Ellphaz, senator, was born in Jefferson county, N.Y., Nov. 1, 1836. He was educated in Montreal college, Canada; removed to Iowa where he was secretary of the state senate in 1856, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He served in the Federal army as captain and assistant-adjutant-general, 1861-63; recruited a regiment which was made the 1st Alabama cavalry, U.S. volunteers, in 1863, of which he was commissioned colonel; commanded a cavalry brigade, under Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, Army of the Tennessee, on Sherman's grand march; was brevetted brigadier-general for "gallantry on the field," March 13, 1865; resigned from the army, July 4, 1865, and settled in practice in Decatur, Ala. He was U.S. register in bankruptcy, fourth district of Alabama, in 1867; was elected a Republican senator from Alabama under the reconstruction act, taking his seat, July 25, 1868, and was re-elected in 1873, his second term expiring March 3, 1879. He was chairman of the committee on military affairs in the 45th congress; was prominent in the exposure of the star-route postal lines in 1881 and in the establishment of two-cent letter postage in 1883. The last years of his life he spent on a ranch in Nevada, where he had large mining interests. He was married in 1863 to Bella Zilfa, who was born in London, Eng., March 1, 1840, and came to this country at an early age. She is the author of: "Ura, The Lost Wife" (1864); "Tried and True, a Story of the Rebellion" (1866), and "Surface and Depth" (1867). She died in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Aug. 1, 1867, and he was married secondly, in 1877, to a daughter of William Loring. Gen. Spencer died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 19, 1893.

SPENCER, Jesse Ames, educator, was born in Hyde Park, N.Y., June 17, 1816. He was graduated from Columbia, A.B., 1837, A.M., 1840, and from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1840. He was admitted to the diaconate, June 28, 1840, and

advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Benjamin T. Onderdonk, July 28, 1841. He was rector of St. James's church, Goshen, N.Y., 1840-42. He spent the next winter abroad, because of ill-health, and on his return devoted himself to literary work, but went abroad again, 1848-49. He was secretary and editor of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book society, 1851-57; rector of St. Paul's church at Flatbush, N.Y., 1863-65; professor of Greek language and literature in the College of the City of New York, 1869-79, and professor emeritus, 1879-81. He was custodian of the Standard Bible of the church. He received the degree of A.M. from Trinity in 1854, that of D.D. from Columbia in 1852 and from Trinity in 1872. He is the author of: *The Christian Instructed in the Ways of the Gospel and the Church* (1844); *History of the Reformation in Egypt* (1846); *The East: Sketches of Travel in England and the Holy Land* (1850); *History of the United States from the Earliest Period to the Death of President Lincoln* (1856-69); *Greek Plays* (1870); *The Young Ruler who had Great Possessions, and other Discussions* (1871); *Sketch of History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States* (1878); *Five Last Things: Studies in Eschatology* (1887). He edited the New Testament in Greek, and other books. He died in Passaic, N.J., Sept. 2, 1898.

SPENCER, John Canfield, cabinet officer, was born in Hudson, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1788; son of Ambrose Spencer (q.v.). He was graduated at Union college in 1806, was admitted to the bar in 1809 and in 1811 was made master in chancery. He was judge-advocate-general in 1813 and assistant attorney-general for western New York, and also district attorney in 1815. He served as a Democratic representative from New York in the 15th congress, 1817-19, as a member of the New York assembly in 1820-21, and as state senator, 1824-28. He was a member of the board that revised the state statutes in 1827, and until 1830 was attorney-general specially appointed to prosecute the masons supposed to be connected with the abduction of William Morgan. He was again a member of the New York assembly in 1832 and was secretary of state, 1839-40. He was secretary of war in President Tyler's cabinet, 1841-43, and secretary of the U.S. treasury, 1843-44, when he resigned because of his opposition to the annexation of Texas. He was a regent of the University of the State of New York, 1840-95, and in 1849 received the degree of LL.D. from Union college. He edited, with John Duer and Benjamin F. Butler, a *Revision of the Statutes of New York* (3 vols., 1846). L. B. Proctor wrote a "Review of John C. Spencer's Legal and Political Career" (1896). Secretary Spencer died in Albany, N.Y., May 11, 1895.

SPENCER, Platt Rogers, educator, was born in East Fishkill, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1800; son of Caleb (a Revolutionary soldier, who died in 1806) and Jerusha (Covell) Spencer; grandson of Robert Spencer, and a descendant of John Spencer of Rhode Island who sailed from England, March 26, 1633. He removed with his family to Jefferson, Ohio, in 1810; taught writing, and until 1832 was variously engaged as a student, teacher and bookkeeper. He was an earnest advocate of total abstinence, to which principle he had become convert in 1832; was county treasurer for twelve years; a zealous promoter of the anti-slavery movement; influential in organizing several business colleges in the United States, and was an instructor in business colleges throughout the country. He was the originator of the Spencerian system of penmanship, and in 1848 published *Spencer and Rice's System of Business and Ladies' Penmanship*, which appeared in a second edition as *Spencerian or Semi-Angular Penmanship*. He was married, April, 1828, to Persis, daughter of Duty Ebenezer and Sallie Warren of Ashtabula, Ohio, and of his children, Ellen (Spencer) Mussey (q. v.), became prominent in Washington in the legal profession. He is the author of several books on penmanship and the *Key to Spencerian Penmanship* completed in 1864. He died in Geneva, Ohio, May 16, 1864.

SPERRY, Nehemiah Day, representative, was born in Woodbridge, Conn., July 10, 1827; son of Enoch and Mary Atalanta (Sperry) Sperry; maternal grandson of Asa and Eunice (Johnson) Sperry and paternal grandson of Simeon and Rachel Sperry, and a descendant of Richard Sperry, born in Wales, who arrived in New Haven about 1643. He attended public and private schools; taught school, and worked on a farm, in a mill and as a builder. He was selectman of the town of New Haven in 1853; common councilman of the city, 1853; alderman in 1854; secretary of state of Connecticut, 1855-57, and postmaster of New Haven, 1861-85, 1889-93. He was chairman of the Republican state committee, 1856-64, and was president of the state convention that nominated Grant electors in 1857; also a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1864, and served as secretary of the national and executive committees, 1863-64. He was married first in 1847 to Eliza, daughter of Willis and Catharine Sperry of Woodbridge, Conn., and secondly in 1874 to Minnie B. Newton, of Lockport, N. Y. He declined a nomination as representative to congress in 1886, and was a Republican representative from the second Connecticut district in the 54th-58th congresses, 1895-1905, serving on the committee on post offices and post roads, and as chairman of the committee on alcoholic liquor traffic.

SPICER, William Francis, naval officer, was born in New York city, Feb. 7, 1820. He was appointed midshipman in the navy, June 21, 1839, and in 1843 entered the naval school at Philadelphia, Pa. On July 2, 1845, he was advanced passed midshipman, and June 28, 1853, was commissioned master. He was promoted lieutenant, Feb. 25, 1854, and in 1861 was stationed on the *Niagara*, which did blockade duty on the Atlantic coast. Later, in the Western Gulf blockading squadron, he participated in the attack on Fort McRea in Pensacola harbor, Nov. 22, 1861, and subsequently engaged in the search for the *Sumter*. He was promoted lieutenant-commander July 16, 1862, commander Jan. 3, 1863, and was stationed on the *Cambridge*, participating in the attacks on Fort Fisher, Dec. 25, 1864, and Jan. 13, 1865. He served on the *Dakota*, 1867-69; was stationed at the Charlestown navy yard, 1869-72; was promoted captain April 22, 1870, and when war with Spain threatened in 1874-75, he was in command of a monitor in the Gulf squadron. He was promoted commodore in 1877, and was commandant of the Charlestown navy yard, 1877-78. Commodore Spicer wrote many ballads which were very popular among sailors. He died in Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 29, 1878.

SPINNER, Francis Elias, representative and U. S. treasurer, was born in German Flats, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1802; son of John Peter Spinner. His father was a Roman Catholic priest who became a Protestant and came to America, becoming pastor of Reformed churches in New York state. The son engaged in business at Herkimer, N. Y., enlisted as a lieutenant in the militia, and in 1834 had become major-general. In 1839 he entered the Mohawk-Valley bank of which he subsequently became president, and served in the naval office of the New York customs-house, 1845-49. He was a Free-soil Democratic representative from New York in the 34th congress, 1855-57, and a Republican representative in the 35th and 36th congresses, 1857-61. He served on several important committees, and on the special committee appointed to investigate the Brooks-Sumner assault. He was appointed U. S. treasurer by President Lincoln, at the instance of Secretary Chase, March 6, 1861, and held the position through successive administrations until June 30, 1875. He was the first person to employ women in the government service, and his unique signature became well-known on the various issues of greenbacks. He died in Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 31, 1890.

SPINOLA, Francis B., representative, was born at Stony Brook, Long Island, N. Y., March 19, 1821. He was educated at Quaker Hill academy, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1844; and engaged in manufacturing there. He served as alderman, five years; as

supervisor, three years; as a member of the New York assembly, six years; as state senator, four years, and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1860. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 2, 1862, for recruiting and organizing the "Empire" brigade, composed of four regiments; was twice wounded at Wapping Heights, Va., July 23, 1863, and was honorably discharged from service, August, 1865, when he resumed his business in New York city. He was alternate to Daniel Manning, delegate-at-large from the state of New York to the Democratic national convention of 1884; was again state senator, and a Democratic representative from the tenth New York district in the 50th, 51st, and 52d congresses, serving from Dec. 5, 1887, until his death in 1891, when he was succeeded by William Bourke Cockran. He died in Washington, D.C., April 14, 1891.

SPOFFORD, Ainsworth Rand, librarian, was born in Gilmanton, N.H., Sept. 12, 1825; son of the Rev. Luke Ainsworth and Grata (Rand); Spofford; grandson of Eleazar and Mary (Flint) Spofford, and of Daniel and Susanna (Hemenway)

Rand, and a descendant of John Spofford, who emigrated from Yorkshire, Eng. (where Spofforth castle, an ancient ruin, still stands) to America, and settled in Rowley, Essex county, Mass. He removed with his parents from East Bradford, Mass., in 1835, to Amherst, Mass., where he was educated under private tutors, but did

not enter college on account of impaired health. In 1844 he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became a book-seller and publisher. He was married Sept. 15, 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Phineas and Polly (Wheeler) Partridge, of Franklin, Mass., who died in 1892. He was associate editor of the Cincinnati *Daily Commercial*, 1859-61; first assistant librarian in the congressional library at Washington, D.C., 1861-64; librarian-in-chief, 1864-97, serving as register of copyrights from 1870, and chief-assistant librarian from 1897. He received the honorary degree of LL.D., from Amherst college in 1882, and was elected to membership in several historical and philosophical societies. He edited *Catalogues of Congressional Library* (1864-1882); *American Almanac and Treasury of Facts* (1878-89); was associate editor of: *Library of Choice Literature* (1881-88); *Library*



A. S. Spofford

of *Historic Characters and Famous Events* (1894-95); *Library of Wit and Humor* (1884); and is the author of: *Practical Manual of Parliamentary Rules* (1884); *A Book for all Readers: An Aid to Collection, Use, and Preservation of Books, and the Formation of Libraries* (1900); and of numerous lectures and articles in reviews and cyclopedias.

SPOFFORD, Harriet Elizabeth Prescott, author and poet, was born in Calais, Me., April 3, 1835; daughter of Joseph N. and Sarah (Bridges) Prescott. She attended Putnam Free school, Newburyport, Mass., 1849-52, and was graduated from Pinkerton academy, Derry, N.H. She was obliged to employ her literary talent at an early age and first became known as a writer in 1859, through her serial story *In a Cellar*, published in the *Atlantic Monthly*. She was married in 1865 to Richard S. Spofford (1832-88), a lawyer of Boston, and in 1867 removed to Deer Island, near Newburyport, Mass. She is the author of: *Sir Rohan's Ghost* (1859); *The Amber Gods, and Other Stories* (1863); *Azarian* (1864); *New England Legends* (1871); *The Thief in the Night* (1872); *Poems* (1881); *Art Decoration Applied to Furniture* (1881); *Marquis of Carabas* (1882); *Poems* (1882); *Hester Stanley at St. Mark's* (1883); *The Servant-Girl Question* (1884); *Ballads about Authors* (1888); *A Lost Jewel* (1891); *The Scarlet Poppy* (1894); *A Master Spirit* (1896); *In Titian's Garden*, poems (1897); *Hester Stanley's Friends* (1898); *Priscilla's Love Story* (1898); *The Maid He Married* (1898), and *Old Madame and Other Tragedies* (1900).

SPOFFORD, Henry Martyn, jurist, was born in Gilmanton, N.H., Sept. 8, 1821; son of the Rev. Luke Ainsworth and Grata (Rand) Spofford; and elder brother of Ainsworth Rand Spofford (q. v.). He was graduated from Amherst college, Mass., A.B., 1840, A.M., 1843; was a tutor there, 1842-43; principal of an academy at Minden, Claiborne parish, La., and studied law, 1843-45; was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1845, and began practice in Shreveport, La., in partnership with Judge Olcott, brother-in-law of Rufus Choate. He was district judge, 1852-54; associate-justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, 1854-58, and then removed his practice to New Orleans, La., where, after 1861, he went into partnership with John A. Campbell (q. v.). He was married about 1857, to Ophelia, daughter of Thomas Martin, of Pulaski, Tenn., and in 1870 retired from his profession and settled in Pulaski, Tenn., where he was administrator of the estate of his father-in-law. He was elected in 1876 as a Democrat by the "Nicholls" legislature, U.S. senator from Louisiana, but the seat was successfully contested by William Pitt Kellogg, who had been elected by the "Packard" legislature.

He received the honorary degree of LL.D., from Amherst college in 1877. He is the author of many judicial opinions published in vols. 10 to 13 of the *Louisiana Annual Reports*, and co-author of: *The Louisiana Magistrate and Parish Official Guide* (1847). He died at Red Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Aug. 21, 1880.

SPOONER, Henry Joshua, representative, was born in Providence, R.I., Aug. 6, 1839; son of Joshua (1803-1869), and Ann Crawford (Noyes) Spooner; grandson of James and Sally (Luther) Spooner and of Captain John Miller and Abijah (Udike) Noyes. He was graduated from Brown university, 1860; from the Albany Law school, LL.B., 1861; and admitted to the New York bar. He was appointed 3d lieutenant, in the 4th Rhode Island volunteers in 1862; was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; promoted 1st lieutenant and adjutant in September, 1862, and was mustered out of service in February, 1865. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in June, 1865; and was justice and clerk of the court of magistrates of Providence, 1866-69. He was married, Nov. 16, 1868, to Mary S., daughter of David A. and Abby E. Brown. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1875-81, serving as speaker, 1879-81, and was a member of the judiciary committee, 1876-79. He was elected a Republican representative from the first Rhode Island district to the 47th congress to complete the term of Nelson W. Aldrich, who took his seat as senator, Dec. 5, 1881, and was re-elected to the 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st congresses, serving, 1883-91, and during the last term as chairman of the committee on accounts and a member of that on military affairs and irrigation of arid lands. He was defeated in 1890 as a candidate to the 53d congress by Oscar Lapham, and in 1891 resumed his law practice in Providence, R.I.

SPOONER, John Colt, senator, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., Jan. 6, 1843; son of Judge Philip L. Spooner. His father removed to Madison, Wis., in June, 1859, and he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, A.B., 1864, A.M., 1867. During the civil war, he served as private in the 40th regiment, Wisconsin volunteers; was appointed captain in the 50th regiment, and was mustered out of service, July, 1866, with the brevet rank of major. He returned to Madison, studied law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was private and military secretary to Gov. Lucius Fairchild; assistant attorney-general of Wisconsin, 1867-70; removed to Hudson, Wis., and practised law, 1870-84, serving as general solicitor for the Chicago and Northwestern railway company. He was married to Annie Main, of Madison, Wis. He was a member of the state legislature

from St. Croix county in 1872, and was elected U.S. senator, as a Republican, serving, 1885-91, being defeated in 1891 for re-election by William F. Vilas, Democrat. He was chairman of the Wisconsin delegation to the Republican national conventions of 1888 and 1892; was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for governor of Wisconsin in 1892, but was defeated, and removed from Hudson to Madison in 1893, where he was actively engaged in the practice of law. He was re-elected U.S. senator in 1897 and again in 1903, the term to expire March 3, 1909. He received the honorary degree of Ph.B. from Wisconsin university in 1864, and was regent of the university, 1882-85. He was offered the secretaryship of the interior in President McKinley's cabinet in December, 1898, which he declined, as he did a position on the Joint High Commission the same year. On Jan. 3, 1901, when President McKinley was making up his cabinet for his second term, Senator Spooner declined the position of attorney-general.

SPOTSWOOD, Alexander, governor of Virginia, was born in Tangier, Africa, in 1676. He became a soldier early in life, and served under the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, attaining the rank of quartermaster-general in the British army. He was appointed governor of Virginia in 1710; and became extremely popular, introducing constitutional reforms and receiving the co-operation of the general assembly. He was instrumental in the restoration of William and Mary college; and established a school for the education of Indian children. In 1716 he formed the first exploration party to venture into the Appalachian mountains. This party consisted of his personal friends, Indian guides and servants, each gentleman wearing a small golden horse-shoe, and being afterwards called the "Knights of the golden horse-shoe." He named Mounts George and Spotswood and took possession of the Valley of the Virginia in the name of King George I. He instituted the order of "Tramontane" to encourage further explorations, secured a treaty with the Six Nations in 1772; and introduced the plan to extend the Virginian settlements, to interrupt the means of communication between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico. He was removed in 1772 on account of a controversy arising as to his right of appointment of church livings. He was deputy-postmaster-general of the colonies, 1730-39, and postmaster of Pennsylvania. He established the first iron smelting furnace in Virginia, and maintained courtly establishments on the Rapidan and at Yorktown. He was appointed major-general in 1740, and given command of the expedition to the West Indies, but became mortally ill before embarking. His *Official Letters* were published (3 vols.,

1832-85), and his speeches in the assembly, 1714-18, appeared in William Maxwell's "Virginia Historical Register." His son Robert was killed by Indians in 1757. Governor Spotswood died in Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1740.

SPOTTS, James Hanna, naval officer, was born in Fort Johnson, N.C., March 11, 1822. His father was a major in the U.S. army during the war of 1812, and served as chief of artillery to General Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans. James was appointed midshipman in the U.S. navy, Aug. 2, 1837; attended the naval school at Philadelphia, 1842-43; was promoted passed midshipman in June, 1843; served during the Mexican war on the *Lexington*, 1846-49; was promoted master, April 8, 1851, and lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1851. He was attached to the East India, Pacific and Lake squadrons, and in 1861 was stationed at Key West as captain of the port. He was promoted commander, Aug. 5, 1862; commanded the *Magnolia* of the East Gulf squadron in 1862; the *South Carolina* of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1863-64, and the double-ender *Pawtucket*, of the North Atlantic squadron in 1865, taking part in the engagements with Fort Fisher, Dec. 23-26, 1864, and Jan. 13-16, 1865, and in the bombardment of the batteries on the Cape Fear and James rivers. He was promoted captain in July, 1866, commanded the steamers *Saranac* and *Pensacola* of the Pacific squadron,



U. S. S. "PENSACOLA" - 1856.

1870-72; was lighthouse inspector, 1872-74; was promoted commodore in September, 1873, and rear-admiral in May, 1881. He commanded the

South Atlantic squadron, 1881-82, and died at Fort Stanley, Falkland Islands, March 9, 1882.

SPRAGUE, John Wilson, soldier, was born at White Creek, Washington county, N.Y., April 4, 1817. He attended the district school, and Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy, N.Y., but did not graduate. He engaged in mercantile business in Erie county, Ohio, and in Sandusky, Ohio; was county treasurer, 1851-52, and in 1861, raised a company of militia, was commissioned its captain, and with it joined the 7th Ohio volunteers. He was promoted colonel, 63d Ohio volunteers in 1863; brigadier-general, July 21, 1864, and brevet major-general, March 13, 1865. He commanded the 2d brigade, 4th division, 16th army corps, Sherman's army, in the Atlanta campaign, May 3-Sept. 8, 1864, and commanded the detachment that was sent to hold Decatur,

Ga., and to protect the Federal wagon trains at that place, July 22, 1864. He commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 17th army corps, in the campaign of the Carolinas, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, Aug. 24, 1865. He was manager of the Winona and St. Paul railway, 1865-70; and was general manager of the western division of the Northern Pacific railway, 1870-83. He was associated with Captain Ainsworth in establishing the city of Tacoma, Wash. He was married, October, 1890, to Mrs. A. W. Vance of Meadville, Pa. He died in Tacoma, Dec. 27, 1893.

SPRAGUE, Peleg, senator, was born in Duxbury, Mass., April 27, 1793; a descendant of William Sprague, the immigrant, of Hingham, Mass. He was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1812, A.M., 1815; attended the Litchfield Law school, 1812-15, and practised in Augusta and Hallowell, Maine, 1815-35. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1820-21; a Whig representative in the 19th and 20th congresses, 1825-29, and U.S. senator, 1829-35. He removed to Boston in 1835, and continued his law practice; was presidential elector for Harrison and Tyler, in 1841; and U.S. district judge for Massachusetts, 1841-65. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard, in 1847. He is the author of: *Speeches and Addresses* (1858), and a work on *Decisions on Admiralty and Maritime Cases in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, 1841-1861*, edited in 1861 by Francis E. Parker. He died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1880.

SPRAGUE, William, governor of Rhode Island, was born in Cranston, R.I., Nov. 3, 1799; son of William and Anne (Potter) Sprague; grandson of William and Mary (Waterman) Sprague, and a descendant of the Rev. Jonathan Sprague, of Providence, and on his mother's side, of Roger Williams. His father was the first to introduce calico printing into America. William and his brother Amasa were made partners in the business, and in 1836, upon the father's death, the sons continued the business, greatly enlarging and improving it, until it became the largest cotton manufactory in the world. William Sprague was a member of the general assembly; being speaker of the house, 1832-35; a representative in the 24th congress, 1835-37, and was elected twelfth governor of the state to succeed John Brown Francis in 1838, serving till 1839. He was elected U.S. senator to succeed Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, deceased, Feb. 18, 1842, serving till 1844, when he resigned on account of the death of his brother Amasa, which threw upon him the entire responsibility of the firm of A. and W. Sprague. He was presidential elector on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket in 1848. He was married to Mary Waterman of Warwick,

R.I., and their son Byron, with his cousins Amasa and William, continued the firm of A. and W. Sprague. Governor Sprague died in Providence, R.I., Oct. 19, 1856.

SPRAGUE, William, governor of Rhode Island, was born at Cranston, R.I., Sept. 12, 1830; son of Amasa and Fanny (Morgan) Sprague; and grandson of William and Anne (Potter) Sprague. He attended the schools of Cranston, East Greenwich



William Sprague

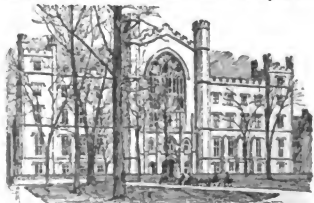
and Scituate, and the Irving institute, Tarrytown, N.Y., and in 1845 he obtained employment in his father's calico-printing factory. He then served in a counting-house as assistant in 1846, and later as bookkeeper, and in 1856, on the death of his uncle, Governor William Sprague, he succeeded to the management of the calico-printing business, which was at that time the most extensive in the country. He also interested himself in locomotive manufacture, and invented several new appliances for calico printing. In 1848 he became connected with the Providence marine artillery company, and attained the rank of colonel, greatly improving the military organization of the company. He was elected governor of the state in April, 1860, 1861 and 1862, and was active in raising troops on President Lincoln's call for three-months' men. He went to Washington with the first detachment of men sent from the state, April 18, 1861, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; served throughout the Peninsular campaign and was commissioned brigadier-general, but declined, having been elected to the U.S. senate. During his three terms as governor he was absent in the field most of the time, and his official duties were performed by John R. Bartlett, secretary of state (q.v.). He was elected U.S. senator, May 28, 1862, receiving 92 of the 103 votes cast, and was re-elected, June 9, 1868, receiving 98 votes, the total number cast. Upon taking his seat he resigned as governor, March 3, 1863. He served on the committees on manufactures and military affairs, and continued in office until the expiration of his second term, March 3, 1875. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1861 by Brown university, of which institution he was made a member of the board of trustees in 1866. He was twice married, first Nov. 12, 1863, to Katharine (Kate), daughter of Salmon P. and

Ann (Smith) Chase, and secondly to Inez Weed of Virginia. He retired from public life and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits at his country seat, Canonchet, near Narragansett Pier, R.I.

SPRAGUE, William Buel, author, was born in Andover, Conn., Oct. 16, 1795; son of Benjamin Sprague. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1815, A.M., 1819, and attended the Princeton Theological seminary, 1817-19. He was ordained Aug. 25, 1819, and was pastor at West Springfield, Mass., 1819-29; and of the 2d Presbyterian church, Albany, N.Y., 1829-69, and removed in the latter year to Flushing, L.I. He presented his collection of religious pamphlets and autographs to the State library, Albany, N.Y., and his collection of the papers of Gen. Thomas Gage to the library at Harvard. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Columbia in 1828, and by Harvard in 1848, and that of LL.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1869. He is the author of: *Letters to a Daughter* (1822); *Letters from Europe* (1828); *Letters to Young People* (1830); *Lectures on Revivals* (1832); *Hints Designed to regulate the Intercourse of Christians* (1834); *Lectures Illustrating the Contrast between True Christianity and Various other Systems* (1837); *Life of Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin* (1838); *Letters to Young Men* (1845); *Aids to Early Religion* (1847); *Words to a Young Man's Conscience* (1848); *Women of the Bible* (1850); *Visits to European Celebrities* (1855); *Annals of the American Pulpit* (9 vols., 1859-69); and *Memoirs of the Rev. John and William A. McDonnell* (1864). He died in Flushing, L.I., May 7, 1876.

SPRING, Gardiner, theologian, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Feb. 24, 1785; son of the Rev. Samuel Spring. He was graduated from Yale, A.B., 1805, A.M., 1808; taught school in Bermuda, 1805-07; was admitted to the bar, 1808, and practised for a short time in New Haven, Conn. He attended Andover Theological seminary, 1809-10; was ordained to the Presbyterian

ministry, Aug. 8, 1810, and was pastor of Brick Presbyterian church, New York city, 1810-56, and of the Murray Hill Presbyterian church,



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ministry, Aug. 8, 1810, and was pastor of Brick Presbyterian church, New York city, 1810-56, and of the Murray Hill Presbyterian church,

1856-73. He declined the presidency of Hamilton and Dartmouth colleges; was chancellor of the University of the City of New York, *ad interim*, 1850-52; a founder of the American Bible society (1816), of the American Tract society (1825), and of the American Home Missionary society (1826), and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Hamilton in 1819, and from Lafayette in 1853. He is the author of: *Distinguishing Traits of Christian Character* (1813); *Fragments from the Study of a Pastor* (1838); *Obligations of the World to the Bible* (1841); *The Attraction of the Cross* (1845); *The Bible not of Man* (1847); *Discourses to Seamen* (1847); *The Power of the Pulpit* (1848); *The Mercy Sent* (1849); *First Things* (3 vols., 1851); *The Glory of Christ* (2 vols., 1852); *Memoirs of the Rev. Samuel J. Mills* (1854); *Contrast between Good and Bad Men* (3 vols., 1855); *Pulpit Ministriations* (3 vols., 1864), and *Personal Reminiscences of the Life and Times of Garlinier Spring* (1866). He died in New York city, Aug. 18, 1873.

SPRING, Leverett Wilson, educator, was born in Grafton, Vt., Jan. 5, 1840; son of Edward and Martha (Atwood) Spring; grandson of Samuel and Eunice (Stowell) Spring, and a descendant of John Spring, who settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1634. He attended Burr and Burton seminary, Manchester, Vt., 1856-58; was graduated from Williams college, A.B., 1863, and from the Theological Institute of Connecticut at Hartford in 1866, and was a post-graduate student at Andover Theological seminary, 1866-67, at the same time temporarily supplying the pulpit of the Congregational church at Castleton, Vt. He was married, Sept. 25, 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of Professor William (q.v.), and Eliza (Butler) Thompson, of Hartford, Conn. He supplied a church in Middlebury, Vt., during the winter of 1867-68, and was ordained pastor of the Rollstone church, Fitchburg, Mass., April 16, 1868, resigning in June, 1875, and removing for the benefit of his health to Lawrence, Kansas, where he served as acting-pastor of the Plymouth church, 1876-81. He was professor of belles-lettres and English literature in the University of Kansas, 1881-86, and Morris professor of rhetoric in Williams college from 1886. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Williams college in 1886, and in the same year that of D.D. from the University of Kansas. He was a member of the American Historical Association, and the Massachusetts Historical society, and published: *Kansas in the "American Commonwealth series"* (1885); *Mark Hopkins, Teacher*, a monograph (1888), and contributions to magazines. He also edited: "The Addresses of President Hopkins and the Rev. Thomas Robbins at the Semi-Centennial of Williams college" (1893), and "The Centennial Anniversary of Williams college" (1893).

SPRINGER, Rebecca Ruter, author, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 8, 1832; daughter of Calvin Washington and Harriet Charlotte (Haas) Ruter; granddaughter of Job and Sarah Ruter and of Michael and Sophia (Brish) Haas, and a descendant of Huguenots, refugees, who settled in Virginia in 1685. She attended the private schools of New Albany, Ind., 1840-48, and was graduated from the Wesleyan college, Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, 1850. She was married, Dec. 15, 1850, to William McKendree Springer (q.v.), and devoted herself to literary work. She is the author of: *Beechwood* (1873); *Self* (1881); *Songs by the Sea* (1889); *Intra Muros* (1898), and *Miriam and Leon* in MS.

SPRINGER, William McKendree, jurist, was born in New Lebanon, Sullivan county, Ind., May 30, 1836; son of Thomas Brackett and Katharine (Sandusky) Springer; and a descendant of Carl Springer, who died at Wilmington, Del., 1788. He attended Illinois college, Jacksonville, and was graduated from the Indiana State university, A.B., 1858, A.M., 1861. He engaged in newspaper work as editor and correspondent, 1858-62; was admitted to the bar in 1859, and was married, Dec. 15, 1859, to Rebecca, daughter of Calvin Washington and Harriet Charlotte (Haas)



Wm McKendree Springer

Ruter, of Indianapolis, Ind. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1872; a Democratic representative from the Springfield district in the 44th-54th congresses, 1875-95, where he was the author of the Springer bill, organizing the territory of Oklahoma and creating the judicial system for Indian Territory, and of the bill admitting Washington, Montana and North and South Dakota, as states into the Union, and chairman of the ways and means committee in the 53d congress. He was appointed U.S. judge for the northern district of Indian Territory, and was chief justice of the U.S. court of appeals of Indian Territory, 1895-99. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Illinois college, 1886.

SPRUANCE, Presley, senator, was born in Delaware, in 1785. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in Smyrna, Del., and was a member of the state senate and its president. He was elected to the U.S. senate as a Whig in 1847, and served a full term expiring March 3, 1853. He died in Smyrna, Del., Feb. 13, 1863.

SQUIER, Ephraim George, archaeologist, was born in Bethlehem, N.Y., June 17, 1821. He worked on a farm, attended school and devoted himself to the study of engineering. He was connected with the *New York State Mechanic*, Albany, N.Y., 1841-42; removed to Hartford, Conn., and later to Chillicothe, Ohio, and engaged in journalism. He was associated with Dr. Edward Hamilton Davis in investigating the ancient monuments of the valley of the Mississippi; and was appointed in 1848, by the New York Historical society to examine the ancient remains in New York state. He was special chargé d'affaires to the Central American states in 1849 and negotiated the treaties with Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador. He was appointed U.S. commissioner to Peru in 1863, and in 1868 was appointed consul-general of Honduras. He was the first president of the Anthropological Institute of New York and a member of numerous historical and scientific societies. The medal of the French Geographical society was given him in 1856. He was editor-in-chief at Frank Leslie's publishing house and is the author of: *Aboriginal Monuments of the States of New York* (1849, new ed. 1851); *Serpent Symbols* (1852); *Nicaragua: its People, Scenery and Monuments* (1852); *Notes on Central America* (1854); *Waikna, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore* (1855); *The States of Central America* (1857); *Monographs of Authors who have Written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America* (1860); *Tropical Fibres and their Economic Extraction* (1861); and *Peru: Incidents and Explorations in the Land of the Incas* (1877). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 17, 1888.

SQUIRE, Watson Carbosso, senator, was born at Cape Vincent, N.Y., May 18, 1838; son of the Rev. Orra Squire; and grandson of Col. Ebenezer Wheeler of the war of 1812. He attended Falley seminary, Fulton, N.Y.; taught school in Rose Valley, N.Y., 1853, and at Marcellus, N.Y., 1854-55, and was graduated from Wesleyan university, Conn., A.B., 1859. He began the study of law, but soon after became principal of Moravia institute, New York, which position he held until April, 1861, when he enlisted for three months' service as a private in Company F in the 19th New York infantry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, May 7, and served in the upper Potomac until September, 1861, when he was mustered out and resumed the practice of law in Cleveland, Ohio, being graduated from the Cleveland Law school in 1862, and admitted to practice in the supreme court of Ohio in June of the same year. He raised and was commissioned captain of a company of sharpshooters, which was mustered into service in January, 1863, as the 7th Independent company of Ohio sharpshooters, and

subsequently known as General Sherman's body-guard. With this company he participated in all the operations of the Army of the Cumberland, being a part of the time in command of a provisional battalion of Ohio sharpshooters; was judge-advocate of the District of Tennessee, 1864-65, and also served on the staffs of Major-General Rousseau and Maj. George H. Thomas. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for meritorious service in August, 1865. He was subsequently connected with the firm of E. Remington & Sons of Ilion, N.Y., manufacturers of firearms, visiting foreign countries in the interest of the business, and subsequently becoming manager of the company. He was married, Dec. 23, 1868, to Ida, daughter of Philo Remington of Ilion, N.Y. He purchased property in Washington Territory in 1876, and after severing his connection with the Remington company, removed to Seattle. He was governor of Washington Territory, 1884-87; presided over the statehood convention at Ellensburg in January, 1889, and in November, 1889, was elected, with John Beard Allen (q.v.), one of the first U.S. senators from the state of Washington, drawing the short term, serving by re-election from Dec. 2, 1889, to March 3, 1897, and officiating as chairman of the committee on coast defences. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of United States in 1895, and after 1897 resumed the practice of law in Seattle, Wash.

STAHEL, Julius H., soldier, was born in Hungary, Nov. 4, 1825; son of Andreas and Barbara (Nagy) Stahel. He received his education in Budapest, fought in the struggle for independence, 1848, under Louis Kossuth on the staff of General Gyon, and was wounded. After the defeat of the patriots, in 1849, he resided in England and the Continent, and later came to New York, where he was engaged in journalism up to 1861, when he joined the Federal army as lieutenant-colonel, 8th New York volunteers, and left with his regiment for Washington, May 27, 1861.

At the first battle of Bull Run, he was in command of the regiment attached to the 1st brigade, 5th division, of the army under General McDowell, in reserve at Centreville. When the stampede of the Federal army commenced and General Blenker's brigade was ordered to cover the re-



J. Stahel

trent, he had the advance regiment and repulsed the last attack of the Confederate cavalry, and remained on the battlefield, until ordered to fall back. The official report of General Johnston says: "The apparent firmness of the U.S. troops at Centreville checked our pursuit." He was commissioned colonel, Aug. 27, 1861, and sent to New York, to organize a regiment of heavy artillery, and on his return was made a member of a military board to examine into the qualifications and efficiency of volunteer officers. He was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade, in General Blenker's division, Oct. 12, 1861, and on Nov. 12, 1861, was made a brigadier-general. When the Army of the Potomac moved to the Peninsula in April, 1862, he was transferred with his brigade to General Frémont's command in the Shenandoah valley, where, during General Frémont's valley campaign he was in command of the advance column. In the second battle of Bull Run, he was in command of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, Army of Virginia, under General Pope, and in the official reports of this battle, Generals Pope and Schenck referred in high terms to his bravery and conduct. He was, by orders from General Burnside, commanded to make a reconnoissance in force, Nov. 27, 1862, to find out the movements of the enemy under General Jackson. On his return from this reconnoissance he brought with him two of the enemy's flags, many prisoners, horses, cattle and commissary stores. On reaching his headquarters, General Sigel handed him a telegram from General Burnside thanking him, his officers and men for the brilliant success they had achieved. While at winter quarters at Stafford court house, he was, on Jan. 13, 1863, placed in command of the 11th corps, and when, on March 13, 1863, General Stoughton was captured at Fairfax court house, General Stahel was summoned by President Lincoln, with the object of taking command in front of Washington. He was commissioned major-general, March 14, 1863; was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, March 17, and on the 21st was assigned to the command in front of Washington. On June 24, he forded the Potomac with his cavalry division under orders to report to General Reynolds, who ordered him to advance toward Gettysburg. He encountered the enemy's cavalry under General Young, and after a brief engagement repulsed them, and thereby prevented the corps of Generals Longstreet and Hill from joining on that day. When General Hooker was relieved from command of the army, General Stahel was ordered to report to General Couch in the Department of the Susquehanna, where he organized the 20th, 21st and 22d regiments of Pennsylvania cavalry. He was transferred to the Department of West Virginia, March

13, 1864, and assigned to the command of the 1st cavalry division under General Sigel, who subsequently placed him in command of the forces in the field. In the battle of Piedmont, June 5, 1864, he was wounded, but remained with his command until relieved from duty in the field on account of his wound, and sent to Martinsburg on June 9, 1864. General Hunter in his official letter to General Halleck dated June 9, 1864, said: "It is but justice to Major-General Stahel to state, that in the recent engagement he displayed excellent qualities of coolness and gallantry, and that for the final happy result the country is much indebted to his services." He was awarded the congressional medal of honor, which bears the inscription, "The Congress, to Major-General Julius Stahel, U.S. Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Piedmont, West Va., June 5, 1864." After partial recovery he rejoined General Hunter's command as chief of cavalry and when General Hunter was relieved of his command by General Sheridan, he was transferred, owing to ill health, to the middle department, and assigned to duty as president of a court-martial at Baltimore. He resigned his commission, Feb. 8, 1865. He was U.S. consul at Yokohama, Japan, 1866-69. From 1870 to 1877, he was engaged in various enterprises and surveyed a ship canal to connect Baltimore with the Atlantic across the Peninsula. He was returned as consul to Japan in 1877, remaining there till March, 1884, when he was appointed U.S. consul-general at Shanghai, China. In 1885 he resigned on account of ill health, and returned to New York, where he was engaged in insurance business, and in 1895 retired from active business.

STARR, John Summers, educator, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Dec. 2, 1841; son of John and Sarah (Summers) Starr; grandson of John and Mary (Beitler) Starr and of Lewis and Magdalene (Emory) Summers, and a descendant of John Starr, who came from Rotterdam to Germantown, Pa., in 1737. He attended the public schools, becoming a teacher before he was sixteen years old; subsequently attended Bucks county normal and classical school at Quakertown, serving as assistant principal of the same, 1864, and in 1865 entered the junior class of Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., from which he was graduated with the highest honors, A.B., 1867. He continued his connection with the college as tutor in German and history, 1867-68; as adjunct professor of the same, 1868-71, and as professor of natural science and chemistry, 1871-89. Having privately pursued a theological course under the Rev. J. W. Nevin, D.D., president of the college, he was ordained to the ministry at Reading, Pa., in 1872, where, in addition to his labors at Lancaster, he served as assistant pastor of the

First Reformed church for nearly a year. He was married, July 23, 1872, to Francina Almira, daughter of Hugh and Francina (Wilson) Andrews. He served as financial agent of Franklin and Marshall college, 1887-89, as president *pro tem.*, 1889, and in 1890 was elected to the presidency, a position still held in 1903. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D., from Franklin and Marshall college in 1883, and that of D.D., from Lafayette in February, 1891. He was elected a member of the International Sunday School Lesson committee in 1890; was a consulting member on the editorial staff of the "Standard Dictionary," and is the author of numerous contributions to the educational and religious press.

STAIGG, Richard Morrell, artist, was born in Leeds, England, Sept. 7, 1817. In 1831 he came to America with his father and was encouraged in his determination to become a painter by Washington Allston. He won special recognition in miniature work. He was elected an Associate of the National Academy of Design in 1886, and an Academician in 1891. He painted miniatures of Washington Allston, Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, William Prescott and others. His paintings include: *The Sailor's Grave*; *The Cat's Cradle*; *The Crossing-Sweeper*; and portraits of George H. Calvert and Russell Sturgis. He died in Newport, R.I., Oct. 11, 1881.

STALLO, John Bernhard, diplomatist, was born in Sierhausen, Oldenburg, March 16, 1823. He came to the United States in 1839, and taught German, physics and mathematics until 1847. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 and was judge of the court of common pleas and the district court, 1853-55. In 1885 he was appointed U.S. minister to Italy by President Cleveland, and after the close of his term, in 1889, remained in Italy. He is the author of: *General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature* (1845); *Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics* (1882); *Abhandlungen und Briefe* (1893). He died in Rome, Italy, Jan. 6, 1900.

STANBERY, Henry, cabinet officer, was born in New York city, Feb. 20, 1803; son of Jonas Stanbery. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., in 1819; practising law in Lancaster, Ohio, 1824-46; was the first attorney-general of Ohio, 1846-51, meanwhile practising law in Columbus, and practised in Cincinnati, 1851-66. He was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Johnson in 1866, resigning the portfolio in 1868, to become one of the attorneys at President Johnson's impeachment trial. He was appointed by the President, associate justice of the U.S. supreme court at the close of the trial, but his appointment was not confirmed by the senate. He returned to Cincinnati in 1868; was president of the Cincinnati Law association; and in 1881 removed to New

York city. He was twice married, first, to Frances, daughter of Philemon Beecher, and secondly, to Cecelia, daughter of Key Burt. He died in New York city, June 27, 1881.

STANDISH, John Van Ness, educator, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, Feb. 26, 1825; son of John Winslow and Caroline Williams Myrick Standish; grandson of Lieut. Samuel and Maria (Brewer) Myrick; great-grandson of Col. Jonathan Brewer, who commanded an independent corps at the battle of Bunker Hill, and seventh in direct descent from Capt. Myles Standish. He attended the district schools of Vermont, private schools and the Liberal Institute, Lebanon, N.H., and was graduated from Norwich university, Northfield, Vt., A.B., 1847, A.M., 1855. He taught in Woodstock, Vt., 1841, 1843-45, and 1848-49; in Perkinsville, Vt., 1847-48, and in various towns in New York state, 1850-54; was professor of mathematics and astronomy, Lombard university, Galesburg, Ill., 1854-62, acting president, 1854-56, and president, 1892-95, being made president emeritus in the latter year. He was married, March 24, 1859, to Harriet Augusta, daughter of Francis and Rebecca (Stowe) Kendall, of Phillipsburg, Mass. Miss Kendall was a teacher in Lombard university, 1854-56. Mr. Standish and his wife traveled extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa in 1879, 1882-83, and 1891-92. He was elected president of the Illinois State Teachers' association, 1859; of the Galesburg Park commission, 1878, and of the Improvement society, 1901, being actively interested in landscape gardening. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D., from Knox college, Galesburg, 1883, that of LL.D., from St. Lawrence university, Canton, N.Y., 1893, and from Norwich university in 1896. In 1902 he was residing in Galesburg, Ill., engaged in landscape gardening and literary work.

STANDISH, Myles, Pilgrim, was born in Lancashire, England, about 1584. He served in the English army in Flanders; attained the rank of captain, and together with the colony of Pilgrims, sailed on the *Mayflower* from Plymouth, Eng., Sept. 6, 1620. On their arrival at Cape Cod, Nov. 21, 1620, Standish commanded several expeditions inland. He was appointed military captain in February, 1621, and explored Massachusetts Bay. In 1622, hearing of an Indian plot to exterminate the English, at Wessagussett, Standish sent eight men to march to the relief of that colony. He then enticed the Indian chiefs Pecksuot and Wituwamut into a room, and closing the door, killed the Indians after a spirited fight. This was the first blood shed by the Pilgrims, and a battle with the Indians resulted in which the Indians were routed, without loss of life. In 1625 Standish went to

England, to obtain the support of the government in behalf of the colony, which was in a wretched state, owing to the treachery of the "merchant adventurers" in London, but on ac-



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count of the plague in London, he was obliged to return. In 1635 he commanded a vessel and attacking party in an effort to compel the surrender of the French at Penobscot, but failed in the attempt. He was twice married, first to Rose, who died, Jan. 29, 1621, and secondly to Barbara. He had four sons, Alexander, Myles, Josias and Charles. He removed to Captain's Hill, Duxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1632, where a granite monument was erected to his memory. He died in Duxbury, Mass., Oct. 3, 1656.

STANFORD, Jane Lathrop, philanthropist, was born in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1828; daughter of Dyer and Jane (An) Lathrop of Albany, N.Y.; granddaughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Shields) Lathrop, and descendant of John Lathrop, Norwich, Conn., Presbyterian minister. Daniel Shields (a Scotchman) fought in the Revolutionary war under General Lafayette, entering as a drummer boy and leaving as a captain. Jane Lathrop was married, September 30, 1850, to Leland Stanford (q.v.) and became a social leader in 1861, when her husband was elected governor of California. With Mr. Stanford she established the Leland Stanford Junior university in memory of her only son, who died in 1884. The university was opened in October, 1891, and after her husband's death, she devoted her attention to its development. She built the Children's hospital at Albany, N.Y., at a cost of \$100,000 and gave it an endowment of \$100,000. Her gifts to Leland Stanford Junior university include a library building costing \$150,000, a natural history museum and laboratory, a memorial chapel, a girls' dormitory, and a building for the chemical department (1894). In 1897 she gave to the trustees, by deed to take effect at her death, her mansion on Knob Hill, San Francisco, with all its furnishings, to be used for a school of history, economics and social science. In 1899 she deeded her entire remaining prop-

erty, valued at \$38,000,000, to the university, and in 1903 resigned the control of the university (as vested in her by the original grant) to the board of trustees, of which she was subsequently elected president.

STANFORD, Leland, senator, was born in Watervliet, Albany county, N.Y., March 9, 1824; son of Josiah and Elizabeth Stanford, and a descendant of early settlers in the Mohawk valley. His father, a prosperous contractor, engaged in the construction of the Albany Central, one of the earliest railroads in the United States. Leland attended the county schools, and Cazenovia college, N.Y., and studied law with the firm of Hadly and Wheaton, and practised in Albany, N.Y., and at Port Washington, Wis., 1847-52. He was married, Sept.



30, 1850, to Jane, daughter of Dyer Lathrop of Albany, N.Y. He abandoned his profession in 1852 and joined his brothers in the mercantile business in California. He founded an independent business in Sacramento, Cal., and became one of the most successful merchants on the Pacific coast. He was a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860, and in 1861 he was elected governor of California and served till 1863, when he resigned. He was president of the Central Pacific railroad company, and in 1869 he drove the last spike of the road from Ogden to San Francisco, thus making a continuous route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship company which ran in connection with the Central Pacific system. On the death of his only son, Leland, in Florence, Italy, in 1884, he set apart \$20,000,000 for establishing the Leland Stanford Junior university at Palo Alto, Cal., to his memory. He was elected U.S. senator from California in 1884 and re-elected in 1890, serving, 1885-93, and upon his death in 1893, George Clement Perkins was appointed to his seat, taking it, Aug. 8, 1893. Senator Stanford was chairman of the committee on public buildings and public grounds and a member of six other committees. He died at Palo Alto, Cal., June 21, 1893.

STANFORD, Richard, representative, was born in Dorchester county, near Vienna, Md., March 2, 1767; son of Richard Stanford, and a descend-

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ant of Richard Stanford, who sailed in the ship *Primrose* from Gravesend, London, England, to Virginia, July 27, 1635. He removed from Maryland to North Carolina about 1793 and established an academy at Hawfields, Orange county, among his pupils being Thomas H. Benton, afterwards U.S. senator. He also conducted a farm at Hawfields and was married to Jeannette, daughter of Gen. Alexander Mebane, representative in the 3d congress (1792-95). She died in three years, and he married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Gen. Stephen Moore of Mt. Tirzah, Person county, N.C. (formerly of New York city), and granddaughter of Col. John Moore, a leading merchant in the early days of New York city. She died, Sept. 20, 1858, at Lumbville, N.C. He was a Democratic representative from North Carolina in the 5th-14th congresses, serving from May 15, 1797, to April 9, 1816, and was the first representative in congress to be called "The Father of the House." He was chairman of the committee on revision and unfinished business during the 13th congress, and upon the assembling of the 14th congress was chosen chairman of the committee on rules and orders of the house. He was succeeded as representative by Samuel Dickens, who took his seat, Dec. 6, 1816, and completed the term, March 3, 1817. Representative Stanford died at Washington, D.C., during the 14th session of congress, and was buried in the Congressional cemetery. The date of Representative Stanford's death is April 9, 1816.

STANFORD, Wesley Matthias, bishop, was born in Rockland, Pa., March 15, 1846; son of Abram and Susannah (Domer) Stanford, and grandson of Robert and Mary Stanford and of Matthias and Martha (Lusher) Domer. His mother was of German and his father of Scotch ancestry. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, S.E., 1871, and was married, Aug. 2, 1870, to Rosa Weimer. He entered the ministry of the United Evangelical church in 1872. He was associate editor of the *Evangelical Messenger*, Cleveland, Ohio, 1882-88; and in 1889 established the *Evangelical*, Harrisburg, Pa. He was elected bishop of the United Evangelical church at the general conference in Philadelphia, Pa., in October, 1891, and his term expired by the law of the church in October, 1902, when the conference made him editor of the official church paper, the *Pittsburg Conference Journal*, president of the General Church Extension society and fraternal delegate to the general conference of the United Brethren church. He was a delegate to the general conferences of 1883, 1887, 1891, 1894 and 1898; delegate to the annual sessions of the board of missions; chairman of the publishing committee of the new "Evangelical Church Hymnal," 1894; and alternate delegate to the

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Ecumenical conference of Methodism in London, 1901. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Central Pennsylvania college, 1890, and that of D.D. from Mount Union college, 1896. He took a leading part in the establishment of Western Union college, Le Mars, Iowa.

STANLEY, David Sloane, soldier, was born at Chester, Ohio, June 1, 1829; son of John Bratton and Sarah (Peterson) Stanley; grandson of William and Margaret (Bratton) Stanley; great-grandson of Gen. John Bratton, and a direct descendant from

Thomas Stanley, who settled in Cambridgeport, Mass., in 1634; removed to Hartford, Conn., and finally to Hadley, Mass. David S. Stanley attended Canaan academy and was graduated from the U.S. Military academy in 1852, and assigned to the 2d dragoons; was promoted 2d lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1853; was on frontier duty,

1853-61; transferred to the 1st calvary, March 3, 1855, and promoted 1st lieutenant, March 27, 1855, and captain, March 16, 1861, being assigned to the 4th U.S. calvary, Aug. 3, 1861. He engaged in the capture of Forsyth, Mo.; the action of Dug Spring; battle of Wilson's Creek; the skirmish near Salem, and the march from St. Louis to Springfield, September-November, 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general, U.S. volunteers, Sept. 28, 1861; was on sick leave of absence, 1861-62; and was a member of the military commission at St. Louis, Mo., in February, 1862. He commanded a division, Army of the Mississippi, in the operations against New Madrid, resulting in its capture, March 14, 1862; took part in the attack on Island No. 10, April 8, 1862; the siege of Corinth, April-May, 1862, and in the pursuit of the Confederates to Booneville, Miss. He commanded the 2d division, Army of the Mississippi, taking part in the battles of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, and Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862; was chief of calvary, Army of the Cumberland, and commanded the calvary corps at the advance on Murfreesboro, covering the flanks of Rosecrans's army, and at the battle of Stone's River he repulsed the charge of the Confederate calvary. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 31, 1862, for gallant services at Stone's River; was promoted major of 5th calvary, Dec. 1, 1863, and commanded the 1st division, 4th



David Stanley

army corps, under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, May 3-Sept. 8, 1864; was wounded at Jonesboro, and took part in the siege of Atlanta, July-September, 1864. He was brevetted colonel, May 15, 1864, for gallant services at the battle of Resaca, Ga.; engaged in the pursuit of Hood's army into Alabama, and opposed that general's advance toward Nashville, Tenn. He was in command at Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864. At Franklin, Tenn., he first withdrew the army from the desperate position in which it was placed on the eve of the battle, and by placing himself at the head of a brigade, and leading a charge, he restored the broken line and recaptured the Federal guns taken early in the day. His horse was killed under him, and as he regained his feet he was struck in the back of the neck by a musket ball, which entered opposite the vertebra on one side and passed behind it, coming out at the opposite point on the other side, but he still remained on the field until the victory was assured; the only instance in the history of the war of a corps commander, or the commander of a division, leading a brigade in a desperate emergency and turning defeat into victory. General Thomas, in speaking of the battle says, "his [Stanley's] gallantry was so marked as to merit the admiration of all who saw him. It was here that his personal bravery was more decidedly brought out, perhaps, than on any other field, and the terrible destruction and defeat which checked the fierce assaults of the enemy were due more to his heroism and gallantry than to any other officer on the field." He was on sick leave of absence, December, 1864-January, 1865; was brevetted brigadier-general, U.S.A., March 13, 1865, for gallant services at Ruff's Station, Ga., and major-general the same date, for services at Franklin, Tenn. He commanded the district of Central Texas, July-December, 1865, and was mustered out of volunteer service, Feb. 1, 1866. He was promoted colonel, 22d infantry, July 28, 1866, and commanded at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 1866-67, and at Fort Sully, Dak., 1867-74. He commanded the Yellowstone expedition of 1873; served against the Indians in western Texas; and commanded the district of New Mexico with headquarters at Santa Fé, 1882-84. He was appointed brigadier-general, U.S.A., in March, 1884, and assigned to the department of Texas. He was retired in June, 1892. He died at Washington, D.C., March 13, 1903.

STANLEY, Edward, representative, was born in Newberne, N.C., 1808; son of John Stanley, who was a representative in the 7th and 11th congresses, 1801-03 and 1809-11. He was graduated from the American Literary, Scientific and Military academy, Norwich university, in 1829; and practised law in Beaufort, N.C. He was a repre-

sentative in the state legislature, 1844-46; speaker of the house in 1848; attorney-general of North Carolina in 1847, and a Whig representative in 25th 26th and 27th congresses, 1837-43, and in the 31st and 32d congresses, 1849-53. He removed to California in 1853; practised law; was the unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1857; and was appointed military governor of eastern North Carolina by President Lincoln in 1861. At the close of the war he returned to California. He was married to a daughter of Dr. Hugh James of Hyde county, N.C. He died in San Francisco, Cal., July 12, 1873.

STANLY, Fabius, naval officer, was born in Newberne, N.C., Dec. 15, 1815; son of John Stanly. He was appointed a midshipman in the U.S. navy, Dec. 20, 1831; was promoted lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1841, and served throughout the Mexican war in the Pacific squadron, taking part in the capture of San Francisco, and led the storming party at the capture of Guaymas. He commanded the outposts at the capture of Mazatlan, where he was wounded. In 1850 he commanded a Pacific mail steamer; was in command at the Mare Island navy yard, 1855-58; commanded the store ship *Supply*, during the Paraguay expedition, 1858-59; and the steamer *Wyandotte*, off the coast of Cuba, 1859-60. While at Key West in December, 1860, he was over-zealous in preventing the capture of Fort Taylor by supposed secessionists, and was transferred to the receiving ship *Independence*, off San Francisco. He was promoted commander, May 19, 1861; was assigned to the steamer *Naragansett* in the Pacific, 1862-64; commanded the *State of Georgia*, Admiral Dahlgren's squadron, off the coast of South Carolina, 1864-65, and took part in the Santee and Bull's Bay expeditions. He was promoted captain, July 25, 1866; commodore, July 1, 1870; rear-admiral, Feb. 12, 1874, and was retired on his own application, June 4, 1874. He died in Washington, D.C., Sept. 5, 1882.

STANNARD, George Jennison, soldier, was born in Georgia, Vt., Oct. 20, 1820. He attended academies in Vermont and obtained employment in the St. Albans Foundry Co., in 1845, becoming joint proprietor in 1860. In 1861 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 2d Vermont volunteers, and served at the first battle of Bull Run. He was promoted colonel, 9th Vermont infantry, under General Pope; was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 11, 1863, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Gettysburg, opposing Longstreet's assault on the second day, and being wounded during Pickett's assault on the third day. He commanded the 1st brigade, 2d division, 19th army corps, at Cold Harbor, and commanded a brigade at Petersburg. He commanded the Union troops at Fort Harrison, Sept. 19, 1864, where he lost an arm, and was

brevetted major-general, Oct. 28, 1864, for services at Fort Harrison. He had charge of the defence of the Vermont frontier; resigned, June 27, 1866, and was customs collector for the district of Vermont, 1866-72. He retired from the army, June 27, 1876, and in 1881 was appointed a doorkeeper of the house of representatives, Washington, D.C. He died in Washington, D.C., May 31, 1886.

STANTON, Edwin McMasters, statesman, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1815; son of Dr. David and Lucy (Norman) Stanton, and grandson of Benjamin and Abigail (Macy) Stanton, who, being Quakers, removed from Massachusetts



Edwin M. Stanton

to North Carolina, prior to the Revolutionary war. His father separated from the Quakers in 1815, and made his home in Steubenville, Ohio. Edwin attended the district schools, and in 1827, upon the death of his father, obtained employment in a book store. He studied in the evenings and entered Kenyon college in 1831, but was obliged to

leave in 1833, for want of means. He entered a book-store in Columbus, Ohio, studied law, and was married, Dec. 31, 1836, to Mary Ann, daughter of William Lamson of Columbus. He practised law in Cadiz, 1837-39; was prosecuting attorney of Harrison county in 1838, and returned to Steubenville in 1839, where he entered into partnership with Judge Tappan. He was an active supporter of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency in 1840, and reporter of the state supreme court, 1841-46. He became one of the leading lawyers in the state. In 1844 Mrs. Stanton died, and he removed his law practice to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was married, June 25, 1856, to Ellen M., daughter of James Hutchinson. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1857, his increasing practice in the U.S. supreme court necessitating the change. Many cases submitted to his charge were of national celebrity, and included the litigations attending the "First Erie War"; the Wheeling Bridge case, and the Manney and McCormick Reaping-Machine contest. In the latter case he was leading counsel with Abraham Lincoln as one of his associates, but on account of the political difference of opinion between the two lawyers, Lincoln was obliged to withdraw. Stanton succeeded Jeremiah S. Black, as U.S. attorney-general in the cabinet of President Buchanan in 1860. He favored the Wilmot proviso, and the

emancipation of slaves. When South Carolina seceded from the Union, Dec. 20, 1860, John B. Floyd, secretary of war, at a cabinet meeting demanded the withdrawal of Major Anderson from Fort Sumter, and of the national troops from Charleston harbor. In reply, Stanton made an indignant speech, bitterly denouncing Floyd and ending with the words, "Your conduct would cause Aaron Burr to hide his head. Your treason would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of Benedict Arnold." In consequence of this speech, Floyd tendered his resignation and was succeeded by Joseph Holt. On the retirement of Simon Cameron from the office of secretary of war, President Lincoln appointed Stanton to fill the vacancy, Jan. 15, 1862. Under his administration a rigorous military policy was favored. He was opposed to the plan of conducting the war adopted by General McClellan, and his opposition resulted in the recall of McClellan and his army from the Peninsula, and the appointment of General Pope to the command of the Army of the Potomac. He dissuaded President Lincoln from sanctioning a conference between Grant and Lee, for the purpose of considering a negotiation of peace, and Lincoln is quoted as saying: "so great is my confidence in his [Stanton's] judgment and patriotism that I never wish to take an important step without first consulting him." A few days before Lincoln's death, Stanton tendered his resignation of the portfolio of war, desiring to return to his practice at the bar, but on the earnest request of the President he reconsidered it. On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was assassinated, and Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency. President Johnson's administration opened with an unfortunate collision between the legislative and executive branches of the government. The Freedman's bureau bill, the civil rights bill and the reconstruction acts, although supported by Stanton, were opposed by the President, and discord in the cabinet resulted. Stanton was requested to resign, but as congress was not then in session, he refused until the meeting of that body, and the President suspended him from office. On Jan. 13, 1868, the senate "refused to concur in such suspension" and General Grant, who had been acting secretary of war *ad-interim*, relinquished the office to Stanton. The impeachment of Johnson followed, and after the result of the trial was made known, Stanton resigned and resumed his practice of law. Upon General Grant's accession to the Presidency, he appointed Stanton an associate justice of the United States supreme court, and as a mark of respect, the nomination was confirmed by the senate without the usual reference to the judiciary committee, but Mr. Stanton did not live to take his seat on the bench. Upon his death the President issued an order "that the

executive mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral." In selecting names for a place in the Hall of Fame, October, 1900, his name in class M, Rulers and Statesmen, received six votes. He died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 24, 1869.

STANTON, Elizabeth Cady, reformer, was born in Johnstown, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1815; daughter of Judge Daniel Cady (q. v.) and Margaret (Livingston) Cady; and granddaughter of Col. James Livingston (q. v.). She was graduated from



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Johnstown academy, taking the second prize in Greek, in 1829, and from Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary, Troy, N.Y., in 1832. She subsequently read law in her father's office, also acting as his amanuensis, and through this environment became interested in obtaining equal laws for women. She was married, May 1, 1840, to Henry Brewster Stanton (q. v.), whom she accompanied to the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London, England, participating in the debate in regard to the admission of women as delegates to the convention. While abroad, she formed a friendship with Mrs. Lucretia Mott (q. v.), with whom she issued the call for the first woman's rights convention, held in Seneca Falls, N.Y., July 19-20, 1848, and which, after long and bitter opposition, inaugurated the woman suffrage movement. In the same year she secured the passage of her "married woman's property bill," and in 1854 addressed both houses of the New York legislature on the unjust laws for women. She again addressed the legislature in 1860, by request, advocating divorce for drunkenness, and in 1867 urged upon the legislature and the state constitutional convention the right of women to vote. She subsequently canvassed numerous states in behalf of woman suffrage; was a candidate for representative in the U.S. congress in 1868, and from 1868 annually appeared before a committee of congress, advocating a 16th amendment to the constitution of the United States, granting suffrage to women. She resided in Tenafly, N.J., 1870-90, and subsequently in New York city. She was the mother of Daniel Cady Stanton, Louisiana state senator, 1870; Henry Stanton (Columbia, B.L., 1865), corporation lawyer; Hon. Gerrit Smith Stanton (Columbia, B.L., 1865);

Theodore Stanton (Cornell, A.B., 1876, M.A.), journalist and author of "Woman Question in Europe;" Margaret Stanton Lawrence (Vassar, A.B., 1876), professor of physical training; Harriot Stanton Blatch (Vassar, A.B., 1878, M.A.), president New York Equal Suffrage league (1902-03); Robert Livingston Stanton (Cornell, B.S. 1880, Columbia, B.L., 1881). Mrs. Stanton was president of the national committee of her party, 1855-65; of the Woman's Loyal league, 1861; of the National Woman Suffrage association, 1865-93, and honorary president, 1893-1903; and first president and founder of the International Council of Women, 1888. In 1868, with Susan B. Anthony and Parker Pillsbury, she established and edited the *Revolution*, a weekly newspaper. She is the author of: *The History of Woman Suffrage* (with Susan B. Anthony and Matilda J. Gage, 3 vols., 1880-86, vol. 4, 1903); *Eighty Years and More*, autobiography (1895); *The Woman's Bible* (1895); and of contributions to periodicals at home and abroad. Her eightieth birthday (1895) was widely celebrated. She died in New York city, Oct. 2, 1902, the funeral address being delivered by the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, and was buried at Woodlawn cemetery, New York city, where her husband was also buried, the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanford officiating. A memorial service was held in New York city, Nov. 19, 1902, William Lloyd Garrison delivering an address.

STANTON, Frederic Perry, representative, was born in Alexandria, Va., Dec. 23, 1814; son of Richard and Harriet (Perry) Stanton. He was graduated from Columbian university, Washington, D.C., in 1833; studied theology and afterward law, and practised in Memphis, Tenn. He was a Democratic representative in the 29th-33d congresses, 1845-55, serving as chairman of the committee on naval affairs and of the judiciary committee, 1853-55; was secretary of the territory of Kansas from April to December, 1857, and upon the departure of Governor Walker to Washington in 1857, Stanton became acting governor, serving until Dec. 21, 1857, when the President sent J. W. Denver as secretary. Stanton then joined Governor Walker in Washington, but soon after returned to Kansas, and on May 12, 1858, Denver was made governor. He resigned, Oct. 10, 1858, and was succeeded by Samuel Midway. Kansas was admitted as a state, Jan. 29, 1861; the legislature convened in March and four candidates were presented to the joint session for the offices of U.S. senator, F. P. Stanton, J. M. Parrott, James H. Lane and S. C. Pomeroy, and, after an exciting contest, the two latter were declared elected, the defeated candidates freely charging the result to illegal voting and the combination of two candidates on one ballot. Mr. Stanton then removed to Washington, D.C.,

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where he practised law. He was president of the International Peace League, and a delegate to the Richmond convention of 1892. He was married in 1834, to Jane Harriet, daughter of the Rev. William Lamphier of Alexandria, D.C., and his son, Henry Thompson, served as captain and major in the Confederate army; was a member of the U.S. Indian commission, and became well known as an author and editor. Frederic Perry Stanton died at Ocala, Fla., June 4, 1894.

STANTON, Henry Brewster, journalist and antislavery orator, was born in New London county, Conn., June 27, 1805; son of Joseph and Susan (Brewster) Stanton; grandson of Simon Brewster, and a descendant of Thomas Stanton, who emigrated from England in 1635, and settled in Connecticut, serving as crown interpreter-general of the Indian dialects and as judge of the New London county court; also of William Brewster, the Pilgrim. His father was a woolen manufacturer and merchant, in whose business he was employed, after receiving a common school education, until 1826, when he removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he became connected with the *Monroe Telegraph*, at that time supporting through its columns the presidential nomination of Henry Clay. Mr. Stanton entered the campaign as a speaker; he was deputy clerk of Monroe county, 1829-31, and a student in Lane Theological seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio, 1832-34, but left in the latter year to devote himself to the antislavery movement. His first address in behalf of the cause, delivered before the American Anti-slavery society (of which society he was secretary), in New York city in 1834, was followed by a series of addresses in the United States and Great Britain, covering a period of thirty years, during which time he was repeatedly mobbed by the pro-slavery element. He was prominent in the movement to organize the abolitionists into a political party, 1837-40, and was editor of the *Massachusetts Abolitionist*. He was married, May 1, 1840, to Elizabeth Cady, and in June of the same year attended the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London, serving as one of the secretaries of the convention. He was admitted to the bar in 1842; practised in Boston, Mass., until 1847, when he removed to Seneca Falls, N.Y., where he became a founder of the Republican party, having previously been a Free-Soil Democrat, and was a state senator, 1849-61. Mr. Stanton was a regular contributor to the *New York Tribune* and to the *Sun*, 1860-96, being an editor of the latter paper, 1868-86, and is the author of the biographical sketches, as published in the book entitled: *Reforms and Reformers* (1849), and of *Random Recollections* (published posthumously, 1887). He died in New York city, Jan. 14, 1887.

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STANTON, Joseph, senator, was born in Charlestown, R.I., July 19, 1739; son of Joseph and Mary (Champlin) Stanton, and great-grandson of Thomas Stanton, who settled in Rhode Island and was a noted colonial trader and Indian interpreter. As 2d lieutenant in a Rhode Island regiment he served in the expedition against Canada in 1759. He was a member of the general assembly of Rhode Island, 1768-75, and on the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, served on the committee of safety, and was commissioned colonel of a Rhode Island regiment in 1776. As a delegate to the Rhode Island convention, which ratified the Federal constitution, May 29, 1790, he opposed the adoption of the constitution. He was elected to the U.S. senate in 1790, drawing the long term, and took his seat June 25, 1790, serving till March 3, 1793. He served almost continuously in the state general assembly, 1793-1801, and was a representative in the 7th, 8th and 9th U.S. congresses, 1801-07. He died in Charlestown, R.I., but the date has not been ascertained.

STANTON, Oscar Fitzalan, naval officer, was born in Sag Harbor, L.I., N.Y., July 18, 1834; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cooper) Stanton; grandson of Joseph and Fanny (Miner) Stanton and of Elias Mathus and Elizabeth (Havens) Cooper, and a descendant of Thomas Stanton, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Stonington, Conn. He was appointed midshipman, Dec. 29, 1849, and served on the frigate *Susquehanna*, East India and China seas, in Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, and on the *Saratoga*, among the islands of the Pacific Ocean, 1850-54. He was advanced to passed midshipman, June 12, 1855; served on board the *Constellation*, in the Mediterranean, July, 1855, to June, 1858, was commissioned master, Sept. 16, 1855, promoted lieutenant, April 2, 1856, and served on the *Memphis*, in the Paraguay expedition, 1858-59. He was married, July 6, 1859, to Caroline Eliza, daughter of Charles Fox and Eliza (Corey) Gardiner, a descendant of Lion Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, N.Y. He served on the *Portsmouth* and *Marion*, west coast of Africa, 1859-60; on the *St. Mary's*, Pacific squadron, 1860-62; was promoted lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and served as executive officer of the gun-boat *Tioga* in the James River and Potomac flotilla and West India Flying squadron, May, 1862-Nov. 1863. He commanded the gun-boat *Panola*, West Gulf blockading squadron, 1863-64, being present at the battle of Mobile Bay; was on duty in the ordnance department, New York navy yard, 1864-65, being meanwhile detailed to the frigate *Pouchatan*, East Gulf blockading squadron, March-August, 1865, and commanded the steamer *Tallapoosa* during a portion of the cruise; served at the Naval academy, 1865-67; was in

command of the *Tahoma*, Gulf of Mexico, May-September, 1867; promoted commander, Dec. 12, 1867; commanded the store-ship *Purveyor* on special service in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Africa, 1868-69; the receiving-ship *Vandalia*, Portsmouth, N.H., 1870-71; the *Monocacy* and the *Yantic*, China and Japan coasts, 1872-74; was stationed at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., 1874-77; and was at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., June-September, 1878. He was promoted captain, June 11, 1879; commanded the training ship *Constitution*, 1879-81; was at the naval asylum at Philadelphia, Pa., 1881-84; commanded the flag-ship *Tennessee*, North Atlantic station, 1884-85; the naval station at New London, Conn., 1885-89; the training station at Newport, R.I., and the *New Hampshire* and *Richmond*, 1890-91, being promoted commodore, May 19, 1891. He served as governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., 1891-93; commanded the flag-ship *Newark*, South Atlantic station, 1893, but in consequence of his salutation of the flag of the Brazilian cruiser *Aquidaban* was ordered home; subsequently commanded the North Atlantic squadron, and proceeding to the West Indies hoisted the flag of rear-admiral Jan. 12, 1894, by special order on board the *Kearsarge*, which



U.S.S. KEARSARGE.

was wrecked on its way toward Bluefields, Nicaragua, Feb. 2, 1894. Admiral Stanton escaped without injury, and a court of inquiry convened at the Brooklyn navy yard, Feb. 26, 1894, to investigate the cause of the loss of the *Kearsarge* could not trace the accident to want of caution on the part of the officers and they were relieved from all blame. He was afterward in command of the cruiser *San Francisco*, when that vessel was detailed for the use of the New York naval militia in manœuvering, for practice afloat in the waters adjacent to and including Gardiner's bay and Fisher's Island sound. He was promoted rear-admiral, July 21, 1894, and retired at his own request, July 30, 1894. In 1903 he was living in New London, Conn.

STANTON, Richard Henry, representative, was born in Alexandria, Va., Sept. 9, 1812; son of Richard and Harriet (Perry) Stanton; and brother of Frederick P. Stanton; grandson of Benjamin Stanton and of Alexander Perry, and a descendant of John Stanton who came from England prior to the sixteenth century, and of David Perry of a Huguenot family of France. He attended the Alexandria academy; studied law and removed to Maysville, Ky. He was married,

Sept. 19, 1833, to Asenath, daughter of the Rev. Pharis and Elizabeth (Bonner) Throop of Fairfax county, Va. He was postmaster of Maysville; a Democratic representative from Kentucky in the 31st, 32d and 33d congresses, 1849-55, and was presidential elector for Buchanan and Breckinridge in 1857. He was state attorney in 1858, and a delegate to the Democratic national convention in New York in 1868. He served as district judge, 1868-74. He edited the *Maysville Monitor*, and the *Maysville Express*, and is the author of: *A Code of Practice in Civil Criminal Cases in Kentucky* (1855); *Practical Treatises for Justices of the Peace, etc. of Kentucky* (1861); *Practical Manual for Executors, etc. for Kentucky* (1862). He died at Maysville, Ky., in November, 1891.

STANTON, Robert Livingston, educator, was born in Griswold, Conn., March 28, 1810. He attended the literary department of Lane Theological seminary in 1834, and was graduated at the theological department in 1837. He was ordained by the Mississippi presbytery in 1839, and filled three pastorates until 1851. He was president of Oakland college, 1851-54, pastor at Chillicothe, Ohio, 1855-62, professor of pastoral theology and homiletics at Danville seminary, 1862-66, and president of Miami university, 1866-71. He was an editor in New York city, 1871-72, and of the *Herald and Presbyter* in Cincinnati, 1872-78. He removed to Washington, D.C., in 1878, and died on his way to a faith healing convention to be held in London. He was moderator of the General Assembly, 1866, and was a trustee of Lane university, 1870-73. Princeton and Washington colleges conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1852. He wrote: *The Church and the Rebellion* (1864). He died at sea, May 23, 1885.

STANWOOD, Edward, editor, was born at Augusta, Maine, Sept. 16, 1841; son of Daniel Caldwell and Mary Augusta (Webster) Stanwood; grandson of Isaac and Joanna (Caldwell) Stanwood of Ipswich, Mass., and of Peter Eaton and Rebecca (Symonds) Webster of Salem, Mass.; great-grandson of Isaac Stanwood of Ipswich, a Revolutionary soldier, and a descendant of Philip Stanwood, who settled in Gloucester, Mass., in 1652. He was graduated from Bowdoin college, A.B., 1861, A.M., 1864; was assistant editor of the *Kennebec Journal* and correspondent of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, 1862-67; was assistant on the editorial staff of the *Advertiser*, 1867-68, and was married, Nov. 16, 1870, to Eliza, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Blackstock) Topliff of Boston, Mass. On the death of Mr. Goddard in 1882, he succeeded to the editorial chair, which he resigned in November, 1883. He was assistant on the staff of the *Youth's Companion*, Boston, 1884, and in 1885 was advanced to managing editor. He was special agent of the

eleventh and twelfth census to collect statistics of cotton manufactures, and prepared a report on the cotton manufactures of the United States, and for the twelfth census a report on the textile manufactures in general. He was elected an overseer of Bowdoin college in 1886, which institution conferred the honorary degree of Litt. D. on him in 1894. He is the author of: *History of Presidential Elections* (1884); *History of the Class of 1861 of Bowdoin College* (1897); *History of the Presidency* (1898); and *American Tariff Controversies in the Nineteenth Century* (1903).

STAPLES, Waller Redd, jurist, was born in Patrick court-house, Va., Feb. 24, 1826. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1846; was admitted to the bar in 1848; was a representative in the Virginia legislature, 1853-54; was one of the four commissioners sent to represent Virginia in the Provisional congress of the Confederate States held at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, and was a representative from Virginia in the 1st and 3d C.S. congresses, 1862-65. He was a judge of the supreme court of Virginia, 1870-82, and was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, 1884. He was one of three commissioners chosen to revise the Virginia statutes, 1884-86. He died in Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1897.

STAPLES, William Read, jurist, was born in Providence, R.I., Oct. 10, 1798; son of Samuel and Ruth (Read) Staples. He was graduated at Brown university, A.B., 1817, A.M., 1820, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He was associate justice of the Rhode Island supreme court, 1845-54, and chief justice, 1854-56. He was one of the founders and was first secretary and librarian of the Rhode Island Historical society, and was secretary and treasurer of the Rhode Island society for the encouragement of domestic industry, 1856-69. He was twice married, first, in 1821, to Rebecca M., daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Marsh) Power, who died, Sept. 14, 1825; and secondly, in October, 1828, to Eviline, daughter of Levi and Susan (Howe) Eaton of Framingham, Mass. He received from Brown the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1862. He edited "Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society" (Vol. V.) and Gorton's "Simplicity's Defence against Seven-Headed Policy" (1855); and is the author of: *Annals of Providence to 1832* (1843); *Documentary History of the Destruction to the Gaspee* (1845); *Proceedings of the First General Assembly of the Incorporation of Providence Plantation in 1647* (1847); *Rhode Island Farm Book* (1859); *History of the Criminal Law of Rhode Island*; *Rhode Island in the Continental Congress* and *Report on the Coal Lands in Providence*. He died in Providence, R.I., Oct. 19, 1868.

STARK, Benjamin, senator, was born in New Orleans, La., June 26, 1820. He was graduated

at Union school, New London, Conn., in 1835, and engaged in business. He moved to Oregon in 1845, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. He was one of the founders of the city of Portland, was a representative in the territorial legislature in 1852 and in the state legislature in 1860. He was appointed U.S. senator from Oregon to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward D. Baker, and served from Feb. 27, 1862, until July 17, 1862, when Benjamin F. Harding was elected to complete the term. He was a delegate from Oregon to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1864, and from Connecticut to the Democratic national convention, New York, 1868. He died in New London, Conn., Oct. 10, 1878.

STARK, John, soldier, was born in Londonderry, N.H., Aug. 28, 1728; son of Archibald Stark, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who was an original proprietor of Dunbarton, N.H. John became an excellent hunter and trapper. In 1752 he was taken

prisoner by the Indians, and held captive until ransomed by the Massachusetts colony. He was appointed a lieutenant in Robert Rogers' corps of rangers, and served throughout the campaign around lakes George and Champlain, rising to the rank of captain. On the close of the war he resigned his commission and en-

gaged in farming in Manchester, N.H. He was married, Aug. 20, 1759, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Caleb Page, one of the original grantees of Starktown, now Dunbarton, N.H. When news was brought of the battle of Lexington, he organized a body of one hundred farmers, and at their head he joined the army at Cambridge. He was promoted colonel, organized a regiment of 800 backwoodsmen, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, where he gave his famous order: "Boys, aim at their waistbands." He assisted in fortifying New York, and later commanded a brigade of General Gates's army in Canada, but rejoined Washington in New Jersey and commanded the van of the right wing at Trenton and Princeton. He resigned his commission, owing to some ill feeling as to promotions, and retired to his farm, but on receiving news of the capture of Ticonderoga, he led an independent force of New Hampshire troops, and attacked Col. Frederick Baum's army of 500 men at Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, completely routing



John Stark.

them as he did the reinforcements of 500 men under Colonel Breymann. He was promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 4, 1777, and received the thanks of congress; commanded the northern department in 1778 and 1781, and in 1783 retired to his farm. In 1817 congress passed an act, giving him a pension of sixty dollars a month. He, and Gen. Thomas Sumpter, were the last surviving generals of the Revolutionary army. In August, 1887, a monument was erected in Bennington to his memory, and in 1899 one was erected at Peru, Vt., both being made of limestone in the form of an obelisk. He died in Manchester, N.H., May 8, 1822.

STARKEY, Thomas Alfred, bishop of Newark and 123d in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 13, 1819; son of Josiah and Caroline M. (Kisselman) Starkey; grandson of Frederick and Susanna Kisselman, and great-grandson of Jacob Von Wrede of Munich, Bavaria. He studied civil engineering and engaged in that profession, 1839-43. He studied theology, 1843-47; was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, Feb. 21, 1847, and ordained priest, May 21, 1848. He was a missionary in Schuylkill county, Pa., 1847-49; founded the church of the Holy Apostles at St. Clair, Pa.; was rector of Christ church, Troy, N.Y., 1850-54; of St. Paul's church, Albany, N.Y., 1854-58; of Trinity church, Cleveland, 1859-69, and of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D.C., 1869-72. He was connected with the Mission rooms, New York city, 1875-1876; and was rector of St. Paul's church, Paterson, N.J., 1877-80. He was elected bishop of Northern New Jersey in 1879, and was consecrated, Jan. 8, 1880, by Bishops Clark, Vail, and Littlejohn, assisted by Bishops Howe, Scarborough and Seymour. In 1886 the name of his diocese was changed to that of Newark. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hobart college in 1864. In 1903 he asked for a coadjutor, owing to his increasing years. He died at East Orange, N.J., May 17, 1903.

STARKWEATHER, John Converse, soldier, was born in Cooperstown, N.Y., May 11, 1830; son of George Anson Starkweather (1794-1878), a Democratic representative in the 30th congress, 1847-49. He entered Union university in the class of 1850, but did not graduate; practised law in Milwaukee, Wis., 1851-61, and on the outbreak of the civil war was commissioned colonel, 1st Wisconsin volunteers, and was engaged at Falling Waters, and Edward's Ferry. He was mustered out, Aug. 21, 1861, but obtained a special order from the war department under which he reorganized his regiment and re-enlisted for three years. He commanded the 2d brigade, 3d division, 1st army corps, Army of the Ohio, at

the battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, being stationed on the extreme left and rear of Terrill's brigade, and when the latter gave way in confusion, he checked the attack. He commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, centre, Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans, at Stone's River, Tenn., and on Dec. 29, 1862, he was attacked by 3000 of General Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, and after a conflict of two hours, Wheeler fell back and was pursued by Starkweather for over one mile, the Union loss being 122 in killed, wounded and missing. He was appointed brigadier-general, U.S.V., July 17, 1863, and commanded the 2d brigade, 1st division, 14th army corps, Army of the Cumberland, at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863, and the 3d brigade, 1st division, 14th army corps, in the Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863. He was mustered out of service, May 11, 1865, and resumed his law practice in Milwaukee and in Washington. He died in Washington, D.C., Nov. 15, 1890.

STARR, Eliza Allen, artist, was born in Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 29, 1824; daughter of Oliver and Lorina (Allen) Starr; granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Starr) Starr and of Caleb and Judith (Hawks) Allen; great-granddaughter of Samuel Allen of Deerfield, Mass., who was killed in the last fight with the Indians, Aug. 25, 1746; and a descendant of Dr. Comfort Starr, chirurgeon, of Ashford, Kent, England, who emigrated to New England, March 21, 1634, and was a tutor in Harvard college in 1649. She studied art in Boston in 1846, and taught art in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Natchez. She opened a studio in Boston in 1854, and moved to Chicago in 1856. She received the Letare medal from Notre Dame university, Indiana, 1885, and a gold medal in 1893 from the World's Columbian exposition as teacher of art; and in 1898 Pope Leo XIII., as a mark of approval of her literary work, sent her a cameo medallion. She is the author of: *Poems* (1867; 1887); *Patron Saints* (2 vols., 1871; 1883); *Pilgrims and Shrines* (2 vols., 1878); *Songs of a Life-time* (1887); *Isabella of Castile* (1889); *What We See* (1891); *Christmastide* (1891); *Art in Our Age* (1891); *Three Keys to the Camera Della Segnatura of the Vatican* (1895); *The Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary* (1898); *The Three Archangels and the Guardian Angels in Art* (1899).

STARR, Frederick, educator, was born in Auburn, N.Y., Sept. 2, 1859; son of the Rev. Frederick and Helen Strachan (Mills) Starr; grandson of Frederick and Sarah (Sackett) Starr, and of Henry and Maria (Barkins) Mills. He was graduated at Lafayette, S.B., 1882, S.M., 1885, Ph.D., 1885, and was teacher of sciences at Wyman institute, 1882-83. He was professor of sciences in the state Normal school at Lock Haven, Penn.,

1833-84; professor of biological sciences at Coe college, 1884-87, and was in charge of the anthropological department of the American Museum of Natural History, 1899-91. He was registrar of Chautauque university, 1888-89, and in 1892 became professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago. Besides his numerous magazine contributions, he wrote: *On the Hills* (1890); *Some First Steps in Human Progress* (1895); *American Indians* (1899); *Indians of South Mexico* (1899), and *Strange Peoples* (1900).

STARR, William G., educator, was born in Rappahannock county, Va., Sept. 26, 1840; son of William H., and Frances Starr. He attended Richmond college, 1854-55, and was graduated from Randolph-Macon college in 1859. He studied at the Randolph-Macon college, divinity school, Boydton, Va., and in 1859 became president of the Marengo Military institute in Alabama. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1860, was president of the Wesleyan Female college, 1873-78, and in 1899 became president of the Randolph-Macon college, which position he still held in 1903.

STARRETT, Helen Ekin, author, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., Sept. 19, 1840; daughter of the Rev. John and Eather Fell (Lee) Ekin; granddaughter of Silas and Rebecca (Fell) Lee of Bucks county, Pa., and of William and Martha (Cowan) Ekin of Westmoreland county, Pa., and a descendant of the Fell family of Longlands, England. She was graduated from the Pittsburg, Pa., high school in 1856, and was married, Feb. 15, 1864, to the Rev. William Alkin Starrett, son of William and Ellen (McEwen) Starrett of Allegheny county, Pa. She was the founder of the Kenwood institute, a classical school for girls in Chicago, Ill., 1885, and principal of the same from its foundation for nine years. She then founded a school of her own, incorporated as the Starrett School for Girls. She is the author of: *Future of Educated Women* (1880); *Letters to a Daughter* (1882); *Letters to Elder Daughters* (1883); *Gypsie, an Obituary* (1884); *Pete, the Story of a Chicken* (1885); *Letters to a Little Girl* (1886); *After College, What For Girls?* (1895), and with her sister, Frances Ekin Allison, author of a volume of poems entitled *Crocus and Wintergreen* (1893). She also contributed to magazines and to religious and educational journals both as editorial and miscellaneous writer. Her home in 1903 was in Chicago, Ill.

START, Charles Monroe, jurist, was born in Bakersville, Vt., Oct. 4, 1839; son of Simeon Gould and Mary Sophia (Barnes) Start; grandson of Moses and Margaret (Gould) Start; great-grandson of George and Mary (Tucker) Start, and a descendant of William Start of Ipswich,

Mass. He was educated at Bakersfield and Barre academies, Vt., joined the volunteer army in 1861, and was appointed 1st lieutenant, company 1, 10th Vermont regiment, resigning on a surgeon's certificate of disability, December, 1862. In 1863 he removed to Rochester, Minn. He was married, Aug. 10, 1865, to Clara, daughter of William C. and Clarissa (Pratt) Wilson of Bakersfield, Vt. He was prosecuting-attorney of Olmstead county, 1863-80; attorney-general of Minnesota, 1880-81; judge of the third judicial district court, 1881-94; was re-elected in 1894 for six years, and resigned in 1895 to accept the office of chief-justice of the supreme court of the state, having been elected on the Republican ticket at the state election held, Nov. 6, 1894, and re-elected in 1900 for a second term of six years.

STAUGHTON, William, educator, was born in Coventry, England, Jan. 4, 1770. He was baptized in 1787, and graduated from Bristol Theological college in 1792. In 1793 he came to America. He was pastor at Georgetown, D.C., 1793-94; Bordentown and of various other Baptist churches in New Jersey, 1794-1805; churches in Philadelphia, 1805-22; president of Columbian college in Washington, D.C., 1822-27, and was elected president of Georgetown college, Kentucky, in 1829, but died before taking the chair. He received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1801. He was twice married: first, to Maria Hanson, who died in January, 1823, and secondly, to Anna C. Peale who survived him. His son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. S. W. Lynd, published his memoir in 1834. Dr. Staughton died in Washington, D.C., Dec. 12, 1829.

STAUNTON, William, clergyman and author, was born in Chester, England, April 20, 1803. He came with his father to the United States in 1818, and settled in Pittsburg, Pa.; studied theology under the Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse of Rochester, N.Y.; was ordered deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church, June 9, 1833, and ordained priest, Sept. 7, 1834. He was a missionary in Palmyra and Lyons, N.Y., 1833-34; was rector of St. James, Roxbury, Mass., 1835-37; of St. Peter's, Morristown, N.J., 1840-47; founded and was first rector of St. Peter's, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1848-51, and was rector of Trinity, Potsdam, N.Y., 1852-59. He removed to New York city in 1859, and engaged in literary pursuits. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hobart in 1856. He is the author of: *Dictionary of the Church*, revised under the title *Ecclesiastical Dictionary* (1844-61); *The Catechists' Manual* (1850); *Songs and Prayers for the Family Altar* (1860); *Book of Common Praise* (1866); *Episodes in Clerical and Parish Life* (1877); and the composer of a *Te Deum and Voluntary for the Organ*. He died in New York, Sept. 29, 1889.

STEARNS, Eben Sperry, educator, was born in Bedford, Mass., in 1821. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1841, A.M., 1846; was master of the Normal school at Framingham, Mass., the first state normal school in America; of the Albany, N.Y., Female academy, and from September, 1875, until his death, was chancellor of the University of Nashville, and president of the state normal school, which latter he inaugurated and which he saved from removal to Georgia. He received from Amherst the degree of D.D. in 1876, and from the University of Nashville that of LL.D. in 1885. He died in Nashville, Tenn., April 11, 1887.

STEARNS, John Newton, reformer, was born in New Ipswich, N.H., May 24, 1829. He prepared for college, but did not attend because of poor health. He removed to New York city in 1850, and in 1858 became owner and editor of *Merry's Museum*. He became identified with the temperance movement in America, and in 1865 was editor of the *National Temperance Advocate*, and corresponding secretary of the National Temperance society. He was Most Worthy Templar of the Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor and of Temperance of North America, 1876-78. He edited the *National Temperance Almanac and Teetotaler's Year Book*, and wrote: *The Temperance Chorus* (1867); *The Temperance Speaker* (1869); *The Centennial Temperance Volume* (1876); *The Prohibition Songster* (1885); *One Hundred Years of Temperance* (1885). He died in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 21, 1895.

STEARNS, John William, educator, was born in Sturbridge, Mass., Aug. 10, 1839; son of Orrin O. and Nancy C. (Valentine) Stearns. He was graduated at Harvard, A.B., 1860, A.M., 1864. He was married, Sept. 22, 1862, to Florence Ella, daughter of David and Sarah (Davis) Blood of Dracut, Mass. He was tutor of Latin in the University of Chicago, 1865; professor of Latin there, 1868-74, and director of the National Normal school of Tucuman, Argentine Republic, 1874-78. He was president of the Wisconsin state normal school at Whitewater, 1878-85; professor of the science and art of teaching in the University of Wisconsin, 1885-88, and in 1888 became professor of philosophy and pedagogy in the same institution, and in 1897 he became also the director of the school of education. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1877.

STEARNS, Marcellus Lovejoy, governor of Florida, was born in Lovell, Maine, April 29, 1839; son of Caleb and Eliza Ward (Russell) Stearns; grandson of David and Sally (Andrews) Stearns and of George and Sally (Wright) Russell, and great-grandson of Maj. Benjamin Russell (q.v.) and of Capt. Abraham Andrews of

the Revolutionary war. He attended Waterville academy, Maine, and matriculated at Waterville college (Colby) in the class of 1863, leaving in his junior year (November, 1861), to enlist as a private in Company E, 12th Maine volunteer infantry. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant in 1862, serving with General Butler in New Orleans, La., and temporarily commanding the government schooner *Hortense* on lake Ponchartrain; was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1863, and was one of the volunteers of the "Forlorn Hope" at the siege of Port Hudson, to whom congress voted medals in honor of their bravery. He also served with General Banks in the Red River expedition in 1864, and while leading a charge at the battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, his right arm was shattered, necessitating amputation. He was subsequently transferred to the Veteran Reserve corps, U.S.A., and assigned to Company H of the 20th regiment, reading law while on waiting orders. He was afterward stationed at Wheeling, W. Va., and in the department of the Freedmen's bureau under Gen. O. O. Howard at Quincy, Fla., where he was mustered out of service, Jan. 1, 1868, and where he continued to make his home. He was a member of the state convention; of the state legislature, 1869-73, serving as speaker of the house; surveyor-general of Florida, 1869-73; lieutenant-governor of Florida, 1873, and governor of the state, 1874-77, and served by appointment from President Hayes as a member of the U.S. commission at Hot Springs, Ark., 1877-80. He was married, Dec. 12, 1878, to Ellen Austin, daughter of the Rev. Horace D. and Mercy (Mason) Walker of Bridgewater, Mass. He subsequently visited the Pacific coast, and upon his return made a tour of Florida for government improvements; traveled in Europe, 1886, and in 1887 removed to Atlantic, Iowa, where he served as president of the National bank until 1890, when for the benefit of his health, he took up his residence in Palatine Bridge, N.Y. He received the honorary degree of A.B. from Colby university in 1877; was president of the Delta Upsilon convention at Rochester, N.Y., 1885, and frequently a delegate to the national convention of the Republican party. He died in Palatine Bridge, N.Y., Dec. 8, 1891.

STEARNS, Oliver, educator, was born in Lunenburg, Worcester county, Mass., June 3, 1807; son of Thomas and Priscilla (Cushing) Stearns; grandson of Josiah, an officer in the Revolutionary war, and a descendant of Isaac Sterne, who emigrated with his wife Mary, from Suffolk county, England, with Governor Winthrop's company in the ship *Arbella*, in 1630, and was one



of the founders of Watertown, Mass., being admitted freeman in 1631. Oliver Stearns was brought up on a farm; attended the district schools and the academy at New Ipswich, Mass., having in the meantime studied under private instruction; earned his college tuition by teaching, and was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1826, A.M., 1829, B.D., 1830. He was usher in a private school at Jamaica Plain, Mass., 1827; tutor in mathematics at Harvard, 1827-29; pastor of the Second (Unitarian) church, Northampton, Mass., 1831-39, and of the Third church, Hingham, Mass., 1839-56. He was president of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological school, 1856-63; Parkman professor of pulpit eloquence and the pastoral care, and lecturer on Christian theology at Harvard college, 1863-69; Parkman professor of theology, 1869-78, and dean of the Divinity school, 1870-78. Professor Stearns was twice married: first, in 1832, to Mary Blood Sterling; and secondly, 1872, to Mrs. Augusta Hannah Bayley. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1857. Dr. Stearns died in Cambridge, Mass., July 18, 1885.

STEARNS, Onslow, governor of New Hampshire, was born in Billerica, Mass., Aug. 30, 1810; son of John and Mary (Lane) Stearns; grandson of Isaac and Sarah (Abbot) Stearns, great-grandson of Obed Abbot, and a descendant of Isaac and Mary Stearns, who came to America in the ship *Arbella* with Governor Winthrop, Sir Richard Saltonstall and others. They landed in Salem, Mass., June 12, 1630, and soon after settled in Watertown, Mass. Onslow Stearns attended the local academy; removed to Boston in 1827, and to Virginia in 1830. With his brother he was employed in building the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and in 1833, forming a partnership, contracted to build several large railways. He removed to New Hampshire in 1837, and was married, June 26, 1845, to Mary Abbot, daughter of Adin and Polly (Warren) Holbrook of Lowell, Mass., who died in Concord, N.H., in 1895. He was president of the Northern railroad, 1852-78, and of the Concord and Old Colony railroads; a Republican state senator, 1862-64, serving as president of the senate during his last term; was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Baltimore in 1864, and was governor of New Hampshire, 1869-71. He died at Concord, N.H., Dec. 20, 1878.

STEARNS, Ozora Pierson, soldier, senator and jurist, was born in De Kalb, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1831; son of Asaph and Lovisa (Smith) Stearns; grandson of Abraham and Esther (Warren) Stearns, and a descendant of Charles Stearns, who arrived at Watertown, Mass., 1646. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, B.S. 1858, LL.B. 1860, became prosecuting attorney

for Olmstead county, Minn., and in August, 1862, enlisted as 1st lieutenant in the 9th Minnesota volunteers. On Feb. 18, 1863, he was married to Sarah Burger, then a teacher, and leader in seeking the higher education of women. He was commissioned colonel of the 39th U.S. colored infantry in April, 1864, and served under Burnside at Petersburg, losing heavily at the Crater; was with Gen. Terry when Fort Fisher capitulated, and mustered out in the North Carolina district. He was again county attorney, and register in bankruptcy, and was U.S. senator, completing the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, who died July 13, 1870, serving from Jan. 18 to March 3, 1871. In April, 1872, he removed to Duluth, and was judge of the 11th judicial district from January, 1874, to January, 1894. He died in San Diego, Cal., June 2, 1896.

STEARNS, Sarah Burger, reformer, was born in New York city, Nov. 30, 1836; daughter of Edward Gale and Susan (Vanderhoof) Burger; granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Gale) Burger, and of Mathew and Elizabeth Vanderhoof. She was graduated from the Normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich., and in 1858 induced a class of young women to apply with her for admission to the University of Michigan. This was the first movement of the sort, and the agitation was continued until successful in 1869. She was married, Feb. 18, 1863, to Ozora Pierson Stearns (q.v.), and devoted herself to home-making, to literary, philanthropic, and social purity work, to woman's enfranchisement, and other reforms.

STEARNS, William Augustus, educator, was born in Bedford, Mass., March 17, 1805; son of the Rev. Samuel Stearns, pastor of the Congregational church in Bedford, for forty years. He attended Phillips academy, Andover, Mass.; was graduated from Harvard, A.B., 1827, A.M., 1830, and from Andover Theological seminary in 1831. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, Dec. 14, 1831; was pastor of the Prospect Street church, Cambridgeport, Mass., 1831-54, and was chosen president of Amherst college in 1834, to succeed the Rev. Edward Hitchcock, resigned, administering the affairs of the college until his death. He was an overseer of Harvard college, 1848-54; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1853, and that of LL.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1862. He is the author of: *Infant Church Membership* (1844); *Infant Church Members' Guide* (1845); *Life and Select Discourses of the Rev. Samuel H. Stearns* (1846); *Discourses and Addresses* (1855); and *A Plea for the Nation*, posthumous (1876). He died in Amherst, Mass., June 8, 1876.

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